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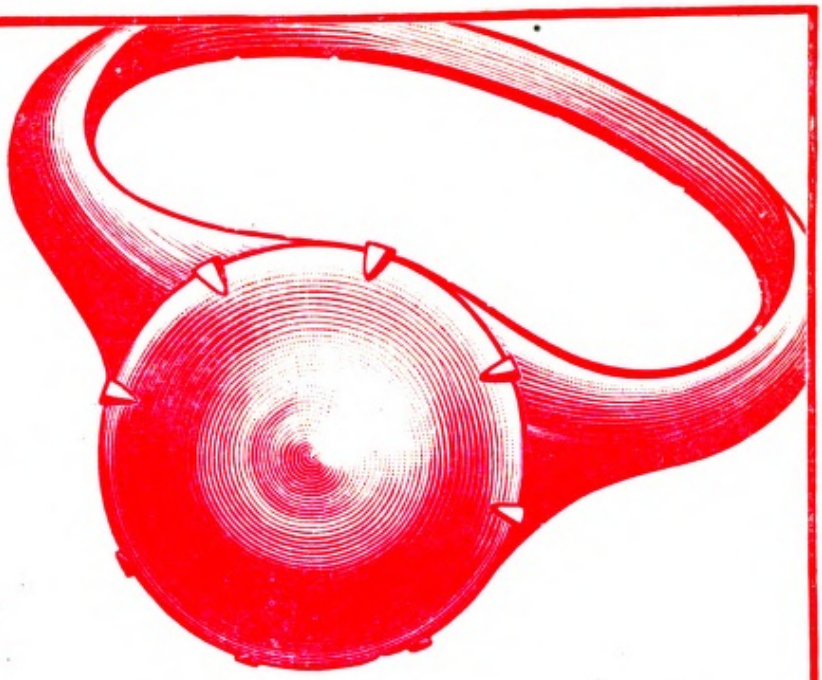

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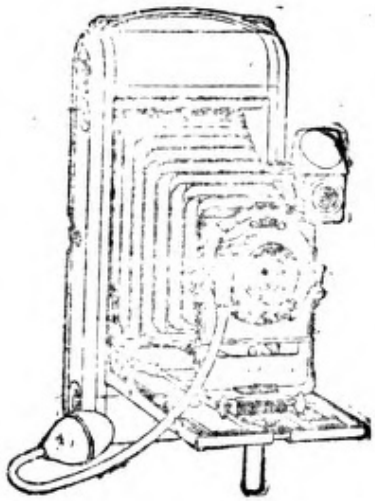

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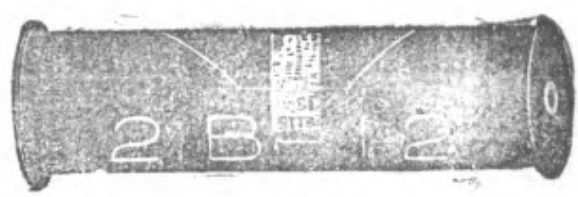

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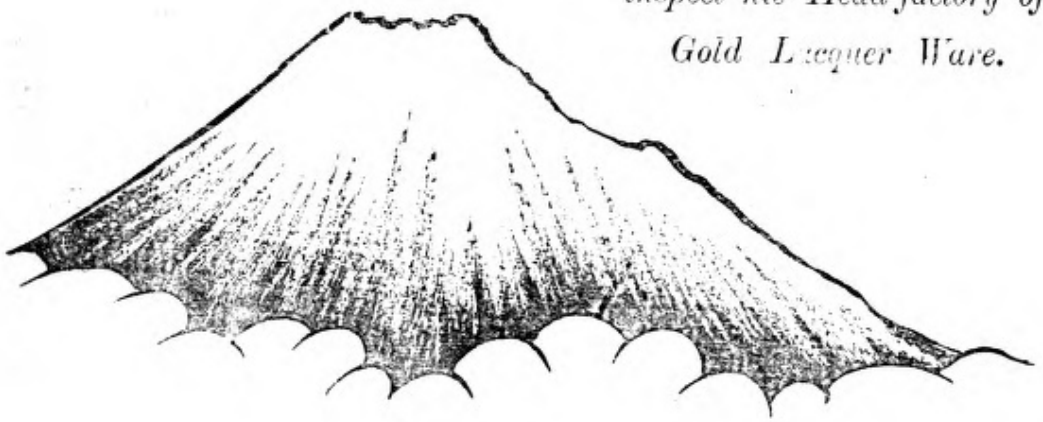

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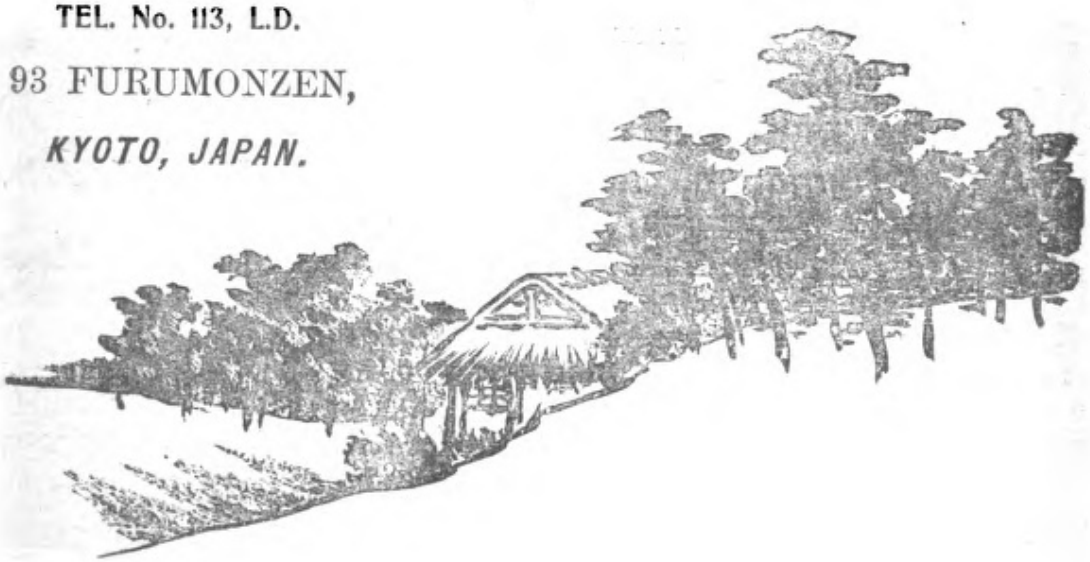

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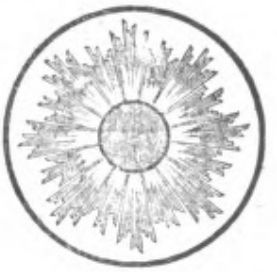

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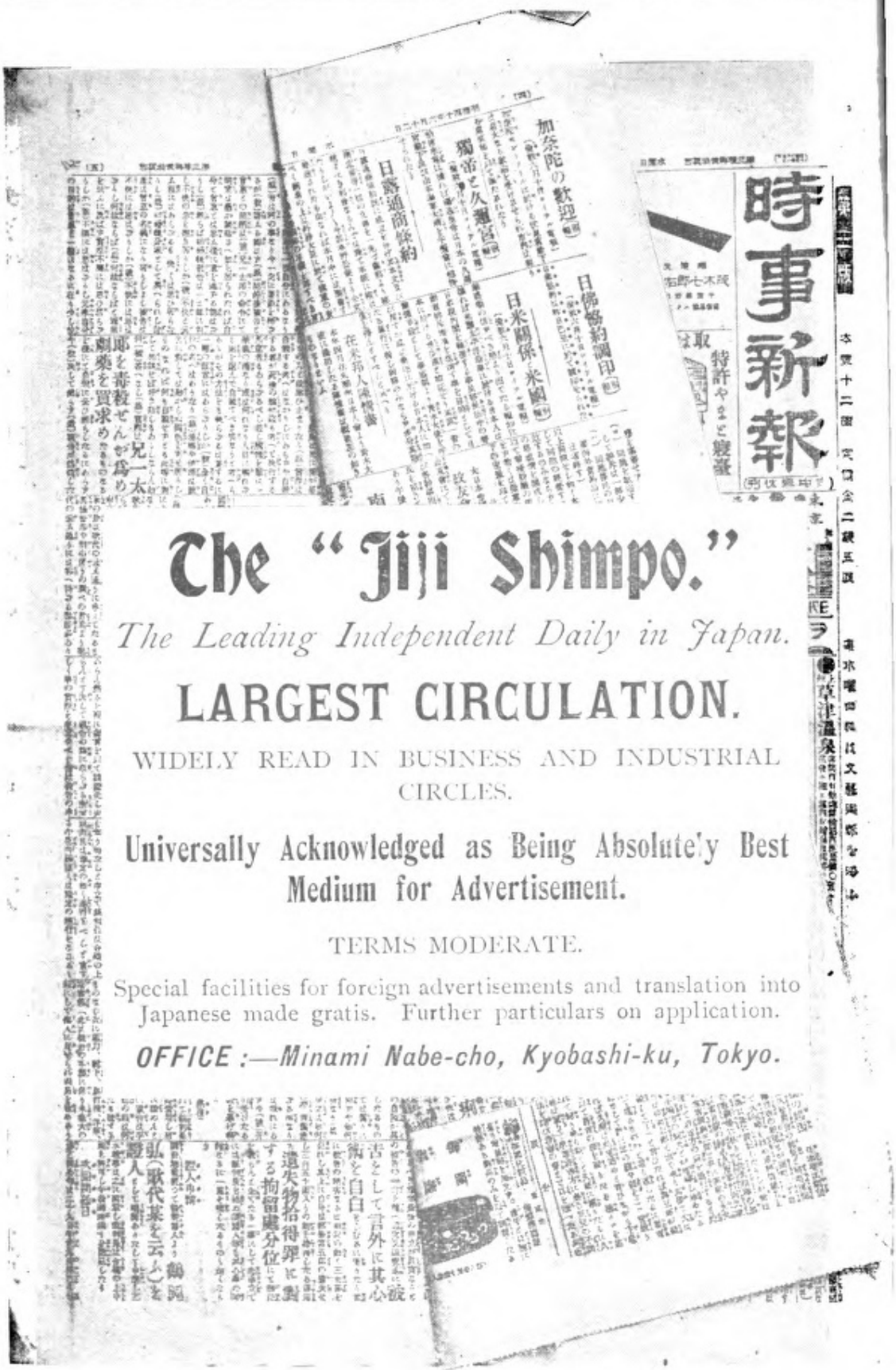

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BALANCE SHEET OF THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
Subscribed Capital.....	Y.	10,000,000	Cash in hand, at call and Short notice & Bullion	Y.	11,564,714
Reserve Fund.....	„	2,350,000	Investments	„	11,218,710
Reserve Fund for Corean Branches ...	„	260,000	Bills discounted	„	32,826,686
Bank Notes circulated in Corea	„	8,289,278	Loans & Advances	„	13,795,369
Deposits, Current accounts, &c.	„	47,709,646	Due from correspondents	„	861,208
Other accounts	„	3,424,899	Bank premises and furniture	„	1,159,426
Due to correspondents.	„	1,298,487	Capital unpaid	„	3,000,000
Profit & Loss.....	„	1,093,804			
Total	„	74,126,116	Total	„	74,426,116

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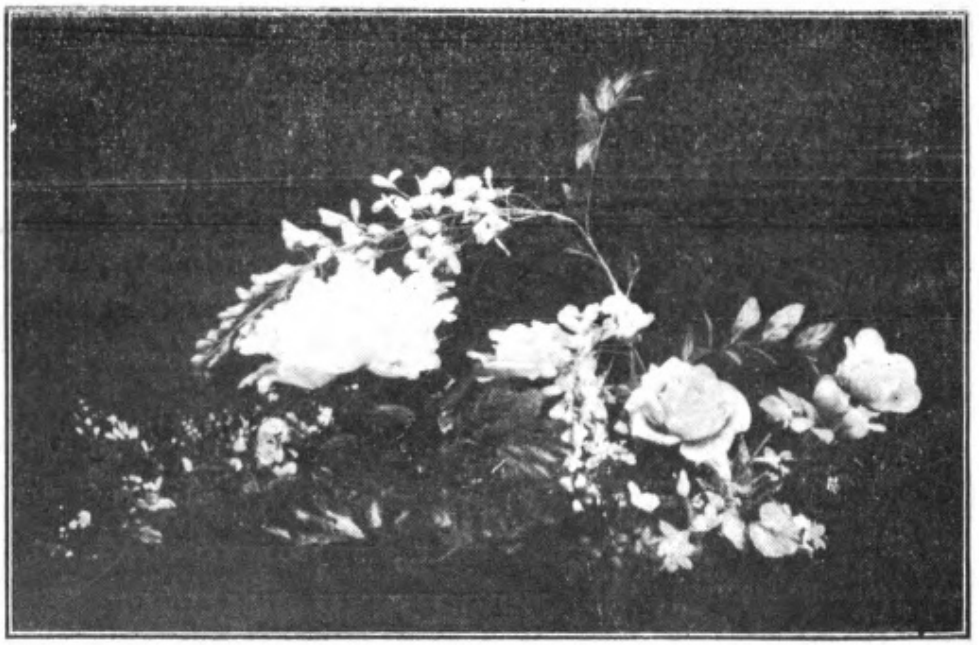

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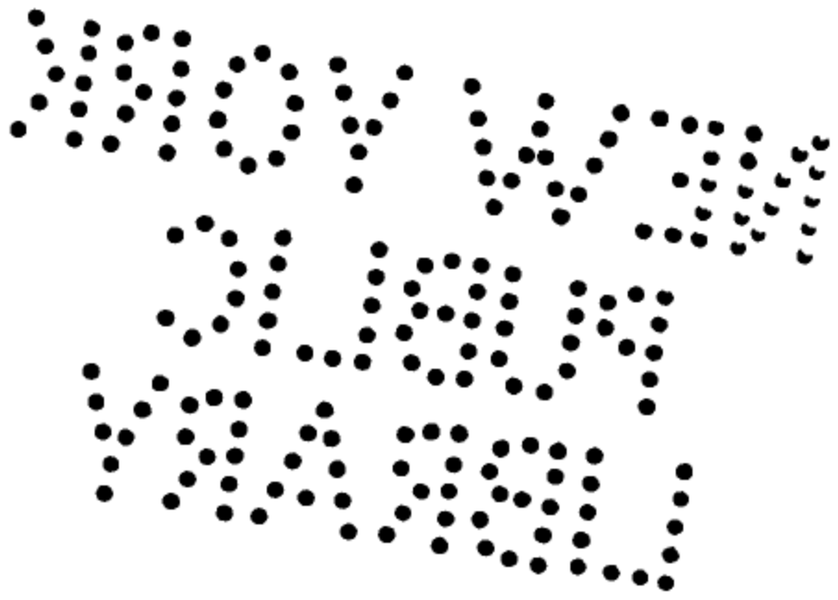

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PREFACE

THE present edition has been subjected throughout to careful revision and brought up to date. The careful comparison of the contents will show that much has been done in the right direction this year. In other words, all the different chapters are made to keep due proportion as to number of pages according to the relative importance of the subject treated. The post-bellum economic undertakings and military and naval arrangements have, for instance, received special attention. In the chapter of Arts and Crafts of Modern Japan chronological résumé giving progress of the art of painting from the very beginning to the contemporary period is added. A similar treatment will be extended to other branches in the next issue. On the whole, this edition contains 68 more pages than the last.

After three years' experience in the novel task they started the compilers now perceive the necessity of inaugurating various new departures in future. Thus there are several new subjects that demand insertion, as labor question, social matters, sports, etc.; those already treated may require expansion or condensation, as the case may be, while for some others it may be necessary to effect considerable change in the method of compilation. The compilers beg to be allowed some time before their work can be carried to the state of relative perfection.

They also beg to express their thanks to several correspondents who have kindly offered suggestions concerning their publication, and hope that similar favor will be extended them in future.

Tokyo, June, 1907.

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WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS.

Japan.	Great Britain.
1 *Shaku*=0.99421 ft.=0.303003 metre.	
6 *Shaku*=1 *Ken.*	
60 *Ken*=1 *Cho.*	
36 C*ho*=1 *Ri.*	
Ri	=2.440 Eng. miles=3.9273 Kil.
Square *Ri*	=5.955 Square miles.
Cho (10 *Tan*)	=2.450 Acres.
Tsubo (Weights)	=3.953 Square yard.
Koku (10 *To* or 100 *Sho*) (Liquid)	=39.703 Gallons.
,, (Dry)	=4.962 Bushels.
,, (Capacity of Vessel)	=$\frac{1}{10}$ of Ton.
Kwan (1,000 *Momme*)	=8.267 lbs.
Kin	=1.322 lbs.
Momme	=2.116 Grams.
Yen (100 *Sen* or 1,000 *Rin*)	=2s.

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THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK.

DIARY OF 1906.

Jan. 7. Saionji Cabinet (the present Ministry) was created. Viscount Aoki (to U. S. A.) and Mr. K. Inouye (to Germany) appointed Ambassadors.

„ 14. Triumphal Entry into Tokyo of General Nogi, Commander of the 3rd Army and Captor of Port Arthur.

„ 19. Announcement of the elevation of the Japanese Legation in Washington to an Embassy from the 7th January.

„ 23. Mr. T. Sugita nominated to the President of the House of Commons.

„ 24. Announcement of the Ratification of the Peking Treaty on 23rd January.

„ 26. Dr. I. Motono appointed the Minister to St. Petersburg.

„ 29. Mr. K. Kurino appointed Ambassador to France.

Feb. 1. The Residency-General at Seoul opened.

„ 11. Arrival of Austro-Hungarian Minister to Japan H. E. d'Ambso Adamoz at Kobe.

„ 14. Terms arranged for forthcoming Domestic Loan of *yen* 200,000,000 to be issued at *yen* 95 per *yen* 100 face value at 5 per cent. interest, redeemable in 30 years.

„ 19. Arrival of the Garter Mission at Yokohama.
Reception of Prince Arthur of Connaught and staff by the Emperor at Shimbashi Station, Tokyo.

Feb. 20. Investiture of the Emperor by Prince Arthur of Connaught with the Order of the Garter at the Imperial Palace, Tokyo.
Decoration of Prince Arthur of Connaught by the Emperor with the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum.
State Banquet at Palace given by the Emperor in honour of the Garter Mission.

„ 26. Farewell visit of the Emperor to Prince Arthur at the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace.

Mar. 2. Resignation of Mr. Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

„ 15. Mass Meeting in Tokyo to protest against the proposed increase in the Tramway fares.

„ 16. Farewell tiffin given by the British residents of Yokohama in honour of Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Garter Mission. Prince Arthur and suite embark on board the *Empress of Japan* for Vancouver.
Disastrous Earthquake in Toroku, Kagi, and neighbourhood, Formosa; over 1,000 persons killed and 700 injured, 2,000 houses being demolished.

„ 18-19. Further details of the great

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Earthquake in Kagi Prefecture, Formosa:—

Killed	969
Injured	5,982
Houses demolished	1,975
Houses partially destroyed	1,158

Mar. 23. Arrival of Admiral Noel at Yokohama.
Rejection of the proposed five sen tram fares in Tokyo by the Metropolitan Police.
„ 25. Arrival of Mr. Schiff, the American financier, per S.S. *Manchuria*.
„ 27. Fracas in the Lower House of the Diet, Tokyo, over the final passing of the Nationalization of Railways Bill.
Mr. N. Makino appointed the Minister of Education.
„ 28. The 22nd session of the Diet ended.
Colliery explosion at Takashima Mine, Kyushu; 256 miners burnt to death.
„ 29. Arrival of Prince Ferdinando Umberto of Italy on board the cruiser *Carabria*.
Apr. 6. Supplementary Extradition Treaty between United States and Japan signed by Marquis Saionji, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Wilson, U. S. Chargé d'Affairs at Tokyo.
„ 8. Arrival of Baron Bakhmeteff, Russian Minister to Japan, and suite.
„ 9. Successful launching of the armoured cruiser *Ikoma* (13,750 tons) in the presence of the Crown Prince at Kure.
„ 10. Tiffin given in honour of Mr. Schiff by Baron Shibusawa.
„ 11. Gen. Viscount Sakuma appointed Governor General of Formosa.
„ 16. Jonkheer Loudon, the new Dutch Minister Plenipotentiary presents his credentials to the Emperor.
„ 21. Tokyo Sedition Case ended. The defendants, Mr. Kono and others dismissed for want of evidence.
Apr. 22. Arrival of Mr. W. Trautschold, Russian Consul to Yokohama.
„ 23. Appointment of Dr. Ritter, Swiss Consul-General at Yokohama, to be Minister in Tokyo.
„ 30. The Triumphal Military Review at Aoyama, Tokyo.
May 1. Antung and Tatungkow, Manchuria, opened to foreign trade.
„ 6. Government-General of Kwantung removed to Port Arthur from Liaoyang.
„ 12. Arrival of German Ambassador Baron von Mumm.
„ 13. Arrival of United States Ambassador Wright and family.
„ 17. Decision of the Yokohama Municipal Council to raise a 6 per cent. foreign loan of *yen* 3,000,000.
„ 18. Mr. Schiff leaves for the United States on the steamer *Empress of Japan*.
„ 19. Viscount Hayashi assumes the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.
June 1. Mukden opened to commerce.
„ 5. Baron von Mumm, German Ambassador in Tokyo leaves, for home.
Saghalien Boundary Fixing Commission leaves for the North.
Decision to amalgamate the three Tokyo Electric Tramway Companies, at General Meeting in Tokyo.
„ 6. Baron Komura appointed Ambassador to Great Britain.
„ 7. Imperial Ordinance issued organizing the South Manchurian Railway Co. Ltd.
„ 12. Annual Dinner at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, of the

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Japan Society, Sir Claude MacDonald in the Chair.

June 14. Opening of the Russian Consulate at Yokohama by Consul Grosse.

„ 17. Death of Mgr. Osouf, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tokyo.

„ 28. The amalgamation of the three Tokyo Tramway Companies definitely decided on at an extraordinary general meeting.

July 1. Transfer of the Seoul-Fusan Railway to the Japanese Government under the Railway Nationalization measure.

„ 7. Arrival of the British Squadron under Vice-Admiral Moore at Yokohama.

„ 11. Conflagration at Naoyetsu, Niigata Prefecture, 1,048 houses destroyed including the post office, five banks and six temples. One man and two women burnt to death.

„ 15. The former Russian Cruiser *Novick* successfully refloated at Korsakoff.

„ 20. Nationalization of the Hokkaido Tanko, Kobu, Nippon, Ganyetsu, Sanyo and Nishinari Railways.

„ 22. Death of General Viscount Kodama, Chief of the General Staff.

„ 30. General Baron Oku appointed to the Chief of the General Staff.

Aug. 1. Opening of the direct cable service between Japan and America via Guam.

„ 4. Arrival of the new British built Japanese battleship *Kashima* at Yokosuka.
Sudden death at Chefoo of Rear-Adm. C. I. Train, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Far Eastern Squadron.

Aug. 7. The Japanese battleship *Mikasa* refloated at Saseho.

„ 15. The British built Japanese battleship *Katori* arrives at Y'suka.
Decision taken to pool the Yangtsze River traffic by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Hunan and Daito S. S. Companies.

„ 18. Establishment of the South Manchurian Railway Co.

„ 27. Arrival of Mr. Henry Crofton Lowther, New Councillor to the British Embassy, Tokyo, and Sir John Jordan, British Minister to Peking.

Sept. 1. Dalny (Dairen) opened to foreign trade.

„ 5. Anti-tramway disturbances in Tokyo, eleven police injured, ninety two arrests made.

„ 20. Arrival of Prince Heinrich of Reuss at Yokohama.

„ 28. Mr. A. Sato made Minister Plenipotentiary to the Hague.

Oct. 1. Revised Custom Tariff comes into operation.

„ 8. Arrival of Reichstag members by N.P.L. S.S. *Prinz Ludwig*.

„ 15. Death of Bishop S. S. J. Schereschewsky in Tokyo.

„ 15. Successful launching of the Japanese battleship *Satsuma* at Yokosuka in the presence of the Emperor, Crown Prince, and other notables.

Dec. 9. Bluejackets of cruiser Chitose caught in a squall off Shinagawa and over 60 drowned.

„ 28. The opening ceremony of the 23rd Session of Diet held.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY.

JAPAN is situated between 21° 48′ and 50° 36′ N. latitude and 119° 20′ and 156° 32′ E. longitude. The territory comprised within this limit consists of six large island, i.e. Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokkaidō, Formosa, and Southern Karafuto (Saghalien) below 50° Lat. and about six hundred smaller ones, of which Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Iki, Awaji, and the four archipelagoes of the Pescadores, Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara (Bonin) and Okinawa (Luchu) may deserve mention, all the rest being small. Japan Proper is a collective title for all the territory exclusive of Formosa and adjoining islands and Karafuto.

AREA.

Japan covers 27,062 sq. *ri* distributed as follows:—

	Area (sq. *ri*.)
Honshū (with outlying islands)	14,571.12
Hokkaido (with outlying islands	5,083.87
Kyushu (with outlying islands)	2,617.44
Shikoku (with outlying islands)	1,180.67
Formosa	2,253.24
Chishima (31 islands)	1,011.40
Okinawa (55 islands)	156.91
Pescadores	14.33
Ogasawara (20 islands)	4.50
Total	27,061.93

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

MOUNTAINS.—The land is mountainous and volcanic, and is traversed by two chains one of which comes from Saghalien and the other from China via Formosa. The two chains encounter at the middle of Honshu, producing rugged upheavals popularly known among foreign mountaineers as "Japanese Alps." These rugged ranges divide Honshu into two main sections, "Southern Japan" and "Northern Japan," which present striking contrast geographically and politically. Peaks standing prominent in this district are Fuji, Norikura-dake, On-take, Yarigatake, Iwo-san, Aka-iwa-san, etc.

The following are the principal mountain peaks measuring above 8,000 feet:—

Name of Mountain.	ft.
Niitaka (Mt. Morrison)	12,850
Fuji	12,467
Akaishi-san (Shinano)	10,214
Shirane-san (Kai)	10,212
Komaga-take (Kai)	9 905
Dairenge-san (Etchū)	9,871
Renge-san (Shinano and Etchu)	9,683
Shakujōga-take (Shinano)	9,240
Yatsuga-take (Kai)	9,116
Norikura (Hida and Shinano)	9,109
Ontake (Shinano)	9,108
Haku-san (Kaga)	8,947
Azuma-san (Shinano)	8,907
Jizoga-dake (Kai)	8,757
Kokshi-dake (Kai, Shinano, Musashi)	8,553
Kimpu-san (Kai)	8,549
Tateshinayama (Shinano)	8,349
Hoyei-zan (Suruga)	8,233
Asama-yama (Shinano)	8,230
Nikkō-san (Shimotsuke)	8,196

Besides Niitaka mentioned above,

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there are in Formosa six peaks standing above 10,000 ft. and four above 8,000 ft.

VOLCANOES.—Three volcanic ranges exist in Japan, viz., Kurile range, Fuji range and Kirishima range. They contain about 200 volcanoes of which about 50 are still active more or less. Naturally Japan is rich in hot mineral springs, which number no less than 430. Of the volcanic cones that are still active may be mentioned Tarumai (905 metres.) Noboribetsu (5,029 m.), Komaga-take (1,099), Agatsuma (1,920) in Iwaki, which exploded in 1903 and killed two geologists, Bandai (1,431) which exploded with disastrous effect in 1888, Adataro (1,420), which exploded in 1900, Nasu (1,919) always emitting smoke, Shirane near Kusatsu (2,500) which exploded in 1902, Shirane of Nikko range (2,143), Unzen in Hizen (1,385), Aso (a complex volcano with highest cone standing 1,609 and perhaps the largest volcano in the world, its crater extending about 15 miles north and south and 10 miles the other way), Kaimon (927), Sakurajima (300) in Kagoshima Bay, Kirishima of which East Kirishima (1,657) is emitting smoke, with intermittent explosion, Oshima at the mouth of Tokyo Bay (755), always emitting smoke, Asama (2,101) always active.

MINERAL SPRINGS.—As a redeeming feature to compensate for the presence of disquieting volcanoes, quite a large number of mineral springs, hot or cold, are found throughout the country. Japan, in fact, occupies a very high place in the world as to number of mineral springs and especially of those that possess high medical value. There are at least one hundred mineral springs, mostly hot, which from easy accessibility or high efficacy, are popular. Of these the following deserve mentioning:—

Name.	Distance from nearest convenient place.	Prefecture.	Quality.	Temperature. "F"
Arima.	5 miles from Sanda Station.	Hyogo	salt.	100
Asama.	2 miles from Matsumoto Stat.	Nagano	pure.	111-127
Asamushi.	Asamushi Stat.	Aomori	salt.	134-163
Atami.	20 miles from Kozu Stat.	Shizuoka	salt.	131-226
Beppu.	30 miles from Usa Stat.	Oita	carbonic acid.	109-132
Bessho.	8 miles from Ueda Stat.	Nagano	pure or sulphur.	103-113
Dogo.	360 yards from Dogo Stat.	Ehime	pure.	70-110
Hakone.	8 miles from Kozu Stat.	Kanagawa	pure, salt or sulphur.	98-168
Higashiyama.	2⅓ m. from Wakamatsu Stat.	Fukushima	pure or salt.	111-134
Ikaho.	15 miles from Takasaki Stat.	Gumma	salt.	112-127
Isobe.	Near Isobe Stat.	Gumma	salt.	cold.
Kusatsu.	27 miles from Karuizawa Stat.	Gumma	acid.	127-148
Nasu.	10 miles from Kuroiso Stat.	Tochiki	acid.	162-172
Noboribetsu.	5 miles from Noboribetsu Stat.	Ishikari (Hok.)	sulphur.	125
Shibu.	10 miles from Toyono Stat.	Nagano	salt.	98-115
Shujenji.	2½ miles from Ohito Stat.	Shizuoka	salt.	114-185
Takarazuka.	Near Takarazuka Stat.	Hyogo	carbonic acid.	cold.
Ureshino.	8 miles from Sonoki Stat.	Saga	,,	230
Unzen.	8 miles from Obama.	Nagasaki	sulphur.	153-204
Wagura.	5 miles from Nanao Stat.	Ishikawa	salt.	180
Yamashiro.	4 miles from Taishoji Stat.	,,	salt.	165
Yunoshima.	28 miles from Nii.	Hyogo	salt.	104-134

RIVERS.—Rivers are necessarily short in length and of rapid current, as the distance between the mountain chains that traverse the centre to form water-sheds and the coast si necessarily limited.

Rivers above 40 *ri* in length are given as follows:—

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Name of River.	Length. *ri.*
Ishikari	110
Shinano	94
Tone	82
Kitakami	79
Teshiho	74
Mogami	62
Yoshino	60
Fuji	59
Kiso	59
Imizu	58
Tenryū	55
Tokachi	53
Abukuma	50
Kii	47
Onga	43

LAKES AND PONDS.—These inland basins of water are generally of volcanic or seismic origin. Lake Biwa is the largest, covering 81 sq. *ri* and measuring 5 *ri* east-west, 16 *ri* north south and 73 *ri* in circumference. Lake Suwa, Lake Hakone, Lake Haruna, Lake Chuzenji are all noted mountain lakes.

PLAINS.—Though mountainous, Japan is not poor in plains of Tertiary or Quartery formation. Hokkaido contains seven such plains, namely Tokachi (893 million sq. tsubo) Ishikari (578 mil. sq. tsubo), Kushiro (1,474 mil.), Nemuro (380 mil.), Kitami (279 mil.), Hidaka (230 mil.), and Teshio (217 mil.) Then in Honshu there are Echigo plain, Sendai plain, Kwanto plain with Tokyo and Yokohama in it and supporting about 6 million souls, Mino-Owari plain supporting $1\frac{1}{2}$ million souls, Kinai plain with Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe in it and feeding over $2\frac{1}{2}$ million people, Tsukushi plain in Kyushu, which supplies 67 per cent of the coal produced in Japan.

COAST AND SEAS.—The Atlantic coast or outer coast is far more diversified in outline than the Japan Sea or inner coast. The coast line of the former measures in aggregate 4,225 *ri* against 1,155 *ri* of the latter. In Honshu alone the outer coast measures 1 311 *ri* and the other only 651 *ri*. The sea on the Atlantic coast is very deep and the bed deepens quite abruptly, culminating at a place not far from the eastern coast of Nothern Japan in the Tuscarora depression of not less than 4,655 fathoms, the deepest sea-bed in the world. On the other hand the depth of the Japan Sea averages only 1,200 fathoms and the deepest bed lies nearer the continent. The eastern coast of Northern Japan, i.e. from Cape Shiriya to Cape Inuboye not far from Tokyo Bay, has only one continuous large inlet, Bay of Sendai and Bay of Matsushima, while it is rich in small indentations forming coves, fiords or lochs. The southern coast of Honshu, extending from near Tokyo Bay to Cape Satta in Kyushu, abounds in large indentations many of which furnish excellent anchorage. These inlets are Tokyo Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Owari, Bay of Ise, Strait of Kii, Bay of Osaka, Gulf of Tosa, etc. not to mention the Inland Sea which may practically be regarded as one large inland basin.

The Inland Sea, of world wide renown on account of its charming scenes, measures 1,325 square miles, 410,000 metres in length and 90,000 metres wide in the widest part, its coast lines aggregating 700 miles. The water is as deep as 68 fathoms at the deepest part. The sea communicates with the outer sea by four straits all very narrow, making the sea within highly secure against any hostile operation. The Shimonoseki strait of only 1,000 metres wide guards the west, the Hayatomo strait of 12,000 metres guards the south-west, while the east and south-east are guarded respectively by Yura strait measuring 500 metres and Naruto strait of 1,000 metres.

The western coast, i.e. coast facing China, of Honshu, is also very much indented, and it was to this shore that the old civilization was first introduced from the opposite coast of China. The three promontories of Kizuki, Shimabara and Nomo enclose

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one large bay on which are situated Nagasaki, Saseho and other anchorages. Ariyake Bay, Yatsushiro Bay and Kagoshima Bay are other indentations found on this coast.

The Japan Sea coast is well-indented only along the northern coast of Kyushu. Three bays, Hakata, Karatsu and Imari, are formed on the coast. The islands of Iki and Tsushima lie between it and the southern extremity of Korean Peninsula, between which and Tsushima exists narrow strait of only 47,000 metres wide and shallow in depth. The monotonous nature of the Japan Sea coast of Honshu is somewhat diversified by presence, here and there, of lagoons formed by depression of land and the action of waves and wind. Shimiji Lagoon is one of such depressions. The only noteworthy indentation along the whole coast is that forming the Gulf of Wakasa on which are situated the Admiralty Port of Maizuru, Miyazu, Tsuruga etc. One interesting geographical feature is that with two indentations lying on the Atlantic coast, it forms the most constricted neck of Honshu. Between Maizuru and Bay of Osaka the distance, as the crow flies, is reduced to only 80,000 metres, and this is also the distance between Tsuruga and the Bay of Ise. Between Tsuruga and Osaka the distance is 125,000 metres, but as Lake Biwa and some other lakes and also rivers lie in the intervening space, the length of the terra firma section is considerably reduced. It is conceivable therefore that in some remote future the Atlantic and Japan Sea coast may become connected by a canal.

Between Gulf Wakasa and Tsugaru promontory the indentation formed by Noto promontory may be mentioned, whatever other inlets found being insignificant and at best forming river ports. The Gulf of Mutsu is separated from Oshima promontory lying opposite by Tsugaru strait measuring about 20,000 metres wide. The gulf measure 60,000 metres by 40,000 metres, and possesses a depth of 20 fathoms.

The coast of Hokkaido and of Formosa is not much better as to advantage of anchorages. The former is characterised by the presence of sand dunes formed by strong wind and sediments brought down by rivers. Volcanic Bay and Oshima promontory, Nemuro Bay and Ishikari Bay only deserve mention. The coast of Formosa presents a sharp contrast in the eastern and western shores, the former ending precipitously with deep water and the latter terminating in shelving bottom with shoals. The three larger islands of the Pescadore group enclose between themselves an important anchorage.

COAST-LINE.

The coast is well intended. Against the total area of 27,061 sq *ri* approximately the coast-line measures 7,456 *ri*, or at the rate of 1 *ri* to every 3.64 surface *ri*. The percentage of coast-line of the principal islands makes this list :—

	Total Length in *ri*	Area per 1 *ri* coast-line.
Honshu	2 475	... ... 4.8
Kyushu	1,847	... ... 5·3
Shikoku	676	... ... 1.7
Hokkaido (except Kuriles)	629	... ... 8.0
Formosa (except Pescadores) ...	352	... ... 6.4

Thirty six harbors are open to the call of foreign steamers, these being as follows : —

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Opened in		
1859	Yokohama	Honshu.
1868	Kobe...	,,
1859	Nagasaki	,,
1867	Niigata	,,
1865	Hakodate	,,
1899	Osaka	,,
,,	Yokkaichi	,,
,,	Shimonoseki	,,
,,	Taketoyo	,,
,,	Shimidzu	,,
,,	Tsuruga	,,
,,	Nanao	,,
,,	Fushiki	,,
,,	Sakai...	,,
,,	Hamada	,,
,,	Miyadzu	,,
1901	Itozaki	,,
1906	Aomori	,,
1899	Moji	Kyushu.
,,	Hakata	,,
,,	Karatsu	,,
,,	Kuchinotsu	,,
,,	Misumi	,,
,,	Izuhara (Tsushima)	,,
,,	Sasuna ,, ...	,,
,,	Shikami ,, ...	,,
1906	Suminoye (Hizen)	Kyushu.
1899	Naha	(Luchoo.)
,,	Otaru	Hokkaido.
,,	Kushiro	,,
,,	Muroran	,,
,,	Keelung	Formosa.
,,	Tansui	,,
,,	Takow	,,
,,	Anping	,,

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE. WIND.

During the colder season beginning with September and ending April Japan is visited by northern and western wind coming from the Continent, due to the fact that the atmospheric pressure is low in the Pacific, i.e. 750 mil., while in Japan the average pressure record is 772 mil., a difference of 22 mil. The wind in this season is therefore strong. During the warmer season extending from May to September, the pressure in the Pacific rises to 767 mil. while that in Japan falls to 750, a difference of 17. South western wind of weak force therefore prevails during this season. In general Suttsu in Hokkaido is visited by the strongest wind of all places in Japan, the average being not less than 9 metres per second. Then follow Soya, Akita, Choshi, Yokosuka, etc. On the other hand Izuhara in Tsushima, Kumamoto, Gifu and Tokachi are least exposed to strong wind. the average velocity being not more than 2 metres per second. The most striking fact about wind in Japan is the periodic visit of typhoon which generally

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originates from the vicinity of Luzon. There are different varieties of typhoon as classified according to place of origin and direction of passage. They generally visit Japan between June and October, aud their velocity ranges from 5 to 60 miles an hour. During the last ten years Japan had 120 typhoons, of which 65 were disastrous. September with 14 visitations, March 11, August 10 head the list. Such frequent occurrences in September are especially unfortunate, in that the earlier varieties of rice plant are flowering about that time and the passage of a violent storm too frequently leaves a blighting effect on the crop. This is therefore one of the most dreaded seasons for farmers. The record velocity of typhoon in Japan is that which visited Yamaguchi on Sept. 14, 1891. Its velocity was 75 miles. Others equally disastrous were as follows:—

Kagoshima, Aug. 15, 1899, 70.9 miles; Mera, Sept. 28, 1900, 70.1 m; Nagasaki, Aug. 24, 1900, 62.1 m; Choshi, Oct. 7, 1899, 52.6 m.

The record in Tokyo is 38 miles, Oct. 11, 1877; 34 miles, Sept. 28, 1900.

Though the disasters of earthquake are, from their nature, appeal more forcibly to popular imagination, those caused by typhoons inflict in reality far more serious effect on life and property. In 1902, when this calamitous visit was comparatively light, the following disasters were returned:—

Casualties to human life, 3,639; ships lost, 3,244; building destroyed or seriously damaged, 695,062; land flooded in area, 428,630 *cho;* roads destroyed, 1,088,158 *ken;* bridges washed away, 13,685, embankments collapsed 620,721 *ken;* rice, barley and other cereals damaged, 1,742,536 *koku.* Total of damage, including cost of repair, 29,742,081 *yen.*

MONTHLY AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (C°) IN JAPAN.

	Taihoku. 8 years.	Nagasaki. 28 years.	Osaka. 24 years.	Tokyo. 31 years.	Ishinomaki. 19 years.	Niigata. 25 years.	Aomori. 24 years.	Sapporo. 30 years.
	c°	c°	c°	c°	c°	c°	c°	c°
Jan.	15.7	5.8	3.9	2.8	— 0.3	1.4	— 2.8	— 6.1
Feb.	13.5	6.0	3.9	3.6	0.3	1.3	— 2.4	— 5.2
Mar.	17.2	9.3	7.4	6.8	3.3	4.4	0.6	— 1.5
Apr.	20.7	14.4	13.3	12.4	9.0	10.3	6.9	5.0
May	24.3	18.0	24.8	16.5	13.4	14.9	11.7	10.4
June	26.1	21.7	17.4	20 2	17.5	19.3	16.1	14.9
July	27.7	25.7	21.8	24.1	21.0	23.5	20.5	19.1
Aug.	27.5	26.7	23.8	25.4	23.0	25.4	22.7	20.7
Sept.	25.7	23.6	27.2	22.0	19.8	21.6	18.4	16.1
Oct.	23.0	18.1	23.4	15.8	18.9	15.3	11.9	9.3
Nov.	19.7	12.6	17.0	10.1	7.9	9.4	5.7	2.7
Dec.	16.7	7.8	6.2	5.2	2.8	4.2	0.1	— 3.1
Average ...	21.5	15.8	14.9	13.8	10.9	12.6	9.1	6.9
Highest ...	36.5	36.7	36.6	36.6	34.8	36.1	35.6	34.1
Lowest ...	— 0.2	— 5.2	— 7.1	— 9.2	— 13.6	— 9.7	— 19.0	— 25.6

RAINFALLS.

Japan is one of the rainest regions, the average record for the whole country reaching as much as 1,570 milm. in a year. Oshima (in Kyushu) 3,400 milm, Koshun (Formosa) 2,600, Taihoku 2,400 are visited by

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the heaviest precipitation, while Abashiri 715, Soya 840, Sapporo 970, Nagoya 190, Okayama 1,080, Tadotsu 1,100, etc., are some of the districts occupying the other extreme.

As a natural consequence of this heavy precipitation of rain or snow, the number of sunny days is comparatively small. Rain or snow claims 150 days on an average, the remaining 215 days being fair. Thus Japan may approximately be said to have, in a year, 4 sunny days for every 3 days visited by rain or snow. The three wettest seasons are from middle of April to beginning of May, from middle of June to beginning of July, and from beginning of September to beginning of October. Among places where wet days prevail may be mentioned Oshima 242 days, Niigata and Akita 230, Kanazawa 217, Fukushima 217, Fukui 216, Aomori 212, Suttsu 210, Sakai (Hoki) 206. On the other hand places with least number of wet days are Kure 120, Okayama 121, Oita 130, Kobe, Osaka and Kofu 132, Yokosuka 133, Kochi and Hamamatsu 136, Matsumoto and Kumagaye 137, Nagoya 130, etc. Hoko-to (Pescadores) 91 and Tainan 104 and many other places in Formosa may be regarded as exception.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALLS AND SNOWFALLS IN JAPAN FROM BEGINNING OF OBSERVATION TO 1905.

	Taihoku.	Nagasaki.	Osaka.	Tokyo.	Ishinomaki.	Niigata.	Aomori.	Sapporo.
	milm.	milm.	milm.	milm.	milm.	milm.	milm.	milm.
Jan.	92.2	78.8	47.5	55.1	37 9	912.8	127.9	67.7
Feb.	123.4	84.4	52.9	72.1	48.6	123.8	98.1	52.5
Mar.	153.0	128.6	105.4	111.5	75.2	197.4	75.7	58.9
Apr.	129.1	202.5	154.8	129.4	94.3	111.4	62.5	49.3
May	194.5	210.1	129.7	152.6	105.4	87.6	75.7	59.2
June	307.5	311.8	190.8	163.8	111.5	119.0	77.0	56.5
July	247.9	241.0	167.6	139.4	149.6	163.0	131.4	89.9
Aug.	414.4	195.5	87.9	114.4	118.0	121.3	123.1	101.0
Sep.	226.5	193.1	173.6	207.5	177.9	174.6	141.3	146.2
Oct.	105.2	110.3	135.1	184.0	130.1	152.7	110.0	108.6
Nov.	82.9	87.0	80·8	106.0	60.4	192.0	130.7	93.3
Dec.	87.1	83.7	54.9	57.7	50.2	229.1	158.3	93.2
Whole year	2,158.7	1,928.6	1,371.9	1,491.7	1,159.3	1,774.9	1,317.8	972.2
Days of rainfalls and snowfalls during a year	181	166	136	144	150	230	214	189

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CHAPTER II.

EARTHQUAKES AND SEISMIC DISASTERS.

It is a fact scientifically established that the districts bordering on the Pacific are slowly but perceptibly rising while those on the Japan Sea are undergoing the contrary movement of subsidence. These subterranean changes must be connected with seismic activity. Taken as a whole Japan does not lose much from these changes inasmuch as what is lost in one region is compensated for with what is gained in the other.

1365 EARTHQUAKES IN A YEAR.

During the 13 years ending 1897 Japan had 1,7750 earthquakes exclusive of those minor vibrations which are felt only by delica'e instruments. The daily average of a little more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ earthquakes may at first appear rather startling, but it must be remembered that the frequency of minor shocks tends to bind the strata by removing weak cleavages and will therefore have the effect of preventing the occurrence of severer ones. It is when seismic disturbances are unusually scarce that there are greater dangers of disastrous earthquakes occurring.

ONE SEVERE SHOCK IN EVERY TWO AND A HALF YEARS.

During the period of 300 years ending 1897, Japan was visited by 108 earthquakes more or less disastrous in character, seven of which were specially disastrous, so that one may expect to experience one severe earthquake in one's generation.

THE PACIFIC COAST AND THE JAPAN SEA COAST.

As mentioned before, the regions along the two coasts show different terrestrial phenomenon as to elevation or subsidence, due to seismic causes. In a similar way the Pacific districts are more subject to seismic disturbances affecting comparatively wide area while the districts bordering on the Japan Sea are more frequently visited by shocks of local character. Moreover, as most of those visiting the Pacific districts originate at the bottom of the sea they are very frequently accompanied by tidal waves. The districts least subject to seismic disturbances, according to past experiences, are Kōtsuke, Hida, Tajima, and two or three places in central Japan, while on the other hand Musashi, in which Tokyo is situated, and Sagami sre the most earthquake-ridden provinces.

SEISMIC DISASTERS.

The Seismic Disaster Investigation Commission of Japan has perhaps contributed more to the seismic literature of the world than any other similar body existing elsewhere. The exhaustive researches made by the Commission have shown that Japan has had 2006 earthquakes since authentic history began. Of that number 1489 occurred prior to the period of the Tokugawa Shogunate which was inaugurated at the beginning of the 17th century and after which comparatively accurate seismic records have been kept. The most

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disastrous seismic calamities recorded in the pre-Tokugawa period were:—

684 A.D. Over 500,000 *cho* in southern part of Tosa subsided and swallowed under the sea.
869 „ Earthquake with tidal waves visited Mutsu and thousands of people killed.
1361 „ Earthquake in districts round about Kyoto.
1498 A.D. Tokaido was visited by a severe earthquake, causing death of over 20,000 persons. Hamana Lagoon (Maizaka station, Tokaido Railway) formerly inland lake, was formed.
1596 „ Bungo, Kyushu, was visited and 700 persons killed.
„ „ Districts round about Kyoto shaken and 2,000 persons killed.

The principal calamities that occurred during the Tokugawa period were:—

Date.	place	Houses destroyed.	No. of Deaths.
1605, Jan. 31	Pacific coast		5,000
1611, Sept. 27	Aizu.		3,700
1611, Dec. 2	Pacific coast. O-U (with tidal waves.) ...		1,700
1662, Jun. 16	Places about Kyoto	5.500	500
1666, Feb. 2	Takata, Echigo		1,500
1694, Jun. 19	Noshiro, Ugo...	2.760	390
1703, Dec. 30	Places about Tokyo (with tidal waves.) ...	20,162	5,233
1707, Oct. 28	Pacific coast of Kyushu and Shikoku (with tidal waves.)	29,000	4,900
1751, May 20	Takata, Echigo	9,100	1,700
1766, Mar. 8	Hirosaki (with tidal waves.)	7,500	1,335
1792, Fed. 10	Hizen, Higo and vicinity (with tidal waves)	12,000	15,000
1828, Dec. 18	Nagaoka, Echigo	11,750	1,443
1844, May. 8	Shinano, Echigo	34,000	12,000
1854, Jul. 9	Yamato, Iga, Ise	5,000	2,400
1854, Dec. 23	Tokaido, Shikoku...	60,000	3,000
1855, Nov. 11	Yedo	50,000	6,700

Severe earthquakes in recent time were:—

Date.	Place.	Houses destroyed.	Killed.	Injured.
1891, Oct. 28	Mino, Owari...	222,501	7,273	17,175
1894, Oct. 22	Shonai	8,403	726	977
1896, Jun. 15	Sanriku districts (North Jap.) ...	13,073	27,122	9,247
1896, Aug. 31	O. U.	8,996	209	779
1906, Feb. 17	Formosa...	8,941	1,228	2,329

EARTHQUAKES IN TOKYO.

The yearly average record for Tokyo is 96, according to the result of observations extending over 26 years, that number of course excluding minor vibrations recorded by delicate instruments. During the last fifty years only two severe shocks were experienced, one in 1884 and the other ten years later. In both cases more or less casualties occurred, though not directly due to the action of the earthquake but to accidents occasioned by panic and fright. The seismic vibrations in this district generally take east to west direction instead of any other course. In building houses at Tokyo that susceptible direction should be more strongly propped and bolted.

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CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The average rate of increase during the ten years ended '04 is 12.23.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1900	22,613,177	22,202,821	44,815,980
1901	22,933,469	22,503,590	45,437,032
1902	23,233,676	22,788,833	46,022,476
1903	23,601,640	23,131,237	46,732,876
1904	23,834,398	23,381,237	47,215,630

Note:—Population of Formosa is not included.

DENSITY.

According to the returns compiled at the end of 1904, the average density per sq. *ri* throughout Japan proper was 1887. The relative rates in the different regions of the country are given below:—

	Pop. per sq. *ri*.	Pop. per family.
Honshu (Middle)	2,966	5.27
„ (North)	1,344	6.44
„ (West)	2,998	4.91
Kyushu	2,536	5.54
Shikoku	2,549	5.18
Okinawa	3,668	5.04
Hokkaido	164	4.95

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN DISTRICTS.

(1)

Grade.	Number of Villages. City.	Town.	Village.	Total.	Towns and 1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Under 500	—	3	448	451	640	—	—	—
Over 500	—	49	3,137	3,186	4,050	14,575	14,614	14,598
„ 2,000	—	512	7,547	8,059	8,016	—	—	—
„ 5,000	—	417	925	1,342	1,081	—	—	—
„ 10,000	—	108	78	186	153	130	138	134
„ 20,000	35	25	4	64	60	56	53	57
„ 50,000	16	—	—	16	12	14	13	12
„ 100,000	3	—	—	3	3	3	3	3
„ 200,000	2	—	—	2	2	1	1	1
„ 300,000	2	—	—	2	1	1	1	1
„ 400,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ 500,000	2	—	—	2	2	2	2	8
Total	60	1,114	12,139	13,313	14,027	14,782	14,827	14,801

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(2)

Grade.	Cities. 1894.	Rate per 100 Population. 1903.	1898.	1897.	1896	1895.	1894.
Under 500	—	0.23	0.44				
Over 500	14,626	9.57	13.20	83.44	83.86	84.13	84.36
„ 2,000	—	51.80	53.80				
„ 5,000	—	17.70	14.92				
„ 10,000	133	5.11	4.39	3.91	4.22	4.08	4.11
„ 20,000	53	4.16	3.85	3.56	3.60	3.78	3.54
„ 50,000	13	2.22	1.70	1.97	1.85	1.74	1.98
„ 100,000	2	0.71	0.93	1.12	1.07	0.99	0.74
„ 200,000	1	1.18	1.01	0.57	0.55	0.49	0.48
„ 300,000	1	1.46	0.78	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.76
„ 400,000	1	—	—	—	—	1.11	1.14
„ 500,000	1	5.80	4.98	4.68	4.08	2.90	2.89
Total.....	14,831	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

POPULATION BY AGES AND SEXES.

Age.	1903 Male.	Female.	Total.	Per 100 Population. 1903.	1898.	1893.	1888.	1884.
1—5	...3,041,599	2,945,459	5,987,058	12.81	12.30	11.71	11.83	11.25
5—10	...2,585,272	2,528,951	5,114,223	10.94	10.52	10.72	11.26	11.03
10—15	...2,301,724	2,245,007	4,546,731	9.73	10.01	10.67	10.64	9.29
15—20	...2,166,805	2,116,058	4,282,863	9.16	9.92	10.01	8.58	9.15
20 - 25	...2,128,428	2,081,923	4,210,351	9.01	9.18	7.92	8.53	7.58
25—30	...1,965,747	1,906,457	3,872,204	8.29	7.11	7.81	6.82	8.14
30—35	...1,541,042	1,483,541	3,024,583	6.48	7.09	6.20	7.40	7.65
35—40	...1,520,089	1,442,996	2,963,085	6.34	5.55	6.72	6.86	6.95
40—45	...1,186,365	1,125,966	2,312,333	4.95	6.01	6.17	6.14	5.96
45—50	...1,279,054	1,201,492	2,480,546	5.31	5.48	5.47	5.14	4.85
50—55	...1,133,668	1,084,211	2,217,879	4.75	4.76	4.49	4.03	4.77
55—60	... 948,112	925,577	1,873,689	4.01	3.79	3.39	3.96	4.21
60—65	... 706,619	720,690	1,427,309	3.05	2.71	3.19	3.31	3.39
65—70	... 450,735	499,541	950,276	2.03	2.38	2.47	2.46	2.48
70—115	(Total)		1,466,801	3.15	3.12	3.05	3.03	3.23

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages. per 1000 pop.	Divorces. per 1000 pop.
1899...	297,428	66,626	6.72	1.51
1900...	346,590	63,926	7.70	1.42
1901...	378,637	63,593	8.33	1.41
1902...	394,378	64,311	8.57	1.40
1903...	371,187	65,571	7.94	1.40

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MARRIED OR UNMARRIED, BY AGE.

Age.	Married.		Unmarried.		Total.			No. of Males. Per 100 Females.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1— 5	—	—	3,041,599	2,945,459	3,041,599	2,954,459	5,987,058	103.26
5—10	—	—	2,585,272	2,528,948	2,585,272	2,528,948	5,114,220	102.23
10—15	51	323	2,301,673	2,244,684	2,301,724	2,245,007	4,546,731	102.53
15—20	35,462	215,075	2,131,343	1,900,983	2,166,805	2,116,058	4,282,863	102.40
20—25	415,074	945,066	1,713,354	1,136,857	2,128,428	2,081,923	4,210,351	102.23
25—30	1,013,996	1,289,205	951,751	617,252	1,965,747	1,906,457	3,872,204	103.11
30—35	1,066,534	1,117,473	474,508	366,068	1,541,042	1,483,541	3,024,583	103.88
35—40	1,157,047	1,116,154	363,042	326,842	1,520.089	1,442,996	2,963,085	105.34
40—45	923,278	853,434	263,087	272,534	1,186,365	1,125,968	2,312,333	105.36
45—50	990,590	860,017	288,464	341,475	1,279,054	1,201,492	2,480,546	106.46
50—55	862,696	706,250	270,972	377,961	1,133,668	1,084,211	2,217,879	104.56
55—60	693,591	513,673	254,521	411,904	948,112	925,577	1,873,689	102.43
60—65	485,928	317,356	220,691	403,334	706,619	720,690	1,427,309	98.05
65—70	282,291	161,373	168,444	338,168	450,735	499,541	950,276	90.23
70—115 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,466,801	—

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BIRTH-RATES.

(Exclu. Still-Births).

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births per 100 people.	Males per 100 females born.	Still-Births per 100.
1899	714,073	674,112	1,388,185	3.14	105.93	8.91
1900	728,648	693,271	1,421,919	3.17	105.03	8.85
1901	761,980	725,497	1,487,477	3.27	105.03	9.46
1902	774,484	738,606	1,513,090	3.29	104.86	9.44
1903	765,705	727,842	1,493,547	3 20	105.20	9.34

BIRTHS CLASSIFIED.

	Males per 100 Females.			Illegitimacy per 100 Legitimacy.		
Year	Legitimacy.	Illegitimacy.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1899	105.95	105.68	105.92	9.05	9.07	9.06
1900	105.14	104.69	105.10	9.65	9.69	9.67
1901	105.21	104.14	105.11	10.15	10.25	10.20
1902	104.98	103.61	104.85	10.28	10.41	10.34
1903	105.48	102.56	105.21	10.23	10.52	10.37

DEATH-RATES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Deaths per 100 people.	Mortality of Males per 100 Females.
1899	478,255	456,301	934,566	2.11	104.81
1900	467,359	447,190	914,557	2.03	104.34
1901	467,454	455,072	922,549	2.03	102 72
1902	486,418	472,716	959,126	2.08	103.20
1903	474,195	459,633	933.834	2.00	103.17

DEATHS CLASSIFIED.

(1903).

Only cases producing not less than 10,000 deaths are here mentioned.

Cause.		Cause.	
Congestion of brain and allied diseases	73,937	Inf. of peritoneum	22,720
Meningitis	67,995	Woman's diseases not connected with births	18,519
Consumption	67,722	Kidney infl. etc.	17,795
Stomach diseases	64,400	Nerve affections	16,971
Natural decline from age ...	56,490	Other epidemics	15,850
Dirrhea etc.	50,407	Accident (ex. Suicides) ...	15,393
Inflammation of lungs and bronchitis	48,578	Intestine tuberclosis	12,092
Hereditary weakness	44,012	Chronic inf. bronchitis ...	10,956
Acute infl. of bronchitis ...	38,721	B·ri beri...	10,783
Ulcers and gangrenes	25,041	Total	725,458
Heart diseases	23,665	Deaths from other causes ...	205,550
Diseases of respiration organs other than above mentioned	23,411	Total deaths in 1903. ...	931,008

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STATURE.

Data obtained by an Army Surgeon as a result of examination of conscripts during eleven years have definitely shown that the Japanese are gradually growing taller as shown below :—

	Per cent.				
	5.4 *shaku* and over.	5.2–5.4 *shaku*.	5.0–5.2 *shaku*.	Below 50 *shaku*.	No. of men examined.
1892	10.06	31.84	37.93	20.17	348,337
1893	10.09	31.79	37.94	20.21	381,557
1894	10.12	32.00	38.88	20.00	379,706
1895	10.48	32.43	37.62	19.57	386,613
1896	11.18	33.68	37.20	17.94	423,178
1897	11.48	33.99	37.02	17.51	401,952
1898	11.43	33.49	37.31	17.77	421,652
1899	11.73	33.96	36.89	17.42	420,200
1900	12.41	34.43	36.52	16.64	412,931
1901	12.54	34.33	36.33	16.32	428,784
1902	12.67	35.06	36.07	16.20	431,093

POPULATION BY SOCIAL RANK (at end of 1903.)

		Heads of family.	Males.	Females.
Peers...	Males	784	1,785	2,485
Shizoku	Males 400,942			
	Females 38,140		693,849	1,034,458
Heimin	Males 7,773,996			
	Females 690,873		14,721,332	21,361,367
Total.	Males 23,597,689; Females 23,127,323: 100 females per 102.03 males.			

NUMBER OF PASSPORTS ISSUED TO JAPANESE GOING ABROAD.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1900	37,525	3,814	41,339
1901	20,759	3,275	24,034
1902	28,990	3,010	32,900
1903	31,956	3,707	35,663
1904	24,981	2,396	27,377
1905	16,833	2,396	19,466

FOREIGNERS RESIDING IN JAPAN.

At end of	Males.	Females.	Total.
1902	10,318	3,939	14,257
1903	9,903	3,806	13,709
1904	11,569	3,928	15,497
1905	12,573	3,985	16,558

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FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN, BY NATIONALITY (at end of 1905).

Nationality of foreigners numbering 100 or above is:—

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chinese	8,653	1,735	10,388
Britishers	1,306	808	2,114
Americans	882	730	1,612
Germans	446	170	616
Frenchmen	361	170	531
Koreans	285	18	303

FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND PLACES WHERE OVER 100 JAPANESE ARE LIVING (at end of 1905).

	Males.	Females.	Total.	1904
Asia	37,793	23,067	60,890	32,244
China	10,361	5,171	15,532	9,417
Korea	26,486	15,974	42,460	31,093
Hongkong	298	339	637	600
Shingapore	412	965	1,377	1,292
Europe	285	45	330	183
Britain	154	13	167	15
France	64	15	79	79
Austro-Hungary	22	7	29	26
Italy	14	5	19	15
Belgium	20	3	23	17
North America	—	—	—	—
U. S.	50,332	3,385	53,710	33,899
New York	2,067	121	2,188	1,899
California	30,566	2,275	32,841	10,607
Washington	6,729	576	7,305	6,677
Canada	3,668	454	3,622	3,838
Mexico	476	21	496	456
Philippines	2,802	633	2,435	2,652
Hawaii	42,618	17,338	59,656	65,008
Australia	1,811	123	1,934	71,129

FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN BY DISTRICTS.

Official returns put the number of foreign residents in Japan at the end of 1905 as follows:—

	1905			
District.	Males.	Females.	Total.	1904
Tokyo	3,902	330	4,232	3,249
Kanagawa	3,916	1,829	5,745	5,541
Aichi	20	30	50	61
Miyagi	44	32	76	65
Kyoto	97	38	135	105
Osaka	525	75	600	678
Hyogo	2,263	959	3,222	3,294

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Hiroshima	48	24	72	66
Yamaguchi	51	22	73	65
Nagasaki	1,158	378	1,534	1,579
Fukuoka	78	20	98	88
Hokkaido	175	59	234	212

FOREIGN VISITORS TO JAPAN (in 1906).

Foreigners who arrived in Japan during 1906 numbered 25,353, showing an increase of 8,823 as compared with the previous year. The principal figures are as follows :—

	1904	1905	1906
Chinese	5,445	7,142	12,250
Koreans	3,080	1,944	1,000
Britishers	2,625	3,093	3,364
Americans	2,286	2,705	3,618
Germans	543	679	1,016
Frenchmen	240	258	388
Russians	81	212	3,023
Italians	47	69	78
Austro-Hungarians	40	30	90
Dutchmen	29	36	58
Indians	—	—	96

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CHAPTER IV.

IMPERIAL COURT.

REIGNING SOVEREIGN.

His Imperial Majesty Mutsu-hito, 121st Emperor of Japan, born Nov. 3rd, 1852, second son of the late Emperor Kōmei; declared Heir Apparent July 10th, 1860, and succeeded to the Throne Jan., 1867; crowned at Kyoto, Oct. 31st, 1868; married Dec. 28th, 1868, Princess Haruko, third daughter of Ichijō Tadaka, a noble of first rank.

Haruko, Empress of Japan, born May 28th, 1850 and declared Empress on the day of the marriage to the Emperor.

CHILDREN.

Yoshihito, Haru-no-miya, third son of the Emperor, born August 31st, 1879, and proclaimed Heir Apparent on Aug. 31st, 1887, and elected Crown Prince on Nov. 3rd, 1889; married Princess Sadako, 4th daughter of the late Prince Kujō, on May 10th, 1900; appointed a Major-General in the Army, and Rear-Admiral in the Navy on Nov. 3rd, 1905. Was decorated with 3rd class Golden Kite. Three sons have been born from this union:—

Hiro-hito, first son, born April 26th, 1901, designated Michi-no-miya, or Prince Michi.

Yasu-hito, second son born on 25th June, 1902, and is known under the title of Yasu-no-miya, or Prince Yasu.

Nobu-hito, third son, born Jan. 3rd, 1905, and designated Teru-no-miya, or Prince Teru.

Masako, Tsune-no-miya, sixth daughter of the Emperor, born Sept. 30th ,1888.

Hisako, Kane-no-miya, 7th daughter of the Emperor, born Jan. 28th, 1890.

Nobuko, Fumi-no-miya, 8th daughter of the Emperor, born Aug. 7th 1891.

Toshiko, Yasu-no-miya, 9th daughter of the Emperor, born May 11th, 1896.

IMPERIAL FAMILIES.

The first four Imperial Princes on the list to be given below enjoy the special privilege of succeeding to the Throne in default of direct descendants to the reigning sovereign. They bear the title "Shinnō" (consanguinity prince). All other Princes are simply "Wo" which is equivalent to "Nō" in "Shin-nō." Second and younger sons of a "Shinnō" are all "Wo" while there are heads of Imperial families who are themselves "Wo." By the supplementary provisions of the Imperial House Law promulgated on Feb. 11, 1907, it was enacted that a "Wo" may by either Imperial sanction or by petition, be ranked among the Peers; or may succeed to the estate of a Peer or be adopted by him.

FUSHIMI.—Prince Sadanaru, head, son of the late Prince Kuni-iye, born April 28th, 1858; took part in the Japan-China War as a Brigade commander; represented Japan on the occasion of the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas II, 1896; commanded the First Army Division at the battle of Nan-san May 26th, 1904 and was decorated with 2nd class Golden Kite; promoted full General in June; dispatched to America to attend the St. Louis Exhibition 1904; appointed member of the Supreme

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Council of War 1905; started Feb. 1907 for England on Imperial mission to the St. James Court.

Princess Toshiko, consort of the Prince, daughter of the late Prince Takahito Arisugawa; born May 21st, 1858; married to the Prince Oct. 6th, 1876.

Issue:—two sons and a daughter.

Prince Hiro-yasu, Commander of *Visshin*, 1st son, born Oct. 16th, 1876; succeeded the house of Kwachō-no-miya April 23rd, 1883, but returned to the present house on Jan. 16th, 1904; was wounded on board the *Mikasa* at the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug. 10th, 1904; is Commander of the Navy. Granted 4th class Golden Kite.

Princess Tsuneko, consort of Prince Hiro-yasu, daughter of Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa, born Sept. 23rd, 1882; married Jan. 9th, 1896.

Issue:—three sons and a daughter.

Princess Tei-ko, married to Marquis Yamanouchi, in 1900.

ARISUGAWA. — Prince Take-hito, head, 4th son the late of Prince Takahito; b. Jan. 13th, 1862; entered Navy while young; served 2 years from 1879 as midshipman on British flagship Iron Duke on China Station, then in the Channel Squadron, and further studied at the Royal Naval Col. Greenwich; was commander of the cruiser *Matsushima* in the Japan-China War; attended with his Princess the Wedding ceremony of the German Crown Prince Apr. 1905; visited England on his way home and was decorated by King Edward with G.O.B. returning home Aug. 26th; is now a full Admiral and member of the Supreme Council of War. Granted 3rd class Golden Kite.

Princess Yasuko, 4th daughter of the late Marquis Maeda, born Feb. 13th, 1864; married to the Prince Dec. 11th, 1880.

Issue:—a son and a daughter.

Dowager Princess Tadako, mother, 7th daughter of the late Count Mizoguchi, born May 12th, 1855; widow in 1895.

KAN-IN.—Prince Koto-hito, head, son of Prince Kuniiye Fushimi; born Sept. 22nd, 1865; appointed Sub-Lieutenant of the Cavalry 1887; entered a French military school; was Major at the time of the Japan-China War; was recently promoted to be Lieut.-General of Cavalry and in the recent War took distinguished part in Manchuria under Marshal Marquis Oyama; returned home Apr. 1905; appointed Commander of the 1st Army Division Feb. 1906 and was granted 2nd class Golden Kite.

Princess Chieko, consort, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanetomi Sanjō, born May 25th, 1872; married to the Prince Dec. 19th, 1891.

Issue:—a son and three daughters.

HIGASHI-FUSHIMI.—Prince Yorihito, head, son of the late Prince Kuniiye Fushimi; born Sept. 19th, 1867; Captain of the Navy; was second in command on board the cruiser *Chitose* which with the *Tsushima* bombarded and sunk the Russian cruiser *Novic* at Korsakof, Saghalien, Aug. 20th, 1904; Captain of the armored cruiser *Kasuga*, Jan. 1905; attached to the Naval Staff Board 1906 and granted 3rd class Golden Kite.

Princess Kaneko, consort, 1st daughter of Prince Tomosada Iwakura; born Aug. 26th, 1876; married on Feb. 10th, 1898.

KWACHO.—Prince Hirotada, head, 2nd son of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, born Jan. 26th, 1902.

Dowager Princess Ikuko, grandmother, 1st daughter of the late Toshitake Nambu. born Aug. 5th, 1853.

YAMASHINA. — Prince Kikumaro, head, 1st son of the late Prince Akira, born July 3rd, 1873; was on board cruiser *Yakumo* early in the recent War as Lieut.-Commander; promoted Commander 1906 and appointed Vice-Com. of cruiser *Tokiwa*. Granted 4th class Golden Kite.

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Princess Tsuneko, consort, 5th daughter of Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; born Feb. 7th, 1874; married to the Prince Nov. 26th, 1902.

Issue:—three sons and a daughter.

KAYA.—Prince Kuninori, head and founder, 2nd son of the late Prince Asahiko; born June 1st, 1867; Lord Guardian of the Great Shrine of Ise.

Princess Yoshiko, consort, eldest daughter of Marquis Daigo; born Oct. 20th, 1865; married to the Prince Nov. 26th, 1892.

Issue:—a son and two daughters.

KUNI.—Prince Kuniyoshi, head, 3rd son of the late Prince Asahiko; born July 23rd, 1873; was attached to Gen. Kuroki's Staff during the recent war as Major (Inf.) and was granted 4th class Golden Kite.

Princess Chikako, consort, 7th daughter of Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; born Oct. 19th, 1879; married on Dec. 13th, 1899.

Issue:—two sons and a daughter.

NASHIMOTO. — Prince Morimasa, head, 4th son of the last Sadayoshi Fushimi; born March 9th, 1874; on the outbreak of the recent War hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy; was attached to Gen. Oku's Staff as Captain of Infantry; Major 1906 and was granted 4th class Golden Kite. He started for Europe April, 1907 to resume his study.

Princess Itsuko, consort, 2nd daughter of Marquis Nabeshima, born Feb. 2nd, 1882; married Nov. 28th, 1900.

Issue:—a daughter.

KITA-SHIRAKAWA. — Prince Narihisa, head, 2nd son of the late Prince Yoshihisa; born April 18th, 1887.

Dowager Princess Tomiko, mother, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu; born Aug. 8th, 1862; widow in 1895.

Prince Narihisa has two more brothers and four sisters of whom the eldest was married to the son and heir of Count Kanroji in 1904.

KOMATSU.—Dowager Princess Yoriko, consort of the late Prince Akihito Komatsu; 1st daughter of the late Yorishige Arima; born June 18th, 1852; married Nov. 6th, 1869; widow Feb. 18th, 1903.

TAKEDA.—Prince Tsunehisa, Capt. of Cavalry, b. '82; eldest son of the late Prince Kita-shirakawa. The house was newly created Mar. 30, '06. He has been betrothed to Princess Tsune, 6th daughter of the Emperor. Decorated with 5th class Golden Kite.

ASAKA.—Prince Hatohiko, 8th son of the late Prince Kuni and brother of the present head of the house, b. '87; at present Cadet of the Central Military Preparatory School. This house was newly created on Mar. 30, '06: the Prince has been betrothed to Princess Kane, 7th daughter of the Emperor.

HIGASHI-KUNI.—Prince Naruhiko, 9th son of the late Prince Kuni and brother of the present head of the house, b. '87 in Kyoto. Was ordered by the Emperor on 3rd Nov. '06 to set up an independent house. He is a studentof a military school.

EXCHANGE OF COURTESY.

Regular agreements exist between the Imperial Court of Japan and those of many countries in regard to the exchange of courtesy on occasions of mournings and birthday anniversaries. Thus definite arrangements exist, it is understood, with the Royal Houses of Italy and Spain about mourning observed at court, while with the courts of Great Britain, Germany, and Siam complimentary congratulations are exchanged on occasions of birthday anniversaries while mournings are observed in honor of sovereigns.

DECORATIONS.

Seven kinds of decorations exist in Japan, namely the Grand Cordon of Crysanthemum granted only on holders of the Grand Order of Merit, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia granted on holders of

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1st class Merit, Order of the Rising Sun (1st—6th grade), Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st—8th grade), Order of the Crown (1st—8th grade and only for women), Order of Paulownia Leaves (7th—8th grade), and lastly the military Order of the Golden Kite (1st—7th grade).

The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 *yen* a year granted on a holder of the 1st grade and 100 *yen* granted on a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there is the Blue-ribbon medal conferred on ordinary people who have done any work of public utility.

The recipients of the Golden Kite in connection with either the Japan-China War of 1894-'95 or the North-China trouble of 1900 numbered 2,366, classified as follows:—

2nd	grade	9
3rd	„	37
4th	„	372
5th	„	917
6th	„	17
7th	„	1,017

The grant of this distinguished service order in connection with the late War is shown in the Chap. "Army and the Navy."

The Grand Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Crysanthemum, the highest honor accessible to Japanese, has been invested on the following personages, exclusive of Imperial Princes and mentioning only those who are alive:—

HOLDERS OF THE GRAND ORDER.

Marquis, Resident-General at Seoul (with Collar)	Ito.
Marshal, Marquis (with Collar)	Yamagata.
„ „ „	Oyama.
Count, Privy Councillor	Matsukata.
Count	Inouye.
Marquis, Grand Chamberlain	Tokudaiji.
Count, General	Katsura.
Full Admiral, Chief Naval Staff	Togo.

THE PEERAGE AND RANKS.

Though the Peerage as a distinct social ranks dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers or *Kugê* and feudal princes or *daimyō* of olden days corresponding to the Peers of to-day. The Peerage as regularly instituted about 20 years ago was subdivided into five grades, viz., Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron, and this gradation remains unchanged to this day. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classified into three distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of former courtiers or *Kugê;* those who are descendants of former *daimyōs;* and those who have been created Peers in recent time. The two first are therefore Peers of older origin and the latter are new Peers. As yet Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. The number of Peers and its movement are shown in the following list:—

	Prince.	Marquis.	Count.	Viscount.	Baron.	Total.
1884	11	24	76	324	74	506
1898	11	33	89	363	220	716
1899	11	34	89	363	221	818
1900	11	34	89	362	281	777
1901	11	34	89	363	281	778

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1902	12	35	90	362	290	789
1903	12	35	90	362	290	789
1904	12	35	90	363	289	789
1905	12	35	90	362	291	790

Japan, as also China and Korea, possesses a peculiar system of nominal honors awarded to persons of meritorious service, or rather to public servants. It is called "ikai" or commonly "kurai." It has no outward badge to represent it. It is graded into eight classes, or practically seven classes; but as each grade has a senior and a junior degree, the gradations may be considered to number 14 in all. This "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and it serves a convenient purpose in determining persons' precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a junior degree of 3rd grade of "ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai" is a senior degree of 4th grade. A Cabinet Minister generally holds "ikai" of 3rd grade, senior or junior as the case may be; the "ikai" of a Vice-Minister of State is generally that of 4th grade, junior or senior. And a gentleman holding a 4th or higher grade "ikai" receives, even when he is no longer in Government service, invitation on occasions of state festivals, as, for instance, the Birthday evening party. An heir of a Peer receives as a matter of right a 5th grade junior "ikai" as soon as he reaches majority. A large number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" in consideration of their large contributions of money for public purposes.

PRECEDENT AT COURT ACCORDING TO RANK.

Holders of the Grand Order.
Prime Minister.
Ministers of State.
President of the Privy Council.
Marshals.
Admirals of the Fleet.
Full Generals.
Full Admirals.
Grand Chamberlain.
Vice-President of the Privy Council.
Privy Councillors.
Holders of 1st class Order of the Rising Sun and Paulownia.
Princes.
Holders of 1st class Order of the Rising Sun.
Holders of 1st class Order of the Sacred Treasure.
Grand Master of Ceremonies.
Grand Master of Ritualist.
Lord Steward to the Empress.
President of the Administrative Litigation Court.
Civil and Military Officers of 1st grade Higher Service.
Marquises.
Civil and Military Officers of 2nd grade Higher Service.
Lords in Waiting of *Jakō* Hall.
Lords in Waiting of *Kinkei* Hall.
Counts.
Holders of 2nd class Order.
Viscounts.
Holders of 3rd class Order.
Barons.

PRECEDENT AT COURT.

Some statesmen are accorded treatment equivalent to that they enjoyed while they last occupied official posts. For instance Count Matsukata, ex-Premier, though at present a Privy Councillor, sits above the ordinary members of the Cabinet of the time.

H. I. H. Prince Fushimi	Full General.
H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa ...	Full Admiral.
H. I. H. Prince Kan-in	Lieut.-Gen, Com.-in-Chief of the 1st Ar. Div.

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H. I. H. Prince Higashi Fushimi.	Captain.
H.I.H.Prince Fushimi(Younger)	Commander.
H. H. Prince Yamashina	Commander.
H. H. Prince Kaya	Lord Guardian of Great Shrine of Ise.
H. H. Prince Kuni	Major of Infantry.
H. H. Prince Nashimoto	Major of Infantry.
H. H. Trince Takeda	Captain of Cavalry.
Ito	Marquis, Resident-General at Seoul.
Yamagata	Marquis, Marshal, President of Privy Council.
Oyama	Marquis. Marshal.
Matsukata	Count, Privy Councillor.
Inouye	Count.
Tokudaiji	Marquis, Grand Chamberlain.
Katsura	Count, General.
Togo	Admiral, Chief of the Naval Staff Board.
Saionji	Marquis, Premier.
Nodzu...	Count, Marshal.
Ito	Viscount, Fleet Adm.
Tanaka	Viscount, Minister of the Imperial Household.
Terauchi	General, Minister of War.
Matsuoka	Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
Saito	Vice-Admiral, Minister of the Navy.
Sakatani	Minister of Finance.
Yamagata	Minister of Communications.
Matsuda	Minister of Justice.
Hara	Minister of Home Affairs.
Makino	Minister of Education.
Hayashi	Viscount, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Okuma	Count.
Hijikata	Count.
Enomoto	Viscount, Vice-Admiral (retired).
Yoshikawa	Viscount.
Itagaki	Count.
Yamamoto	Baron, Admiral, Mem. of Sup. Mil. Coun.
Kabayama	Count, Admiral (retired). Privy Councillor.
Sakuma	Viscount, General, Gov. General of Formosa.
Inouye	Baron, Admiral, Mem. Sup. Mil. Coun.
Kuroki	Baron, General, Mem. of Sup. Mil. Coun.
Oku	Baron, General, Chief of the General Staff.
Okazawa	Baron, Gen., Chi. Ai.-de-Cam. to His Maj.
Hasegawa	Baron, General, Commander of Korean Armys.
Nishi	Baron. General, Chief of Mil. Board Edu.
Nogi	Baron, General, Mem. Sup. Mil. Coun.
Ogawa...	Baron, General.
Kawamura	Baron, General, Chief of the Tokyo Defence.
Oshima	Baron, General, Gov.-General of the Kwantung Districts (Liaoyang Pen.)
Shibayama	Full Admiral. (ret)
Samejima	Full Abmiral. (,,)
Oshima	Baron, Gen., Com.-in-Chief of Imp. Body Gurd.
Oseko...	Baron, Gen.
Higashikuze	Count, Vice-President of the Privy Council.

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Fukuoka	Viscount, Privy Councillor.
Sasaki	Viscount, ,,
Hosokawa	Baron, ,,
Kawase	Viscount, ,,
Nakamuda	Viscount, ,,
O-tori	Baron, ,,
Kuki	Baron, ,,
Takasaki	Baron, ,,
Sugi	Viscount, ,,
Hachisuka	Marquis, ,,
Takashima	Viscount, Lieut.-General(re.), Privy Councillor.
Ito	Baron, Privy Councillor.
Iwakura	Prince, ,,
Nomura	Viscount, ,,
Hayashi (Tomoyuki)	Viscount, ,,
Kuroda	Viscount, ,,
Nishi	Baron, ,,
Aoki	Viscount, Ambassador (U.S.A.)
Saisho	Viscount, Privy Councillor.
Inouye	Ambassador (Germany).
Komura	Baron, Ambassador (Great Britain).
Kurino	Ambassador (France).
Kaneko	Baron, Privy Councillor.
Suyematsu	Baron, ,,
Sone	Baron, ,,
Kiyoura	Baron, ,,
Nambu	Baron, ,,
Kato	Baron, ,,
Takahira	Ambassador (to Italy).
Uchida	Ambassador (to Austro-Hungary).

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS OF THE IMP. HOUSEHOLD DEPT.

Minister, *Viscount M. Tanaka;* Vice-Minister, *Baron Y. Hanabusa;* Chief of Home Section, *H. Kondō;* Vice-Chief of Home Section, *H. Kurihara;* Chief of Foreign Section, *K. Yamanouchi;* Vice-Chief of Foreign Section, *R. Niwa;* Superintendent of Imperial Treasury, *Baron C. Watanabe;* Vice-Superintendent, *J. Yoshida;* Vice-Superintendent, *S. Sakamoto;* President of the Imperial Estate Bureau, *Baron C. Watanabe;* Vice-President, *Y. Sasaki;* President of Peerage Bureau, *Prince T. Iwakura;* Vice-President, *S. Obara.*

Board of Ceremonies.

Grand Master of Ceremonies, *Count U. Toda;* Vice-Grand Master, *Y. Itō.*

Members:—*S. Nagasaki; R. Niwa; K. Yamanouchi; I. Fukuha; Count Mayeda; T. Matsudaira; S. Nabeshima; Baron Matenokoji; N. Asano; Prince Kujo; M. Hachisuka; N. Takatsuji.*

Board of Chamberlains.

Grand Chamberlain, *Marquis S. Tokudaiji;* Vice-Grand Chamberlain, *Prince T. Iwakura;* Chamberlains, *Baron T. Komeda; Viscount M. Higashizono; Viscount U. Hōjō; Viscount A. Ayakoji; Y. Hineno; S. Hinonishi.*

Chief Aide-de-Camp to H. I. M., *General Baron Okazawa.*

The Empress' Household.

Superintendent, *Viscount Kagawa.*

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THE CROWN PRINCE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Superintendent, *Marquis T. Nakayama:* Grand Chamberlain, *Marquis T. Kido;* Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Crown *Major General Muraki.*

COURT LADIES.

Ladies on service at the Court and their official rank are as follows:—

"Tenji"	... ...	Takakura Toshi-ko.
"	... ...	Yanagiwara Ai-ko.
"Gon Tenji"	... ...	Chikusa To-ko.
" "	... ...	Ogura Fumi-ko.
" "	... ...	Sone Yasu-ko.
" "	... ...	Anekoji Yoshi-ko.
" "	(acting)	Nishi-itsutsuji Sho-ko.
"Shoji"	... ...	Mibu Hiro-ko.
"	... ...	Ko-ike Michi-ko.
"	(acting)	Nakayama Ei-ko.
"	"	Kinoshita Han-ko.
"Gon Shoji"	... ...	Yabu Kine-ko.
" "	... ...	Kitajima Ito-ko.
" "	... ...	Tsunokami Yoshi-ko.
" "	... ...	Yoshida Sho-ko.
" "	... ...	Rokkaku Sho-ko.
" "	... ...	Yamakawa So-ko.
" "	... ...	Awadaguchi Aya-ko.
" "	(acting)	Kagawa Shio-ko.
" "	"	Hirotori Kun-ko.

Besides the above there are eight ladies of "Myobu" rank.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE IMPERIAL COURT.

In the face of very meagre information available on this subject, anything like reliable estimte is out of question. So far as it is known the Court owns 4,854 *cho* (about 12,135 acres) of dwelling land which estimated at current price represents 62,030,830 *yen;* forests covering 1,541,461 *cho* (3,853,652 acres) valued at 123,809,642 *yen;* and miscellaneous lands aggregating 120,309 *cho* (300,773 acres) valued at 2,319,808 *yen.* The the three items total *yen* 188,160,280. In practice the forests alone constitute an income-yielding source, but even the outlays required for general adjustment and planting being pretty heavy, the actual income may not reach 1 percent of the aggregate market value. The Court also owns shares and bonds roughly estimated at 30 million *yen* in face value, which at 8 percent may bring in 2,400,000 *yen* a year. The investment in national bonds is unknown.

THE EMPEROR'S RESCRIPT TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The following rescript issued on Jan. 4, '82 was addressed to the "gunjin" which is a Japanese word meaning "men of arms" and therefore covering the two services. The Rescript opens with a brief survey of the vicissitudes of the sovereign right and proceeds,—

"(1) Soldiers and sailors should regard it as their bounden duty to be loyal to the Sovereign and country.

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Anyone born in this country can hardly be wanting in patriotism; but for soldiers and sailors this is a primary virtue, for a man not strong in patriotism, will be unfitted for the service. Disloyal men would be like dolls, however well-trained, however advanced they may be in military art and in science, and troops composed of such men would prove nothing more than mere rabbles in the hour of needs. You must remember that the defence of a country and the maintenance of its prestige depend upon its military and naval forces and that their efficiency determines the welfare of the country. You should therefore keep aloof from public discussions and political questions, and should strictly devote yourself to discharge of your principal duty, always prepared to regard it heavier than a mountain and look upon death in the discharge of duty as lighter than a feather. Be mindful not to invite disgrace by a violation of good faith.

"(2) Soldiers and sailors must be courteous. The service of the Army and Navy is graded by hierarchical ranks beginning with the Marshal or Admiral and ending with the private or bluejacket properly subordinated for purposes of command. Even in the same rank there are gradations as to seniority, and the junior must obey the senior. Those who occupy inferior position must take orders from the superior, always regarding those orders as if they issued direct from me. The inferiors and juniors too must pay respect to the superiors and seniors, even when they do not come under their direct command. On the other hand, the superiors must never behave in a proud or haughty manner towards their inferiors and except in cases when duty demands severity the superiors, in treating those beneath them, should ever aim at kindliness and especial elemency, to the end that both officers and men may unite as one man in the service of the country. If you do not observe courtesy of behavior, if inferiors neglect to respect their superiors or superiors treat their inferiors with harshness, and if harmonious relations are thus lost, you will prove a bane to the army. You will also commit unpardonable crimes against the country.

"(3) Valor should be an aim of soldiers and sailors. This is the virtue which has in this country been always held in very high esteem, and an essential characteristic of my subjects. Especially should soldiers and sailors never forget this point even for one instant, seeing that their duty is to meet the enemy on the battlefield. At the same time they should carefully distinguish a true bravery from a false one, for a hasty act of youth or bullyism cannot be called true bravery. It is expected of a man of arms always to act with discretion and to make his plans with presence of mind and prudence. It would never do to despise even a weak enemy. At the same time he must face a strong enemy with dauntless courage. In a word true courage consists in properly discharging duty. Thus those who have true bravery uppermost in their mind always make it their aim to treat others with mildness and thus to earn the respect of all men. A mere bravery and any propensity towards violence will make you hated by others like wild brutes. So be mindful of this point.

"(4) Soldiers and sailors must be faithful. Faithfulness is a cardinal virtue for ordinary men: a man of arms devoid of it can hardly associate with his comrades even for one day, for faithfulness means the keeping of one's word, and the accomplishment of duty. If you wish to be faithful you must therefore consider first of all whether, before giving your pledge you are able to keep it or not. If you give promise to do something of which you are uncertain,

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and so commit yourself in a vague manner you will be placed in an embarrassing situation. You will then be tortured by vain regrets. Before embarking on any action, you must first consider whether it is justfiable or unjustfiable and whether it is right or wrong. If you have reason to think that you cannot keep your word in regard to it, or it is too heavy to be fulfilled, it will be wise to refrain from committing yourself from the first. History gives us examples of the truth of this. Instances are not rare where even great men and heroes have perished or dishonored themselves by being misled, out of their solicitude to be faithful in small things, into erring in fundamental principles of virtue or by observing personal faithfulness at the expense of public justice. You must take heed not to fail in this way.

"(5) Men of arms must be simple and frugal. If you do not observe simplicity and frugality, you will lapse into effeminacy and levity, you will acquire luxurious habits leading to cupidity, and to manners which neither loyalty nor your bravery will avail to save you from the contempt and hatred of your fellow men. You will be cursed by miserable existence through life. If once this baneful custom be allowed to affect officers and men it will promptly spread like an epidemic in the whole ranks, and all *esprit de corps* and discipline will be gone. Being deeply concerned about this, I have issued disciplinary regulations to prevent this evil, and out of my anxiety, I again issue this instruction to give you double warning.

"You must never for a moment neglect the above Five Articles, but attend to them with true heart. They are the spirit of the men of arms while the true heart in turn is their spirit. Unless the heart is true, even good words and good conduct will be nothing but useless external ornaments. If the heart be true you can accomplish anything. Moreover the Five Articles embody the fundamental truth of heaven and earth and cardinal tenets of humanity and are therefore easy to be put to practice and to observe. You, men of arms, strictly conform to my instruction and observe those fundamental virtues with the determination to discharge the duty you owe to the country, so that not only may I be filled with perfect satisfaction but that all the people of the realm may be satisfied and happy."

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW.

CHAPTER I.—SUCCESSION TO THE IMPERIAL THRONE.

ART. I.—The Imperial Throne of Japan shall be succeeded to by male descendants in the male line of Imperial Ancestors.

ART. II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest son.

ART. III.—When there is no Imperial eldest son, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest grandson. When there is neither Imperial eldest son nor any male descendant of his, it shall be succeeded to by the Imperial son next in age, and so on in every successive case.

Art. IV.—For succession to the Imperial Throne by an Imperial descendant, the one of full blood shall have precedence over descendants of half blood. The succession to the Imperial Throne by the latter shall be limited to those cases only, when there is no Imperial descendant of full blood.

ART. V.—When there is no Imperial descendant, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial brother and by his descendants.

ART. VI.—When there is no such Imperial brother or descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial uncle and by his descendants.

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ART. VII.—When there is neither such Imperial uncle nor descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the next nearest member among the rest of the Imperial Family.

ART. VIII.—Among the Imperial brothers and the remoter Imperial relations, precedence shall be given in the same degree, to the descendants of full blood over those of half blood, and to the elder over the younger.

ART. IX.—When the Imperial heir is suffering from an incurabe disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists, the order of succession may be changed in accordance with the forgoing provisions, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER II.—ASCENSION AND CORONATION.

ART. X.—Upon the demise of the Emperor, the Imperial Heir shall ascend the Throne and shall acquire the Divine Treasures of the Imperial Ancestors.

ART. XI.—The ceremonies of Coronation shall be performed and a Grand Coronation Banquet (Daijōsai) shall be held at Kyoto.

ART. XII.—Upon an ascension to the Throne, a new era shall be inaugurated, and the name of it shall remain unchanged during the whole reign, in agreement with the established rule of the 1st year of of Meiji.

CHAPTER III.—MAJORITY. INSTITUTION OF EMPRESS AND OF HEIR-APPARENT.

ART. XIII.—The Emperor, the Kōtaishi, and the Kōtaishi, shall attain their majority at eighteen full years of age.

ART. XIV.—Members of the Imperial Family, other than those mentioned in the preceding Article, shall attain their majority at twenty full years of age.

ART. XV.—The son of the Emperor who is Heir-apparent, shall be called "Kōtaishi." In case there is no Kōtaishi, the Imperial grandson who is Heir-apparent shall be called "Kōtaison."

ART. XVI.—The institution of Empress and that of Kōtaishi or of Kōtaison shall be proclaimed by an Imperial Rescript.

CHAPTER IV.—STYLES OF ADDRESS.

ART. XVII.—The style of address for the Emperor, the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, and of the Empress shall be "His," or "Her," or "Your Majesty."

ART. XVIII.—The Kōtaishi and his consort, the Kōtaison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, and their Princesses shall be styled "His," "Her," "Their," or "Your Highness" or "Highnesses."

CHAPTER V.—REGENCY.

ART. XIX.—When the Emperor is a minor a Regency shall be instituted. When He is prevented by some permanent cause from personally governing, a Regency shall be instituted, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

ART. XX.—The Regency shall be assumed by the Kōtaishi or the Kōtaison, being of full age of majority.

ART. XXI.—When there is neither Kōtaishi nor Kōtaison, or when the Kōtaishi or the Kōtaison has not yet arrived at his majority, the Regency shall be assumed in the following order:—

1. An Imperial Prince or a Prince.
2. The Empress.
3. The Empress Dowager.
4. The Grand Empress Dowager.

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5. An Imperial Princess or a Princess.

ART. XXII.—In case the Regency is to be assumed from among the male members of the Imperial Family, it shall be done in agreement with the order of succession to the Imperial Throne. The same shall apply to the case of female members of the Imperial Family.

ART. XXIII.—A female member of the Imperial Family to assume the Regency shall be exclusively one who has no consort.

ART. XXIV.—When, on account of the minority of the nearest related member of the Imperial Family, or for some other cause, another member has to assume the Regency, the latter shall not, upon the arrival at majority of the above mentioned nearest related member, or upon the disappearance of the aforesaid cause, resign his or her post in favour of any person other than of the Kōtaishi or of the Kōtaison.

ART. XXV.—When a Regent or one who should become such, is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists therefor, the order of the Regency may be changed, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER VI.—THE IMPERIAL GOVERNOR.

ART. XXVI.—When the Emperor is a minor, an Imperial Governor shall be appointed to take charge of His bringing up and of His education.

ART. XXVII.—In case no Imperial Governor has been nominated in the will of the preceding Emperor, the Regent shall appoint one, with advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

ART. XXVIII.—Neither the Regent nor any of his descendants can be appointed Imperial Governor.

ART. XXIX.—The Imperial Governor cannot be removed from his post by the Regent, unless upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council and upon that of the Privy Council.

CHAPTER VII.—THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

ART. XXX.—The term "Imperial Family" shall include the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, the Empress, the *Kotaishi* and his consort, the *Kotaison* and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, the Imperial Princesses, the Princes and their consorts, and the Princesses.

ART. XXXI.—From Imperial sons to Imperial great-grandsons, Imperial male descendants shall be called Imperial Princes; and from Imperial daughters to Imperial great granddaughters, Imperial females descendants shall be called Imperial Princesses. From the fifth generation downwards, they shall be called male descendants Princes and female ones Princesses.

ART. XXXII.—When the Imperial Throne is succeeded to by a member of branch line, the title of Imperial Prince or Imperial Princess shall be specially granted to the Imperial brothers and sisters, being already Princes or Princesses.

ART. XXXIII.—The birth, namings, marriages, and deaths in the Imperial Family shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

ART. XXXIV.—Genealogical and other records relating to the matters mentioned in the preceding Article shall be kept in the Imperial archives.

ART. XXXV.—The members of the Imperial Family shall be under the control of the Emperor.

ART. XXXVI.—When a Regency is instituted, the Regent shall exercise the power of control referred to in the preceding Article.

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ART. XXXVII.—When a member, male or female, of the Imperial Family is a minor and has been bereft of his or her father, the officials of the Imperial Court shall be ordered to take charge of his or her bringing up and education. Under certain circumstances, the Emperor may either approve the guardian chosen by his or her parent, or may nominate one.

ART. XXXVIII.—The guardian of a member of the Imperial Family must be himself a member thereof and of age.

ART. XXXIX.—Marriages of members of the Imperial Family shall be restricted to the circle of the Family, or to certain noble families specially approved by Imperial Order.

ART. XL.—Marriages of the members of the Imperial Family shall be subject to the sanction of the Emperor.

ART. XLI.—The Imperial writs sanctioning the marriages of members of the Imperial Family, shall bear the countersignature of the Minister of the Imperial Household.

ART. XLII.—No member of the Imperial Family can adopt any one as his son.

ART. XLIII.—When a member of the Imperial Family wishes to travel beyond the boundaries of the Empire, he shall first obtain the sanction of the Emperor.

ART. XLIV.—A female member of the Imperial Family, who has married a subject, shall be excluded from membership of the Imperial Family. However, she may be allowed, by the special grace of the Emparor, to retain her title of Imperial Princess or of Princess, as the case may be.

CHAPTER VIII.—IMPERIAL HEREDITARY ESTATES.

ART. XLV.—No landed or other Property, that has been fixed as the Imperial Hereditary Estates, shall be divided up and alternated.

ART. XLVI.—The landed and other property to be included in the Imperial Hereditary Estates, shall be settled by Imperial writ with advice of the Privy Council, and shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

CHAPTER IX.—EXPENDITURES OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSE.

ART. XLVII.—The expenditures of the Imperial House of all kinds shall be defrayed out of the National Treasury at a certain fixed amount.

ART. XLVIII.—The estimates and audit of accounts of the expenditures of the Imperial House and all other rules of the kind, shall be regulated by the Finance Regulations of the Imperial House.

CHAPTER X.—LITIGATIONS. DISCIPLINARY RULES FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.

ART. XLIX.—Litigation between members of the Imperial Family shall be decided by judicial functionaries specially designed by the Emperor to the Department of the Imperial Household, and execution issued after Imperial sanction thereto has been obtained.

ART. L.—Civil actions brought by private individuals against members of the Imperial Family, shall be decided in the Court of Appeal in Tokyo. Members of the Imperial Family shall, however, be represented by attorneys, and no personal attendance in the Court shall be required of them.

ART. LI.—No members of the Imperial Family can be arrested, of summoned before a Court of Law, unless the sanction of the Emperor has been first obtained thereto.

ART. LII.—When a member of the Imperial Family has committed an act derogatory to his (or her) dignity, or when he has exhibited disloyalty to the Imperial House, he

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shall, by way of disciplinary punishment and by order of the Emperor, be deprived at the whole or a part of the privileges belonging to him as a member of the Imperial Family, or shall be suspended therefrom.

ART. LIII.—Whem a member of the Imperial Family acts in a way tending to the squandering of his (or her) property, he shall be pronounced by the Emperor, prohibited from administering his property, and a manager shall be appointed therefor.

ART. LIV.—The two foregoing Articles shall be sanctioned, upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council.

CHAPTER XI.—THE IMPERIAL FAMILY COUNCIL.

ART. LV.—The Imperial Family Council shall be composed of the male members of the Imperial Family, who have reached the age of majority. The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the President of the Privy Council, the Minister of the Imperial Household, the Minister of State for Justice, and the President of the Court of Cassation shall be ordered to take part in the deliberations of the Council.

ART. LVI.—The Emperor personally presides over the meetings of the Imperial Family Council, or directs one of the members of the Imperial Family to do so.

CHAPTER XII.—SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

ART. LVII.—Those of the present members of the Imperial Family of the fifth generation and downwards, who have already been invested with the title of Imperial prince, shall retain the same as heretofore.

ART. LVIII.—The order of succession to the Imperial Throne shall in every case relate to the descendants of absolute lineage. There shall be no admission to this line of succession to any one, as a consequence of his now being an adopted Imperial son, Koyushi or heir to a princely house.

ART. LIX.—The grades of rank among the Imperial Princes and Princes and Princesses shall be abolished.

ART. LX.—The family rank af Imperial Princes and all usages conflicting with the present law, shall be abolished.

ART. LXI.—The property, annual expenses, and all other rules concerning the members of the Imperial Family, shall be specially determined.

ART. LXII.—When in the future it shall become necessary either to amend or make additions to the present Law, the matter shall be decided by the Emperor, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

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CHAPTER V.

POLITICS.

THE SAIONJI MINISTRY.

THE Saionji ministry was created under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. When the retiring Premier Count Katsura recommended Marquis Saionji to the Emperor as his successor, it was on condition, as it is now understood, that the post-bellum measures elaborated by the Count and his colleagues should be adopted in the main by their successors. The ex-Premier approached Marquis Saionji, not in his capacity as leader of the "Seiyukai," but as an individual statesman of tried ability and acknowledged prestige. Foreigners may be struck with wonder at such anomalous transfer of power in a constitutional country as Japan. Those foreign observers must be reminded that political affairs are singularly complicated in Japan, so that they can not be regarded in a similar light as they are in England, America and some others. They must be informed that party politics have by no means secured universal acknowledgment, on the contrary they are even held with abhorrence by a large section of influential circles, notably by the military clique led by Marshal Marquis Yamagata and his lieutenant Count Katsura and also by the great majority of Peers and some other quarters. Then Japan at present lacks a political party able to command an absolute majority in the Lower House, let alone the other House A Ministry formed on a purely party line would therefore invite the uncompromising hostility from the conservative military clique and their friends the Peers. Moreover had Marquis Saionji declined to accept the conditional transfer of power, who knows that a ministry equally uncongenial to the progress of party politics as the retiring ministry was may not have been formed.

Formed under circumstances so unusually complicated and delicate, the composition of the Saionji Cabinet could not but be heterogeneous. Only two "Seiyukai" leaders Mr. Hara and Mr. Matsuda, were given chairs; three chairs were given to the Vice-Ministers in the Katsura administration (Adm. Saito, Mr. Sakatani and Mr. Yamagata), the War Minister has retained the portfolio, the chair of Agriculture and Commerce was allotted to a follower of Marquis Yamagata. Education went to a non-partisan statesman (Mr. Makino) while the portfolio of Foreign Affairs fell to the share of one who had openly condemned the foreign and financial policies of the Katsura Cabinet (Mr. Kato). His resignation on 3rd Mar. '06 and the installation on May 19 of Vis. Hayashi, the then British Amb., in the vacant chair may be said to have even strengthened the Ministry so far as their relation *vis-a-vis* the Yamagata clique is concerned.

MEMBER OF THE PRESENT CABINET.

Prime Minister	Marquis K. Saionji.
Foreign Affairs	Viscount T. Hayashi.

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Home Affairs	Mr. K. Hara.
Finance	Dr. Y. Sakatani.
War...	Lieut.-Gen. M. Terauchi.
Navy	Vice-Adm. M. Saito.
Justice	Mr. M. Matsuda.
Education	Mr. N. Makino.
Agriculture and Commerce...	Mr. K. Matsuoka.
Communications	Mr. I. Yamagata.

THE ELDER STATESMEN.

EVERYTHING in Japan is still in a transition stage and politics of course can not be an exception to this general rule. In regard to politics, too, a peculiar factor strangely out of keeping with a regular constitutional politics is at work. We mean, the presence of the so-called ELDER STATESMEN who, having played a distinguished part in the consummation of the Restoration, still continue to enjoy unlimited confidence from the Crown and are consulted whenever any question of grave national difficulty occurs.

These are necessarily dwindling in number with the advance of time and comprise Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamagata, and Counts Matsukata and Inouye. They were the guiding powers in giving the final decision to any grave questions during the last momentous struggle with Russia. Marquis Ito was under instruction from the Crown to supervise diplomatic affairs, Marshal Yamagata military questions, and the last two financial matters, though Count Matsukata modestly declined to exercise the trust and left his more aggressive colleague to solely direct and interfere with questions of finance. The four statesmen or practically three formed the Cabinet over the Cabinet during the administration of the Katsura Ministry whose shoulders were therefore considerably relieved of the heavy responsibility that should really have fallen upon them. In justice to those Elder Statesmen it should be noted that they did not act the part of wire-pullers from their own choice; they were powerless to do otherwise in the face of peculiar circumstances existing in Japan. Individually speaking, Marquis Ito is believed to be too disinterested and candid a statesman to favor wire-pulling business of any sort, but the case seems to be somewhat different with the old Marshal and Count Inouye. The former has been so paternal towards his numerous adherents, that he cannot refuse whenever they come to him seeking his help, while the officious disposition of the Count impels him to interfere whenever he fancies that his interference would be for the country's good. As to Count Matsukata, he is a statesman of too retiring habits to assume any aggressive rôle. It was from similar modesty that Marshal Oyama several years ago declined the honor of sitting in the Elder Statesmen's conclave.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

As referred to before, the democratic movement which laid the basis of the existing political parties in Japan dated as far back as 1874 when the late Counts Soejima and Goto, and Count Itagaki (then all plain Mr.), who occupied Ministerial positions or those of equivalent standing memorialized the Government to make arrangements for the establishment of a national assembly, so that the Imperial oath made at the advent of His Majesty's reign about conducting the administration in conformity with popular wishes may be realized. The time was evidently too premature

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for the birth of Constitutional politics. The memorial was shelved and the memorialists resigned office. From that time till the creation of national legislative organ, Count Itagaki and his followers were regarded as van guards and guardians of Japanese democracy. And they stood their ground with energy and resolution worthy of the honorable cause. Not unfrequently they came in collision with the authorities of the time; not a few zealots were carried by their excessive ardor to commit unlawful acts and were duly punished, while Itagaki himself was stabbed almost to death by a young reactionary. All those endeavors and agitations of the Liberals, as they began to call themselves, at last bore fruit in the shape of promulgation of an Imperial Rescript on 12th Oct., 1881, solemnly announcing the inauguration of Constitutional regime ten years hence, that is in 1890. On Feb, 11, 1899, the Constitution was made public, in the following year the 1st session of the Imperial Diet was convoked, and the Far East saw for the first time the birth of a Constitutional government.

Meanwhile Count Okuma organized another party in April, 1882, and named it the Progressive Party. The history of these two political parties practically covers that of the whole party politics in Japan.

It is worthy of note that in principle the two parties had nothing to distinguish them; their programmes were only outwardly distinct but essentially identical. They were rivals principally from personal grounds. But sometimes circumstances have obliged them to cast their lot against a common enemy, and to unite their forces in confronting their common enemy, the Ministerial supporters. Their combined strength could always command an absolute majority in the Lower House, and the severity of this struggle between the party men and the Ministerialists, sometimes called supporters of the old clan faction, is fully shown in the record of Parliamentary sessions and in that of Ministerial changes recorded elsewhere. These frequent collisions originated from fundamental difference in respect to political principles between the Ministerialists and the party-men, the former holding the theory of non-party Cabinet and the latter, it is scarcely necessary to add, committed to the contrary cause of party Cabinet. All the leading statesmen who partook distinguished part in the work of consummating the Restoration declared that the Cabinet should be responsible only to the sovereign, and that even when opposed by an overwhelming majority in Parliament it may not resign so long as the sovereign continues to repose confidence in it. None the less, harassed by the partymen in the Lower House, even the non-party Ministerialists tried to profit themselves from the doings of their rivals and to create a party of their own. In 1892 the Nationalist Association (mark the term) was organized by the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa; but the field of politics had already been too fully occupied by either the Liberals or the Progressives to admit the intrusion of any third party. In spite of all the care bestowed on it by its "foster parents" and "guardians" the association, nicknamed as an illegitimate child of the non-party faction, failed to attain any vigorous growth, till at last, abandoned by the late Marquis and with the Viscount carried away by death, it gradually dwindled in power, till it was reduced to an insignificant coterie, of 20 seats or so in the House, and ultimately merged in the newly created Daido Club to be referred to later on.

When the non-party Ministerialists and the down-with-the-clannism party politicians had had enough of quarrels, some influential intermediaries

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with party leaning made their appearance, and succeeded in bringing them to some sort of compromise. The conclusion of secret understanding between the leaders of the two hostile forces was a result, Marquis (then Count) Ito representing the non-party interest and Count Itagaki representing the Liberals. In making this departure the non-party statesman of course yielded a step to their rivals. This secret understanding was soon reflected on the Ministerial composition, Count Itagaki obtaining in 1896 as a reward of the promise of supporting the Government, the chair of Home Office in the Cabinet of the time, that is the 3rd Ito Cabinet. When this Cabinet fell a few months afterward the Progressives imitated the example set by their rivals, and effected an entente with the Matsukata Cabinet that succeeded the Ito Cabinet, and secured for their leader, Count Okuma, the post of Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The alliance soon ended in rupture and the Matsukata Cabinet collapsed before the uncompromising combined attack of its former allies the Progressives and their rivals the Liberals. The Ito Cabinet that followed fared no better and fell, also before the attack of the combined forces. But in tendering resignation to His Majesty, the retiring Premier adopted quite a resolute course, for he recommended the Opposition as his successors to form the Cabinet. This was a striking departure to the usual routine previously adopted in cases of this nature. The result was a creation of the Coalition Cabinet of Counts Okuma and Itagaki, the first party Cabinet that was formed in Japan. For the sake of historical precision it should be noted that the formation of this Coalition Cabinet was preceded by the dissolution of the two rival parties to re-appear under the fitting title of the Constitutional Party. To the lasting regret of all the friends of party politics and indeed of all those who have the interest of Constitutional Politics at heart, this memorable experience, as it may be called, fell miserably. It fell because the party-men lacked administrative experience and discipline and because hungering for power from which they had been excluded so long, they, from respectable leaders who ought to know better to mere Tadpoles and Tapers, fell scrambling for "shares" in this general spoliation. Ministers and bureaux chiefs were beset the greater part of the day by their political friends who demanded some posts as "reward of their long constancy in the cause of constitutional government." To make the matter worse, the old rivalry between the Progressive and Liberal elements began to be betrayed now and then about the share of power or posts, and the friction thus engendered was fanned by the remnant of the old non-party clique, for the coalition Government was obliged from necessity to retain in the two posts of Army and Navy statesmen of that clique. At last in about half a year the smouldering fire of rivalry broke out in open quarrel, and so the first party Cabinet ended in a miserable fiasco. The humorous side was not wanting in this story, for now the quarrel took a strange turn and for a while it was waged about the door-plate and designation of the now dissolved party, each seceding section, the Progressives and the Liberals, being equally eager to retain the title, Constitutional Party. The Liberals were now led by the late Mr. Hoshi, a born fighter and leader who had come home in a hurry from Washington where he represented Japan as soon as he had heard how matters were developing in Tokyo. Under his skilful direction the Liberals forestalled their rivals and could legally assume the name of Constitutional Party as their official designation. The Progressives had to content themselves with the second

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best and to assume the title, "Constitutional Headquarters Party." The public, however, did not care much about such nice distinction, and so the latter were known under their original name.

Fallen from the ambitious position, political parties were now to content themselves to play a second fiddle, and so as such the Constitutionalists (or Liberals) supported the newly formed Marquis Yamagata's Cabinet, a warrior-statesman of extreme conservative views.

September, 1900, is memorable in the history of political parties of Japan, for on that date Marquis Ito appeared on political stage in a new rôle, i.e. as party leader. The advent of his party, the *Seiyukai*, Political Association, was heralded by a loud flourish of trumpet announcing that he had made up his mind to devote himself to a grave task of forming a model political party. Round the banner raised with such pomp and vast expectation rallied quite a large number of public men, both veteran partymen and others without party experience, and the new party easily commanded an absolute majority in the House of Representatives. It was quite natural that non-party Ministry and the *Seiyukai* should soon come to collision; and on the resignation of the Yamagata Cabinet, it was succeeded as a matter of course by Marquis Ito and his followers. It was confidently expected by all that the *Seiyukai* would carry every thing with flying colors through the Diet, but this prophesy implied easy placability of the Peers and so piqued their pride. The result was the measures of the *Seiyukai* Ministry that had been passed with a large majority through the Lower House were threatened with rejection by the Peers, and it was not until after an Imperial rescript was issued wishing them to reconsider their position that the Peers grew conciliatory to the party Cabinet. However fate, it seems, was not in favor of this Cabinet, for in the following spring violent internal dissention took place over the financial policy, and at last the Cabinet resigned *en mass* in May of the year. Thus did for the second time party cabinet fail in Japan, and was followed by another non-party Cabinet, formed by Count Katsura.

The parties that are now to the front are the *Seiyukai*, the Progressive Party, and that anomalous body of opportunists, the Daido (Union) Club, that was organized toward the end of 1905.

THE "SEIYUKAI."—This organ was created by Marquis Ito in August, 1900, and may essentially be regarded as a successor of the old Liberal Party dissolved at that time. At first this party held a majority of seats in the House of Representatives, but soon it began to lose this position owing to the desertion, or rather elimination, of members of questionable loyalty. The "spiriting away" of the leader, Marquis Ito, as President of the Privy Council in July, 1903, further weakened the power of the Party. Marquis Saionji was occupying the Presidency of the Privy Conncil before the transfer of Marquis Ito to that post, and now the younger Marquis was installed as Leader of the Constitutionalists with whom he was associated from the time of birth, and this leadership he continues to occupy. At present the Party holds about 167 seats in the Lower House in which it is still the strongest party, though not absolutely.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY.—The Party was formed by Count Okuma in April, 1882. This party was once more homegeneous in its composition and therefore able to present a firmer front than the *Seiyukai*, but the fact that they have been left too long out in the cold and to play the uncomfortable rote of Opposition seems to have demoralized the party. Of late

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it has betrayed not unfrequently signs of internal trouble, which culminated in the sudden resignation of leadership by Count Okuma in '07. It has no acknowledged leader at present, and instead the Board of Managers. The party holds 94 seats in the House, in which Mr. Minoura, one of the leaders of the party, is its Vice-President. Messrs. Inukai, Oishi, and Hatoyama are leaders of the party.

THE "DAIDO" CLUB.—This is a quasi-politics party the very existence of which indicates unsound condition of Japanese politics. It was formed, it is believed, as organ of Count Katsura and other non-party statesmen, and consists of the old Imperialists and of opportunist M.P.s. who are either the Constitutionalist or the Progressive deserters. Though it does not rest on the local following, the fact that it commands 68 seats in the House invests this heterogeneous body some influence in active politics. Messrs. Kanetake Oura ex-Minister of Communications, Kiyohide Seki, ex-Com'er of Metropolitan Police are leaders.

THE "YUKOKAI."—This is a club formed in '06 by 36 of the neutral M. P. and is regarded as being the healthiest element in the House. Messrs. Osaki Yukio, Shimada Saburo and Okuda Yoshito are most prominent.

IMPERIAL DIET.

The Diet is composed of two houses, the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, the two virtually enjoying same status as to rights and privileges. This is considered unfair by the people's representatives, and not without reason for the House of Peers and its members enjoy special advantages denied to the other. The House of Peers, for instance, cannot be dissolved however rebellious it may prove; it can only be prorogued. The terms of membership are seven years against four of the Commoners, while the members of the Upper House who occupy seat in virtue of the nomination of the Emperor are life-members.

EMPEROR'S PREROGATIVES.

1. Right of convoking, opening, closing or proroguing the Imperial Diet, and of dissolving the House of Representatives.
2. Right of issuing any urgency ordinances when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, to be submitted to its approval in the next session.
3. Right of issuing or of causing to be issued the Ordinances required in putting the laws in operation or for maintaining public peace and order.
4. Right of taking the supreme command of the Army and Navy and of determining the organization of the services.
5. Right of declaring war, making peace and concluding treaties; right of proclaiming a state of siege, etc., etc.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood, (b) Peers (Princes and Marquises are to sit in virtue of their right when they reach the age of 25; Counts, Viscounts and Barons are to elect their representatives selected from among their own respective classes), (c) men of erudition of distinguished service nominated by the Emperor, (d) representatives of the highest-tax payers elected from among themselves, one from one prefecture. Each of the three inferior Orders may not return more than one-fifth of the total number of Peers, while the non-titled members should not exceed in number the aggregate strength of the titled members.

The age-limit is 25 years or more for members representing the ranks

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of Count, Viscount and Baron; and 30 or more for others.

Statistics as to the members of the House are as follows:—

May,	1894	292
„	1895	292
„	1896	296
March,	1897	300
Dec.,	1898	325
„	1899	323
May,	1900	324
„	1901	325
June,	1902	325
„	1903	323
Dec.,	1905	362

The House was composed as follows at the last mentioned date:—

Princes of the Blood	13
Princes	10
Marquises	28
Counts	17
Viscounts	69
Barons	56
Imperial Nominees	124
Rep'tives of Highest Tax-Payers	45
	362

The members of the House of Peers have no political parties according to the ordinary sense of the term; they are simply formed into groups or coteries mostly consisting of members of the same rank or same class. These are as follows:—

Kenkyu-kai, "Investigation Society," (mostly Vis'ts)	82
Mokuyō-kai, "Thursday Society," (mostly Barons)	49
Dokuritsu (Independent) Club (Barons and number of Imp. nominees)	47
Chawa - kai "Converzasione," (mostly Imp. nominees)	46
Doyo-kai, "Saturday Society," (mixed)	49
Jitsugyo (Business) Club (highest tax-payers members)	11

These groups have no regular presidents or leaders, but only officers who have charge of matters relating either within to the fellow-members or to outside. They are therefore called Koshō-in or conference committees.

NAMES OF SUCCESSIVE PRESIDENTS.—Count (afterward Marquis) Ito, from Oct., 1890—July, 1891; Marquis Hachisuka, July, 1891—Oct., 1896; late Prince Konoye, Oct., 1896—Dec., 1903; Prince Tokugawa, Dec., 1903——.

NAMES OF SUCCESSIVE VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Count Higashikuzê, Oct., 1890—Sept., 1891; Baron Hosokawa, Sept., 1891—Nov., 1893; Marquis Saionji, Nov., 1893—Oct., 1894; Marquis Kuroda, Oct., 1894——.

CHIEF SEC. OF THE HOUSE.—Minêsaburo Ota.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House is composed of members returned by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age and paying a direct tax of not less than 10 *yen*. There are two kinds of members, those returned by incorporated cities containing not less than 30,000 inhabitants and by people residing in other districts. The incorporated cities form independent electoral districts, and larger cities containing more than 100,000 inhabitants are to return one member for every 130,000 people. The districts are to send one member at the rate of every 130,000 people approximately, each prefecture being regarded as one electoral district. Election is carried on by open ballot, one vote for one man, and a general election is to take place every four years supposing the House sits through its prescribed term of four years without suffering a dissolution in the interval. Qualifications are simple for candidates for election, for every Japanese male subject who has attained the age of not less than 30 is eligible, those who are mentally incapacitated or are deprived of civil rights being of course disqualified. The property qualification that was formerly en-

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forced for candidates was struck out by the amendment carried out in 1900 to the Law of Election.

The House consisted of 300 members before the amendment, but subsequently it has been increased to 379 of which 75 come from urban electoral districts and the rest from rural districts.

Names of Successive Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

The list of Presidents and Vice-Presidents from the first session of the House is shown below:—

Sessions of the House.

	Period of sitting.	President.	Vice-President.
1st session	29 Nov., 1890 —8 Mar., 1891.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Nakajima.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Tsuda.
D. 2nd „	29 Nov., 1891 —25 Dec., 1891.	„	„
Extraordinary general election carried out on 15th Feb., 1892.			
3rd session	5 May, 1892 —15 June, 1892.	Late T. Hoshi.	Baron (then Mr.) Sone.
4th „	29th Nov., 1892 —1 March, 1893.	„	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.
D. 5th „	28 Nov., 1893 —30 Dec., 1893.	Late T. Hoshi. Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.	I. Abei.
Extraordinary general election carried out 1st March, 1894.			
D. 6th session ...	15 May, 1894 —2 June, 1894.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.	Late K. Kataoka.
Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st. Sept., 1894.			
7th session	18 Oct, 1894 —22 Oct., 1894.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.	S. Shimada.
8th „	24 Dec., 1894 —27 Mar., 1895.	„	„
9th „	28 Dec., 1895 —29 Mar., 1896.	„	„
10th „	25 Dec., 1896 —24 Mar., 1897.	Dr. Hatoyama.	„
D. 11th „	24 Dec., 1897 —25 Dec., 1897.	„	„
Extraordinary general election carried out on 15th March, 1898.			

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D. 12th session...	19 May, 1898 —10 June, 1898.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.

Extraordinary general election carried out on 10th August, 1898.

13th session ...	3 Dec., 1898 —10 Mar., 1899.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.
14th „	22 Nov., 1899 —24 Feb., 1900.	„	„
15th „	25 Dec., 1900 —25 Mar., 1901.	„	„
16th „	10 Dec., 1901 —10 Mar., 1902.	„	„

General election (ordinary) carried out on 10th August, 1902.

D. 17th session...	9 Dec., 1902 —28 Dec., 1902.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.

Extraordinary general election carried ont on 1st March, 1903.

18th session ...	12 May, 1903 —5 June, 1903.	Late K. Kataoka.	T. Sugita.
D. 19th „	10 Dec., 1903 —11 Dec., 1903.	H. Kono.	„

Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st March, 1904,

20th session ...	20 Mar., 1904 —30 Mar., 1904.	M. Matuda.	K. Minoura.
21st „	30 Nov., 1904 —28 Feb., 1905.	„	„
22nd „	28 Dec., 1905 —27 Mar., 1906.	T. Sugita.	„
23rd „	28 Dec., 1906 —28 Mar., 1907.	„	„

Note.—D. = Dissolution.

Chief Sec. of the House; Kametaro Hayashida.

The Composition of the House.

The present House is classified as follows as to party colors.—

Seiyukai...	167
Progressives	94
Daido Club	68
Yūko Club	36
Independents	14
Total	379

M.P.'s of the Unbroken Record.

Of the 379 M.P.s only eight enjoy the honor of sitting from the advent of Parliamentary régimé in Japan, and they are,—

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Junko Haseba, Seiyu-kai leader, from Kagoshima-ken.
Ki Inukai, Prog., leader, from Okayama-ken.
Kuro Kikuchi, Prog., from Aomori-ken.
Hironaka Kono, Ind., from Fukushima-ken.
Katsundo Mino-ura, Prog., Vice-Pres. House, from Oita ken.
Yukio Osaki, Ind., from Miye-ken.
Shozo Sasaki, Prog., from Saga-ken.
Saburo Shimada, Ind., from Yokohama.

Their "Parliamentary life" reached, with the opening of the last 23rd session of the Diet, 15 years 6 months. Mr. Hajime Motoda, Seiyukai leader, with 14 years 4 months, Mr. Kakugoro Inouye, Daido, with 15 years 2 months, Mr. Satoji Sato, Prog., with 15 years 1 month, closely come next. Of the remaining 367 members 44 have sat for not less than ten years, 57 for five to ten years, the majority being new members who have not sat more than three years.

Allowances.

With the exception of Peers who sit in the House by right of birth, all the rest of the members of the House of Peers and those of the House of Representatives are paid the allowance of *yen* 2,000 a year, besides cost of travelling. They are also supplied free passes over Gov. railways. The allowances to the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the two Houses are *yen* 5,000 and *yen* 3,000 respectively.

Number of Franchise-Holders.

Year.	Franchise-Holders.	No. of Franchise-Holders per 1 Member.	No. of Franchise-Holders per 1,000 p.
1890...	453,474	1,512	11.50
1891...	452,156	1,507	11.38
1892...	460,914	1,536	11.53
1893...	457,309	1,523	11.35
1894...	464,278	1,548	11.22
1895...	467,887	1,560	11.42
1896...	467,607	1,559	11.31
1897...	467,401	1,558	11 19
1898...	501,459	1,672	11.88
1902 (Aug.)	*983,193	2,615	22.22
1903 (Mar.)	*951,860	2,532	20.96
1904 (Mar.)	†757,788	1,999	15.77

* The sudden increase of the number of franchise-holders was due to the lowering of the property qualification.

† The decrease was due to the restoration of the Land Tax from 3.3 per cent to the original 2.5 per cent, of the assessed value.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM.

THE existing administrative system was arranged in 1885. It consists of a Cabinet and nine Departments of State. The Colonial Department was created after the Japan-China War, to be abolished after a brief existence of only two years. The ministerial changes that have taken place since may be seen in the following list:—

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Ministries From 1885 (1)

Min'al chairs.	1st Ito Ministry. Dec. '85-'88.	Kuroda Ministry. Apr. '88-89.	1st Yamagata. Ministry. Dec. '89-'91.	1st Matsukata. Ministry. May '91-'92.	2nd Ito Ministry. Aug. '92-'96.
Premier	Ito.	Kuroda (late).	Yamagata.	Matsukata.	Ito.
Foreign	Inouye, Ito, Okuma.	Okuma.	Aoki.	Enomoto.	Mutsu (late).
Home...	Yamagata.	Yamagata.	Yamagata, Saigo.	Shinagawa (late), Soyejima (late), Kono (late).	Inouye, Nomura, Itagaki.
Finance	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Watanabe, Matsukata, Watanabe.
War	Oyama.	Oyama.	Oyama.	Takashima.	Oyama, Yamagata. Oyama.
Navy	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late), Kabayama.	Kabayama.	Nire, Saigo (late).
Justice...	Yamada (late).	Yamada (late).	Yamada (late).	Tanaka, Kono (late).	Yamagata, Yoshikawa.
Education	Mori (late).	Mori (late), Enomoto.	Yoshikawa.	O-ki (late).	Kono (late), Inouye, Saionji.
Agriculture and Commerce ...	Tani, Hijikata, Kuroda (late).	Inouye.	Mutsu (late).	Mutsu (late), Kono (late), Sano(late).	Goto (late), Enomoto.
Communications...	Enomoto.	Goto (late).	Goto (late).	Goto (late).	Knroda (late), Watanabe, Shirane (late).

Ministries From 1885 (2).

	2nd Matsukata Ministry. Sep. '96-'98.	3rd Ito Ministry. Jan.-June, '98.	Okuma Ministry. June-Nov. '98.	2nd Yamagata Ministry. Nov. '98-'00.	4th Ito Ministry. Oct. 1900-'01.
Premier	Matsukata.	Ito.	Okuma.	Yamagata.	Ito.
Foreign	Okuma, Nishi.	Nishi.	Okuma.	Aoki.	Kato.
Home	Kabayama.	Yoshikawa.	Itagaki.	Saigo (late).	Suyematsu.
Finance	Matsukata.	Inouye.	Matsuda.	Matsukata.	Watanabe.

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War	Takashima.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Katsura, Kodama.
Navy	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late).	Yamamoto.	Yamamoto.
Justice	Kiyoura.	Sone.	Ohigashi.	Kiyoura.	Kaneko.
Education	Hachisuka, Hamao.	Saionji, Toyama.	Osaki, Inukai.	Kabayama.	Matsuda.
Agriculture and Commerce ...	Enomoto, Okuma, Yamada (late).	M. Ito, Kaneko.	Oishi.	Sone.	Hayashi.
Communications...	Nomura.	Suyematsu.	Hayashi.	Yoshikawa.	Hoshi (late), Hara.

KATSURA MINISTRY.

(June, 1901—Dec. 1905).

Min'al chairs.	Appointed June, 1901.	Appointed Nov., 1901.	Appointed July, 1903.	Appointed Sept., 1903.	Appointed Feb., 1904.	Appointed Sept. 1905.
Prime Minister ...	General Count Katsura.	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	Baron Sone.	Baron Komura.	—	—	—	—
Home	Baron Uchimi (late).	—	General Baron Kodama (late).	General Count Katsura.	Viscount Yoshikawa.	Baron Kiyoura.
Finance	Baron Sone.	—	—	—	—	—
War	General Baron Kodama(late).	General Terauchi.	--	--	—	—
Navy	Admiral Baron Yamamoto	—	—	—	—	—
Justice	Baron Kiyoura.	—	—	K. Hatano.	—	—
Education	Baron Kikuchi.	—	General Baron Kodama(late).	K. Kubota.	—	Katsura. (Dec. '05).
Agriculture and Commerce ...	Baron Hirata.	—	Baron Kiyoura.	—	—	—
Communications...	Viscount Yoshikawa.	—	Baron Sone.	K. Oura.	—	—

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PRIVY COUNCIL.

As the highest advisory body to the sovereign the Privy Council deliberates on all matters referred to it by His Majesty. At present the Council is composed as follows:—

President.
Marquis Marshal Yamagata.
Vice-President.
Count M. Higashikuzê.
Councillors.
Marquis H. Ito.
Count M. Matsukata.
Viscount T. Fukuoka.
Count T. Sasaki.
Viscount F. Tanaka.
Baron J. Hosokawa.
Viscount M. Kawase.
Vice-Adm. Vis. K. Nakamuda.
Baron K. Otori.
Baron R. Kuki.
Viscount M. Sugi.
Baron M. Takasaki.
Lieut.-Gen. Vis. T. Takashima.
Baron M. Ito.
Prince T. Iwakura.
Viscount Y. Nomura.
Viscount T. Hayashi.
Viscount K. Kuroda.
Baron T. Nishi.
Count S. Kabayama.
Viscount A. Saisho.
Baron K. Kaneko.
Baron A. Sone.
Baron K. Kiyoura.
Baron K. Suyematsu.
Baron K. Nambu.
Baron Dr. H. Kato.

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS OF CIVIL SERVICE NOW IN OFFICE.

Cabinet.

Chief Sec. for Cabinet, ... *Dr. B. Ishiwatari.*
President of the Bureau of Decorations, ... *Viscount Y. Ogyu.*
Director of the Bureau of Legislation ... ... *Dr. K. Okano.*
" " " " " Pensions, ... "
" " " " " Statistics, ... *N. Hanabusa.*
" " Printing Bureau ... ... *M. Nakayama.*
" " Horse Administration Bureau, ... *Baron A. Sone.*

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Vice-Minister, ... *S. Chinda.*
Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs, ... *E. Yamaza.*
Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, ... *S. Ishii.*
Foreign Adviser, ... *H. W. Denison.*

Home Department.

Vice-Minister, ... *S. Yoshiwara.*
Director of the Local Affairs Bureau, ... *T. Tokonami.*
" " Police Bureau, ... *Dr. R. Koga.*
" " Public Works, ... *K. Inutsuka.*
" " Sanitary Bureau, ... *S. Kubota.*
" " Bureau of Religions, ... *J. Shiba.*
" " Shrines Bureau,... ... ... *R. Midzuno.*

Finance Department.

Vice-Minister. ... ... *K. Mizumachi.*
Director of the Accounts Bureau, ... *K. Arai.*
" " Revenue Bureau, ... *T. Sakurai.*
" " Bureau of Finance, ... *K. Mizumachi.*
" " Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, ... *K. Nio.*

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Directors of Customs Houses.

Yokohama, ...	*K. Hashimoto.*
Kobe,...	*S. Saito.*
Osaka, ...	*S. Soga.*
Nagasaki, ...	*K. Otsuka.*
Hakodate, ...	*U. Miyoshi.*

Department of Justice.

Vice-Minister, ...	*Dr. J. Kawamura.*
Director of the Civil and Criminal Affairs Bureau, ...	*H. Hiranuma.*
Director of the Prison Affairs Bureau, ...	*Dr. J. Kawamura.*

Department of Education.

Vice-Minister, ...	*M. Sawayanagi.*
Director of the Bureau of General School Affairs, ...	*T. Shirani.*
„ „ Special School Affairs, ...	*K. Fukuhara.*
„ „ Technical School Affairs, ...	*Dr. B. Mano.*

Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Vice-Minister, ...	*H. Wada.*
Director of the Bureau of Agriculture, ...	*B. Maki.*
„ „ „ „ Commerce and Industry, ...	*M. Morita.*
„ „ „ „ Forest Affairs, ...	*K. Kume.*
„ „ „ „ Mining, ...	*M. Isobe.*
„ „ Patent Bureau, ...	*H. Oda.*
„ „ Marine Products Bureau,...	*J. Koyama.*
Chief of the Commercial Museum, ...	*H. Yamawaki.*

Department of Communications.

Vice-Minister, ...	*K. Nakakoji.*
Director of the Accountants Bureau, ...	*M. Seki.*
„ „ Post and Telegraphs' Affairs, ...	*K. Komatsu.*
„ „ Railway Affairs Bureau, ...	*I. Yamanouchi.*
„ „ Imperial Railways	*Dr. S. Hirai.*
Director of the Mercantile Marine Bureau, ...	*K. Uchida.*

THE CIVIL SERVICE STAFF.

At end of:—	Higher officials (1st class).	Higher officials (2nd class).	Clerks.	Employes.	Total.
1898	259	4,269	38,082	26,266	68,876
1899	269	4,649	43,116	30,949	78,983
1900	288	5,031	43,940	43,312	92,571
1901	289	5,227	44,867	47,233	97,616
1902	300	5,506	44,054	50,132	99,992
1903	299	5,582	40,808	51,922	98,111
1904	319	5,420	38,751	48,657	93,147
1905	337	5,891	43,213	51,625	100,729

Salaries and allowances paid out of the National Treasury on account of the Civil Service amounted to *yen* 29,296,850 in 1905. The pay to the officials of the Imperial Household is of course excluded.

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ARMY AND NAVY STAFF.

ARMY.
(Existing at the end 1904.)

Generals and their Equivalents in rank	92
Colonels and Equivalents ...	127
Lieut.-Col's and Equivalents...	167
Majors and Equivalents	684
Captains and Equivalents ...	2,163
Lieutenants and Equivalents ...	3,037
Second Lieutenants and Equivalents	1,878
Total	8,148

NAVY.
(in 1905)

Admirals and their Equivalents in rank	55
Captains and Equivalents ...	133
Commanders and Equivalents...	237
Lieut.-Commanders and Equivalents	316
Lieutenants and Equivalents ...	706
Sub-Lieutenants and Equivalents	518
Midshipmen and Equivalents.	638
Total	2,604

CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service is divided into four classes, viz., *Shin-nin*, *Choku-nin*, *So-nin*, and *Han-nin*. The *Shin-nin* officials who comprise Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Ambassadors and a few others all of whom are nominated by the Emperor in person and who, in virtue of their rank, are entitled to report direct to the Crown. There are some posts whose incumbents enjoy treatment of this supreme grade, and they are, at present, Chief of the Court of Cassation, Chief of the Board of Audit, Lord Steward to the Empress, Treasurer and Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household, President of the Imp. Tokyo University, President of the Administrative Litigation Court. The *Choku-nin* officials are appointed by the Emperor through the respective Departmental Chiefs and who are entitled to attend State ceremonies. Vice-Ministers and Bureaux Directors of Departments, Provincial Governors, University Professors of higher grade, experts of higher grade, and some others belong to this category. The *Sō-nin* officials differ from the *Choku-nin* in respect of their not being entitled to attend State ceremonies. Secretaries and Councillors of Departments, and many others belong to this class. The second and the third are also collectively designated as *Kōtō-kan* (higher official). The fourth class comprises clerks, assistant-engineers and others of similar rank.

SALARY.

Duty.	per annum.
Shin-nin Rank.	*Yen.*
Prime Minister	9,600
Minister of State	6,000
President of Privy Council ...	5,000
Vice-President of Privy Council	4,500
Resident General at Seoul ...	6,000
Privy Councillor	4,000
Ambassador	5,000
Gov.-Gen. of Formosa	6,000
President of the Court of Administrative Litigation	5,000
Chief of the Board of Audit.	5,000
Choku-nin Rank.	
Director of the Civil Administrative Bureau of Formosa	4,500
Vice-Minister of State	4,000
Chief of Legislative Bureau...	4,000
Chief Sec. for Cabinet	4,000
Chief for Imp. Steel Works...	4,000
Chief of Imperial Railways ...	5,000
President of Board of Decorations	3,500
Bureaux Directors	3,000
Chief Sec. both Houses of Diet	3,000
Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police ...	4,000
Local Governors	3,600 / 3,000

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(Governors of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, and Hyogo enjoy additional allowance of *yen* 400; and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto, allowance of *yen* 200.)

Diplomatic and Consular Service.

	Salary. *yen*	Allowance. *yen*
Ambassador	5,000	30,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France). 25,000 (Germany, Austro-Hungary). 22,000 (Italy).
Min. Ple. En. Ex., ...	4,000 3,500	22,000 (Russia). 17,000 (Spain, Sweden). 14,000 (Belgium, Brazil Holland). 12,000 (China) 10,000 (Mexico).
Councillor	4,000 3,500	10,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France). 9,000 (Germany Austro-Hungary). 8,000 (Italy).
Minister Resident ...	3,000	12,000 (Brazil). 8,000 (Siam).
Secretary, 1st, 2nd, 3rd,	2,500 1,000	1st Cla s Sec., 7,000-6,000 (Europe,U.S.A.) 2nd Class Sec., 5,800-4,500 („ „) 3rd Class Sec., 4,500-4,000 („ „)
Consul-General	2,500 1,800	8,000 4,500
Consul	2,200 1,000	6,000 1,600

Officials of the Imperial Household Dep't.

Salary.	*yen.*
Minister	6,000
Grand Chamberlain	5,500
Lord Keeper of the Great Seals (*Shin-nin*)	6,000
Vice-Minister	4,500
Lord Steward to Empress	4,500
Grand Master of Ceremonies.	4,500
Director of Imp. Estate Bureau.	4,500
Director of Peerage Bureau (Accorded treatment of *Shin-nin* rank)	4,500

Officials of the higher civil service to draw from *yen* 3,500 to *yen* 3,000.

Judges and Public Procurators.

The Court of Cassation.

	Salary per annum. *yen*
President	5,000
Solicitor-General	4,000
Judges and Procurators	3,500 2,000

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Appeal Courts.

Presidents (in Tokyo and Osaka)...	4,000
„ (other places)	3,500
Chief Procurators (in Tokyo and Osaka)	4,000 3,500
„ „ (other places)	3,500 3,000
Judges and Procurators	2,000 1,000

District Courts.

Presiding Judges and Chief Procurators (in Tokyo and Osaka)	3,000 2,200
Presiding Judges and Chief procurators (other places)	2,500 1,600
Judges and Procurators	1,600 600

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

President of an Imp. University	4,000—3,500
Professor	1,600— 800
Assist.-Professor	800— 300
Additional emolument attached to a chair ...	1,200— 400

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Admiral	6,000
Vice-Admiral	4,000
Rear-Admiral	3,300
Captain	2,496—2,263
Commander	1,898—1,606
Lieut.-Commander	1,277—1,095
Lieutenant	960—864—780
Sub. Lieutenant	600—540
Midshipman.....	444

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Military Officers.

	Salary for service with the colors.	Salary for the commissions.	Total.
	yen	*yen*	*yen*
General	3,000	3,000	6,000
Lieut.-Gen.	2,000	2,000	4,000
Major-Gen.	1,575	1,575	3,150
Colonel	1,116	1,236	2,352
Lieut.-Col.	816	936	1,752
Major	516	708	1,224
Captain	300	540 420	842 720
Lieutenant	228	312 204	540 432
Sub-Lieutenant	180	180	360

Military and Naval Attaches at Embassy and Legation.

	yen	
Generals aud Equivalents (Army)	10,000	(Great Britain, U.S.A., France, Russia)
Admirals and Equivalents (Navy)	9,000	(Austria, Germany, Italy)
	4,700	(China).
Colonels and Equivalents in rank (Army), Captains and Equivalents (Navy)	7,000	(Great Britain, U.S.A., France)
	6,500	(Germany, Austria, Italy)
	2,700	(China).
Lieutenants and Equivalents(Navy)	5,500	(Great Britain, U.S.A., France)
	5,100	(Germany, Austria, Italy)
	2,400	(China).

Residency-General in Korea.

	Salary.	Allowance.
	yen	*yen*
Resident-General (*Shin-nin*)	6,000	12,000
General Director of Civil Affairs (*Choku-nin*) ...	4,500 5,000	3,000
Director of Bureau of Agr., Commerce and Industry	4,000	—
Director of Police Bureau	3,500	—
Director of Bureau of Communciation ... ... (*Choku-nin*)		

Residents (cor. to former Consuls) and officials of higher civil service are allowed premium 15 percent in amount of their salaries (2,800 to 800), and are also granted allowance not exceeding *yen* 1,500

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PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES.

Kind.	Year.	Civil Service. No. of recipients.	Civil Service. Total amount.	Army. No. of recipients.	Army. Total Amount.	Navy. No. of recipients.	Navy. Total Amounts.	Total. No. of recipients.	Total. Total Amount.
Pensions	1900	6,787	1,189,697	8,191	927,924	3,644	373,301	18,622	2,490,922
	'01	7,333	1,260,841	9,847	1,124,954	3,899	398,389	21,079	2,784,184
	'02	8,601	1,426,657	11,300	1,352,858	4,431	450,799	24,332	3,230,314
	'03	9.695	1,554,826	12,384	1,527,187	4,959	499,015	27,038	3,581,028
	'04	10,608	1,678,951	12,776	1,588,754	5,029	505,703	28,413	3,773,408
	'05	11,406	1,785,596	17,392	1,926,458	5,176	524,182	33,974	4 236,236
Annuities to families of Deceased Officers and Officials	1900	1,588	107,736	18,005	676,104	1,068	57,103	20,661	840,943
	'01	1,882	125,902	18,936	714,546	1,183	62,828	22,001	903,276
	'02	2,232	145,325	19,345	785,659	1,291	69,881	22,868	1,000,865
	'03	2,630	169,816	19,445	814,729	1,416	78,205	23,491	1,062,750
	'04	3,036	193,046	25,420	1,232,909	2,604	178,516	31,060	1,604,471
	'05	3,435	217,100	79,505	4,385,336	3,535	252,215	86,475	4,854,651
Grand Total of Pensions and Annuities...	1900	8,375	1,297,433	26,196	1,604,028	4,712	430,404	39,283	3,331,865
	'01	9,215	1,386,743	28,783	1,839,500	5,082	461,217	43,080	3,687,460
	'02	10,833	1,571,982	30,645	2,138,517	5,722	520,680	47,200	4,231,179
	'03	12,325	1,724,642	31,829	2,341,916	6,375	577,220	50,529	4,643,778
	'04	13,644	1,871,997	38,196	2,821,663	7,633	684,219	59,473	5,377,879
	'05	14,841	2,002,696	96,897	6,311,794	8,711	776,397	120,449	9,090,887

ONE TIME GRANT OF MONEY.

Year.	Civil Service. No. of recipients.	Civil Service. Total amount.	Army. No. of recipients.	Army. Total amounts.	Navy. No. of recipients.	Navy. Total amounts.	Total. No. of recipient.	Total. Total amount.
1905...	937	27,709	16,122	1,867,246	445	60,320	17,504	1,955,275
'04...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 853	402,111
'03...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,446	140,374
'02...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,157	137,668
'01...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,723	124,984
'00...	—	—	—	—	—	—	859	71,431

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RESUME OF THE GROWTH OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLITICS.

The Imperial Constitution was granted by the Emperor, on February 11th of 1889, and in the following year, the first session of the Imperial Diet was convoked. It was a result of voluntary concession on the part of the Sovereign in fulfilment of that solemn declaration made at the time of his coronation that "public affairs shall be determined by public assembly." The advent of constitutional government, though effected in that peaceful manner, was not without some tragic side, for as early as about 1873 an enthusiastic band of pioneers of the democratic movement began to raise their voices in favor of liberty, and collisions between them and local Governors were no novel occurrences, very frequently these collisions terminating in the arrest and imprisonment of the former. The inauguration of the Provincial Assembly System in 1880 was a distinct advance towards the introduction of representative government, for it enabled the people to participate for the first time in the management of public affairs, and paved the way, as it certainly supplied excellent preliminary trainings, for the ushering in of the long-expected National Assembly. The progress of Parliamentary movement in Japan may be categorically enumerated as follows:—

1. The Emperor's oath, on the occasion of his accession, that "public matters shall be decided by public assembly."
2. In 1873 Itagaki and others petitioned the Government to take steps for realizing the Imperial Oath.
3. In 1880 a national organization for promoting the cause of popular rights was effected and in its name a petition was submitted to the Emperor for the immediate establishment of parliament.
4. In 1880 the Provincial Assembly Regulations were enacted and popular craving was partially satisfied.
5. In 1881 Itagaki and his fellow politicians organized the Liberal Party, and passed a resolution to push the movement with vigor.
6. In the same year a proclamation was issued announcing the establishment of a national assembly ten years hence.
7. In 1882 Okuma organized the Progressive Party.
8. In 1884 the Civil Corporation Regulations were enacted.
9. On February 11th, 1889, the Constitution was promulgated.
10. In November of the following year the first session of the Diet was convoked.

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN.

Chapter I.—The Emperor.

Art. I.—The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

Art. II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by Imperial male descendants, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

Art. III.—The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

Art. IV.—The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combinding in Himself the rights of sovereighty, and exercises them according to

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the provisions of the present Constitution.

ART. V.—The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ART. VI.—The Emperor gives sanction to laws, and orders them to be promulgated and exercised.

ART. VII.—The Emperor convokes the Imperial Diet, opens, closes, and prorogues it, and dissolves, the House of Representatives.

ART. VIII.—The Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in the place of law.

Such Imperial Ordinances are to be laid before Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future.

ART. IX.—The Emperor issues or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws.

ART. X.—The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of the administration, and the salaries of all civil and military officers, and appoints and dismisses the same. Exceptions especially provided for in the present Constitution or in other laws, shall be in accordance with the respective provisions (bearing thereon).

ART. XI.—The Emperor has the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

ART. XII.—The Emperor determines the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy.

ART. XIII.—The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

ART. XVI.—The Emperor proclaims the law of seige.

The conditions and effects of the law of seige shall be determined by law.

ART. XV.—The Emperor confers titles of nobility, rank, orders and other marks of honour.

ART. XVI.—The Emperor orders amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments, and rehabilitation.

ART. XVII.—A Regency shall be instituted in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

The Regent shall exercise the powers appertaining to the Emperor in His name.

CHAPTER II.—RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SUBJECTS.

ART. XVIII.—The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law.

ART. XIX.—Japanese subjects, may, according to qualifications determined in laws or ordinances, be appointed to civil or military officers equally, and may fill any other public offices.

ART. XX.—Japanese subjects are amenable to service in the Army or Navy according to the provisions of law.

ART. XXI.—Japanese subjects are amenable to the duty of paying taxes, according to the provisions of law.

ART. XXII.—Japanese subjects shall have the liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits of law.

ART. XXIII.—No Japanese subject shall be arrested, detained, tried, or punished, unless according to law.

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ART. XXIV.—No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law.

ART. XXV.—Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent.

ART. XXVI.—Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

ART. XXVII.—The right of property of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Measures necessary to be taken for the public benefit shall be provided for by law.

ART. XXVIII.—Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief.

ART. XXIX.—Japanese subjects shall within the limits of law, enjoy the liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meeting, and association.

ART. XXX.—Japanese subjects may present petitions, by observing the proper form of respect, and by complying with the rules specially provided for the same.

ART. XXXI.—The provisions contained in the present chapter, shall not affect the exercise of the powers appertaining to the Emperor, in times of war or in cases of a national emergency.

ART. XXXII.—Each and every one of the provisions contained in the preceding Articles of the present chapter, that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

CHPTER III.—THE IMPERIAL DIET.

ART. XXXIII.—The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

ART. XXXIV.—The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

ART, XXXV.—The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected by the people, according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

ART. XXXVI.—No one can at one and same time be a Member of both Houses.

ART. XXXVII.—Every law requires the Imperial Diet.

ART. XXXVIII.—Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by Government, and may respectively initiate projects of law.

ART. XXXIX.—A Bill, which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses, shall not be again brought in during the same session.

ART. XL.—Both Houses can make representations to the Government, as to laws or upon any other subject. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

ART. XLI.—The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

ART. XLII.—A session of the Imperial Diet shall last during three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by Imperial Order.

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ART. XLIII.—When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session may be convoked, in addition to the ordinary one.

The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.

ART. XLIV.—The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses.

In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

ART. XLV,—When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution,

ART. XLVI.—No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than one-third of the whole number of the Members thereof is present.

ART. XLVII.—Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.

ART. XLVIII.—The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

ART. XLIX.—Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

ART. L.—Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

ART. LI.—Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses, rules necessary for Houses, rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.

ART. LII.—No Member of either House shall be held responsible outside the repsective Houses, for any opinion uttered or for any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to this opinion by public speech, by documents in print or in writing, or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

ART. LIII.—The Members of both Houses may, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offence connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

ART. LIV.—Ministers of State and the Delegrates of the Government may, at any time, take seats and speak in either Houses.

CHAPTER IV.—THE MINISTERS OF STATE AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

ART. LV.—The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

All Laws, Imperial Ordinances, and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind, that relate to the affairs of the State, require, the countersignature of a Minister of State.

ART. LVI.—The Privy Council shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State, when they have been consulted by the Emperor.

CHAPTER V.—THE JUDICATURE.

ART. LVII.—The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

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The organization of the Courts of Law shall be determined by law.

ART. LVIII.—The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law.

No judge shall be deprived of his position,unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

ART. LIX.—Trials and judgments of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be suspended by provision of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.

ART. LX.—All matters that fall within the competency of a special Court shall be especially provided for by Law.

ART. LXI.—No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the executive authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation especially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law.

CHAPTER VI.—FINANCE.

ART. LXII.—The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates (of an existing one) shall be determined by law.

However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause.

The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Tresury, except those that are provided in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

ART. LXIII.—The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as are not remodelled by new law, be collected according to the old system.

ART. LXIV.—The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget.

Any and all expenditures overpassing the appropriations set forth in the Titles and Paragraphs of the Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

ART. LXV.—The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

ART. LXVI.—The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in ease an increase thereof is found necessary.

ART. LXVII.—Those already fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of Law, or that appertain to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

ART. LXVIII.—In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

ART. LXIX.—In order to supply deficiences, which are unavoidable, in Budget and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided in the Budget.

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ART. LXX.—When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take all necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

In the case mentioned in the preceding clause, the matter shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session, and its approbation shall be obtained thereto.

ART. LXXI.—When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

ART. LXXII.—The final account of the expenditures and revenue of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said Board.

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law separately.

CHAPTER VII.—SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

ART. LXXIII.—When it has become necessary in future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order.

In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless at least two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of at least two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.

ART. LXXIV.—No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet.

ART. LXXV.—No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

ART. LXXVI.—Existing legal enactments, such as laws, regulations, or by whatever title they may be called, shall so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.

All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government and that are connected with Expenditure, shall come within the scope of Art. LXVII.

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CHAPTER VI.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

For convenience of administration the country is divided into 3 *fu* (municial prefecture), 43 *ken* (rural prefecture) and the two special administrative dominions, i.e., Hokkaidō and Formosa. The last-named region which was ceded by China eleven years ago may be left out here, as it is still placed under the semi-military control of a Governor-General and therefore entirely distinct from the rest so far as the administrative system is concerned. Of course this is still more the case with Southern Sagalien. The 46 prefectures and one Dominion comprise, according to the returns compiled at the end of 1905, *gun* or *kōri* (sub-prefectural counties), 60 cities, 1,128 rural towns, and 12,270 villages. The area and number of counties, cities, etc. contained in each prefecture and Hokkaidō are shown in the following table:—

Prefecture.	Square "Ri."	"Gun."	City.	Town.	Village.
Tokyo-fu	102.84	8	1	20	157
Kanagawa-ken	155.67	11	1	19	202
Saitama-ken	265.99	9	—	42	343
Chiba-ken	326.15	12	—	69	286
Ibaragi-ken	385.18	14	1	45	335
Tochigi-ken	411.77	8	1	30	145
Gumma-ken	407.25	11	2	38	169
Nagano-ken	853.76	16	1	22	371
Yamanashi-ken	389,85	9	1	7	235
Shizuoka-ken	503.82	13	1	38	306
Aichi-ken	312.78	19	1	74	592
Miye-ken	363.55	15	2	19	325
Gifu-ken	671.45	18	1	42	299
Shiga-ken	258.44	12	1	12	190
Fukui-ken	272.40	11	1	9	171
Ishikawa-ken	270.72	8	1	16	259
Toyama-ken	266.41	8	2	31	239
Niigata-ken	824.59	16	1	47	401
Fukushima-ken	846.07	17	1	37	388
Miyagi-ken	540.79	16	1	32	171
Yamagata-ken	600.15	11	2	24	206
Akita-ken	754.00	9	1	42	197
Iwate-ken	899.19	13	1	23	217
Aomori-ken	607.03	8	2	9	159
Kyoto-fu	296.55	18	1	20	260
Osaka-fu	115.72	9	2	13	289

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Nara-ken	201.42	10	1	18	142
Wakayama-ken	310.62	7	1	16	215
Hyogo-ken	556.98	25	2	29	403
Okayama-ken	420.98	19	1	29	383
Hiroshima-ken	520.78	16	3	27	420
Yamaguchi-ken	389.99	11	1	10	215
Shimane-ken	435.82	16	1	14	276
Tottori-ken	224.16	6	1	8	227
Tokushima-ken	271.28	10	2	4	134
Kagawa-ken	113.50	7	2	12	166
Ehime-ken	341.17	12	1	18	283
Kochi-ken	454.72	6	1	14	182
Nagasaki-ken	235.15	9	2	6	190
Saga-ken	160.08	8	1	7	127
Fukuoka-ken	317.81	19	4	38	340
Kumamoto-ken	465.47	12	1	33	331
Oita-ken	402.73	12	—	28	251
Miyazaki-ken	487.34	8	—	9	91
Kagoshima-ken	602.31	12	1	—	380
Okinawa-ken	156.91	5	2	—	52
Hokkaido-cho...	6,095.36	88	3	18	456

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

A Governor appointed in each prefecture represents the Central Government administratively while a local assembly represents rights and interests of the people. A *gun* is a miniature prefecture, and possesses an executive chief and an assembly. Cities, towns, and villages are *bona fide* self-governing entities.

A local assembly is a guardian of local finance and exercises in short Parliamentary control over the finance and other matters of its own prefecture. Citizens residing in the prefecture who pay the national tax of at least 3 *yen* a year are entitled to elect the members of the assembly, while those who are eligible must pay the national tax of not less than 10 *yen*. The term is 4 years.

Below is given a table showing the returns for 1903 of the numbers of members, electors and those who are eligible.

Name of Prefecture.	No. of Members.	No. of Electors.	No. of those who are eligible.
Tokyo-fu	51	59,883	26,059
Kanagawa-ken ...	36	35,344	15,796
Saitama-ken	38	58,145	29,362
Chiba-ken	39	64,424	30,543
Ibaragi-ken	38	60,460	31,105
Tochigi-ken	32	37,736	19,781
Gunma-ken	32	41,622	17,609
Nagano-ken	39	69,474	26,940
Yamanashi-ken ...	30	19,386	7,545
Shizuoka-ken ...	38	57,298	25,416

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Aichi-ken	50	95,780	43,153
Miye-ken	35	57,552	30,725
Gifu-ken	35	48,990	19,846
Shiga-ken	30	47,277	27,235
Fukui-ken	30	30,909	17,101
Ishikawa-ken ...	31	35,988	18,348
Toyama-ken	31	32,527	16,819
Niigata-ken	46	71,175	33,432
Fukushima-ken ...	37	59,955	30,748
Miyagi-ken	32	31,320	14,775
Yamagata-ken ...	32	36,952	19,996
Akita-ken	31	31,162	15,062
Iwate-ken	30	37,211	13,202
Aomori-ken	30	24,334	9,837
Kyoto-fu	35	47,387	22,364
Osakafu	44	50,781	28.453
Nara-ken	30	24,011	12,444
Wakayama-ken ...	30	26,747	11,531
Hyogo-ken	52	76,237	41,634
Okayama-ken ...	38	63,037	26,632
Hiroshima-ken ...	51	67,967	30,010
Yamaguchi-ken ...	35	43,839	17,340
Shimane-ken ...	30	34,448	13,189
Tottori-ken	30	16,764	7,617
Tokushima-ken ...	30	26,117	10,544
Kagawa-ken	39	20,624	9,697
Ehime-ken	35	37,407	14,533
Kochi-ken	30	23,560	8,738
Nagasaki-ken ...	34	34,442	10,452
Saga-ken	30	35,940	18,132
Fukuoka-ken ...	41	60,842	31,605
Kumamoto-ken ...	37	54,106	23,654
Oita-ken	32	43,710	16,236
Miyazaki-ken ...	30	27,415	10,342
Kagoshima-ken ...	37	49,461	14,015
Total	1,594	2,009,745	919,507

Local Administrative Jurisdiction.

Name of Prefecture. (Adm'tive div'on.)	Name of Province. (His'cal div'on)	Name of Governor.
Hokkaido-cho ...	Hokkaido	J. Kawashima.
Tokyo-fu	Musashi (a part), Izu (islands) ...	Baron S. Senge.
Kyoto-fu	Yamashiro, Tango, Tanba (a part)	Omori, Shōichi.
Osaka-fu	Settsu (a part), Kawachi, Izumi.	Takasaki, Taka-aki.
Kanagawa-ken ...	Musashi (a part), Sagami	Sufu, Kohei.
Hyogo-ken	Harima, Tajima, Awaji, Settsu (a part), Tamba (a part) ...	Hattori, Ichizo.
Saitama-ken ...	Musashi (a part)	Okubo, Toshitake.

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Ibaragi-ken	Hitachi, Shimosa (a part)	Mori, Masataka.
Chiba-ken	Awa, Kazusa, Shimosa (a part)...	Ishihara, Kenzo.
Gunma-ken ...	Kozuke	Arita, Yoshisuke.
Tochigi-ken ...	Shimazuke	Nakayama, Miyozo.
Nara-ken	Yamato	Kawaji, Toshiyasu.
Miye-ken	Ise, Shima, Kii (a part)	Arimatsu, Hideyoshi.
Wakayama-ken ...	Kii (larger part)	Izawa, Takio.
Shizuoka-ken ...	Suruga, Totomi, a part of Izu ...	Rinoiye, Ryusuke.
Yamanashi-ken ...	Kai	Taketa, Chiyosaburo.
Aichi-ken	Owari, Mikawa	Fukano, Ichizo.
Shiga-ken	Omi...	Kawashima, Junkan.
Gifu-ken	Mino, Hida, ...	Susuki, Sadakichi.
Nagano-ken ...	Shinano	Oyama, Tsunamasa.
Miyagi-ken	Rikuzen (larger part), Iwaki (a part)	Kamei, Eisaburo.
Fukushima-ken ...	Iwashiro, Iwaki (larger part) ...	Hiraoka, Teitaro.
Iwate-ken	Rikuchu (larger part), Rikuzen (a part), Mutsu (a part)... ...	Kasai, Shin-ichi.
Aomori-ken ...	Mutsu (larger part)	Nishizawa, Masataro.
Akita-ken	Ugo (larger part), Rikuchu (a part)	Shimo-oka, Chuji.
Yamagata-ken ...	Uzen, Ugo (a Part)	Mabuchi, Yei-taro.
Fukui-ken	Wakasa, Echizen	Sakamoto, Hin-nosuke.
Ishikawa-ken ...	Kaga, Noto	Murakami, Yoshio.
Toyama-ken ...	Etchu	Kawakami, Tsukaharu.
Niigata-ken	Echigo, Sado...	Count I. Kiyozumi.
Tottori-ken... ...	Inaba, Hoki	Yamada, Shiuichiro.
Shimane-ken ...	Izumo, Iwami, Oki	Matsunaga, Bukichi.
Okayama-ken ...	Mimasaka, Bizen, Bitchu	Terada, Sukeyuki.
Hiroshima-ken ...	Aki, Bingo	Munakata, Sei.
Yamaguchi-ken ...	Suho, Nagato	Watanabe, Toru.
Tokushima-ken ...	Awa	Taniguchi, Tomegoro.
Kagawa-ken ...	Sanuki	Onoda, Ki.
Ehime-ken	Iyo	Ando, Kensuke.
Kochi-ken	Tosa	Suzuki, Sadanao.
Nagasaki-ken ...	Hizen (a part), Tsushima, Iki ...	Arakawa, Yoshitaro.
Fukuoka-ken ...	Chikuzen, Chikugo, Buzen(a part)	Terahara, Nagatera.
Oita-ken	Bungo, Buzen (a part)	Chiba, Teikan.
Saga-ken	Hizen (larger part)	Kagawa, Teru.
Kumamoto-ken ...	Higo	Oshikawa, Norikichi.
Miyazaki-ken ...	Hyuga	Nagai, Tamiki.
Kagoshima-ken ...	Satsuma, Osumi	Chikami, Kiyo-omi.
Okinawa-ken ...	Islands of Okinawa	Baron S. Narahara.

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND THEIR MAYORS.

	P. at end 1903.	Name of Mayor.
Tokyo	1,818,655	Y. Osaki.
Osaka	988,200	S. Yamashita.
Kyoto	379,409	K. Saigo.
Yokohama	324,776	N. Mitsuhashi.
Nagoya	284,829	J. Kato.

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Kobe	283,839	... ...	K. Minakami.
Nagasaki	151,727	... ...	T. Yokoyama.
Hiroshima	113,545	... ...	S. Ban.
Kanazawa	97,548	... ...	M. Watase.
Sendi	93,773	... ...	C. Hayakawa.
Hakodate	84,746	... ...	K. Yamada.
Okayama	80,140	... ...	H. Okada.
Otaru	79,746	... ...	S. Tsubaki.
Fukuoka	70,107	... ...	N. Matsushita.
Wakayama	67,908	... ...	U. Kato.
Tokushima	62,998	... ...	S. Ichisaka.
Kure	62,825	... ...	K. Arao.
Niigata	58,821	... ...	R. Yoshida.
Kagoshima	58,384	... ...	K. Kamimura.
Toyama	56,276	... ...	K. Kato.
Sapporo	55,304	... ...	K. Kato.
Kumamoto	55,277	... ...	K. Kamimura.
Saseho	52,607	... ...	O. Watanabe.

EMIGRANTS OF HOKKAIDO.

	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901	13,457	28,932	21,173	50,105
1902	11,642	24,760	18,641	43,401
1903	11,882	26,549	18,393	44,942
1904	13,400	29,004	21,107	50,111
1905	15,133	33,097	25,127	58,224

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CHAPTER 'VII.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN.

(Abbrev. T.=Tokyo. Ok.=Osaka Ak., T.=Akasaka, T.; As., T.=Asakusa, T.; Az., T.=Azab, T.; Fu., T.=Fukagawa, T.; Hg., T.=Hongo, T.; Hj., T.=Honjo, T.; Ka., T.=Kanda, T.; Koi., T.=Koishikawa, T.; Koj., T.=Kojimachi, T.; Ky., T.=Kyobashi, T.; N., T.=Nihombashi, T.; Sb., T.=Shiba, T.; St., T.=Shitaya, T.; U., T.=Ushigomê, T.; Y., T.=Yotsuya, T.)

ABE, *Taizo*, b. '49 at Toyohashi; entered Keiogijiku '68, was its teacher for some years, then at the Imp. Univ. Tokyo when 22nd years old; visited U.S.A. '77 under Viscount (then Mr.) Tanaka, Privy Councillor, and on returning home the following year he resigned Gov. post and started the Meiji Life Insurance Company in 1881; then founded ten years later the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., pioneer concerns in Japan. He is president of the two.
Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

ADACHI, *Tsunayuki*, ex-Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police Board, b. in Satsuma, Nov., '59; filled post of chief Police Commissioner at several provinces; was appointed Director of the Police Bureau, Home office in '01; the post of the Inspector-General he had to resign in Oct. '05 in consequence of the celebrated Sept. 5th anti-peace agitation.
Add. Odawara, Kanagawa-ken.

AKABANE, *Shiro*, ex-Japanese Minister to Madrid, was b. at Aidzu, '59; studied at Yale University, U.S.A.; entered the Department for Foreign Affairs '80; then Secretary of Japanese Legations at Berlin, St. Petersburg and Washington; private Secretary to Minister for Foreign Affairs (Viscount Aoki) '90-'91; afterwards Secretary of Japanese Legation at Berlin; Minister Resident in Netherland '94-'99; Chief Councillor for Foreign Office '99-1900; relieved of the Ministership to Madrid and Lisbon '07.

AKAMATSU, *Noriyoshi*, Baron (cr. '87), Vice-Admiral (retired), M. of the House of Peers, was b. at Shizuoka, Nov. '41; was sent, together with Adm. Vis. Enomoto by the Tokugawa-Government to Holland to study naval theory and art from 1861 to about '66, so that he is a pioneer naval officer in Japan; promoted Rear-Admiral '74; Commander-in-Chief of Saseho Naval Station and of Yokosuka Naval Station, &c.; Vice-Admiral '87 when he retired.
Add. Mitsuke-machi, Shizuoka.

AKIMOTO, Viscount, (cr. '84), formerly *Daimyo* of Tatebayashi in the province of Kozuke, b. May, '57; Minister Resident and Minister Plenipotentiary from 90 to '92; is a great connoisseur of pictorial art and a member of the Academy of Arts (London). He is one of the few Peers who are interested in party politics, being member of the Constitutional Party.

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Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

AKIYAMA, *Genzo*, barrister in Tokyo, b. Kakegawa in '59; graduated Law in the Imp. Univ., Tokyo '79, to be appointed a clerkship at the Justice Dep't; next Judge at various local Courts; Chief of the Nagasaki District Court '87 and next of Yokohama District Court '92; Judge of the Supreme Court '98 which post he soon resigned to open law office in Tokyo and Yokohama.
Add. Kogai, Az. Tokyo.

AKIYAMA, *Teisuke*, prop. of the *Niroku*, and ex-M. P., b. Kurashiki in '68. Graduated Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo '90, earning his expenses by hard working; appointed junior auditor of the Board of Audit, but he soon resigned and started the present paper in '93. It was suspended in a few years from financial difficulty but was revived '01 on the strength of some sensational story relating to a certain millionaire house. Was elected a M.P. from Tokyo in the extraordinary election of '03 and '04, but was compelled to resign '05 owing to absurd charge of being a Russian spy.
Add. Nishikicho, Kanda, T.

AMANO, *Tameyuki*, Dr., Hogakuhakushi, economist, Professor of Waseda University, b. in Hizen, Dec. '59; grad. Tokyo University '82; has been devoting himself from that time to teaching at Waseda; sat 1st and 2nd sessions in the House of Rep'tatives, but soon withdrew from the uncongenial atmosphere of practical politics. Wrote several works on economics and history of which "Principles on Economic" is popular; is editor and prop. of the "Oriental Economist," a thrice-a-month journal of high authority and extensive circulation.
Add. 3-chome, Iida-machi, T.

AMEMIYA, *Keijiro*, b. in the province of Kai, Sept. '45; once a great power on the Exchange and at present in business circles. He strenuously opposed to the proposal of amalgamating the Tokyo Street R'ly Co. with the Tokyo Electric Railway Co., and carried into practice uniform 3 *sen* fare system. Resigned the post of chairman of the former Company in Mar.'06 when petition to advance the fare was submitted to the authorities, and the three street electric Cos. in Tokyo were amalgamated, and the 4 *sen* fare system was adopted. Karuizawa, a well-known summer resort, owes him much for present prosperity.
Add. Iida-machi, Tokyo.

ANDO, *Taro*, b. '46 in Tokyo, son of the physician to the Lord of Shima; joined Enomoto's pro-Tokugawa rebellion at Hakodate, and after imprisonment lasting a year he was given office at the Foreign Office and was on the suite of the late Prince Iwakura's memorable envoy early in the era. Consul at Hongkong '74-'85, then at Shanghai '86 and Consul-General '86-'89 at Honolulu where he was converted, returning home as fervent Christian and total abstainer. Subsequently held post of Director of Com. Bureau, Foreign Office, and of Commerce and Ind., Agri. and Com. Dep't. Has lately devoted himself to Japan Temperance and other Christian work.
Add. Hommura-cho, Az., Tokyo.

AOKI, Viscount, (cr. '84,) Amb. to America b. Jan. 1844, in Choshu, eldest son of Genchu Miura,

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a village doctor; adopted when about 18 by a physician in ordinary to the Lord of Cho-shu; was sent to Berlin for study by his master '69; appointed a few years after Secretary of Japanese Legation there. He was promoted Minister '75; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs '86-'89; Minister for Foreign Affairs '89-91 and '98-1900. Was again accredited to Germany '92-'97 and for short while had charge of a similar duty in England as additional post. Viscountess Aoki is a German lady, and their only child is now Countess Hatzefelt, a celebrated German family.

AOYAMA, *Tanemichi*, Dr., Igakuhakushi, Prof. of Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b.'59; studied medicine in Germany. He was almost killed by pest at Hongkong in '94 whither he with Dr. Kitazato was despatched by the Government to investigate the disease,and by which he was affected. He is one of the most distinguished experts in internal diseases.
Add. Yumi-cho, Hg.,T.

ARAI, *Ryōichiro*, New York Agent of the celebrated silk exporting firm, Kiito Gomei Kaisha (Raw Silk Firm, L'td), is a pioneer Japanese direct exporter of raw silk, having started the business '76 in New York where he has remained with only a short break, devoting himself to the business. Subsequently joined the Doshinkaisha, silk exporting firm established by Japanese. which was soon converted into the present Kiito Gomei Kaisha with expanded scope and with a branch office in Shanghai, Canton, Lyon, New York, etc., till it has grown one of the leading, if not the foremost exporting firm of all Japanese and foreign esablishments in this line. Has been awarded Gold Medal by the Japan Sericultaure and Raw Silk Association.

ARAKAWA, *Gitaro*, Gov. of Nagasaki, b. Tokyo in '62; graduated Col. of Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '84, to enter civil service in the Home Office. Was Councillor at the head office and next Secretary at Toyama, Gumma. Kanagawa; Governor of Tottori '97, Mive '99, Kagawa 1900, and finally the present post.
Add. Nagasaki Kencho.

ARAKI, *Kwampo*, Mem. of Society of Arts, London; b. June '31 in Tosa, one of the most distinguished historic painters of the Shijo school; studied the art under the then celebrated Araki Kwansai who ultimately adopted him; was appointed Painter of the fief of Tosa. After the Restoration, he taught painting at Peerage Girls' and other schools, and was recently a Professor of the Gov. Fine Arts Institute '98-'06; was appointed 1900 a member of the Fine Art Committee attached to the Imp. Household.
Add. Nishi-machi, St., T.

ARICHI, *Shinanosuke*, Baron Vice-Admiral (retired), Mem. House of Peers, was b. in Choshu, March '43; Lieut.-Commander '72; Commander of Yokosuka Admirality and Kure; then successively Chief of Naval Staff: Commander-in-Chief of Standing Fleet &c., is at present devoting himself to promoting the cause of the Japan Maritime Society of which he is president.
Add. Awaji-cho, Kanda, Tokyo

ARIGA, *Nagao*, Dr., Hogakuhakushi, b. in Settu, '60; graduated Tokyo University '82;

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Secretary to Marquis Ito (then President of Privy Council) '87; afterwards Councillor at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; took charge of affairs relating to international law during the Japan-China War of '94-'95, and held a similar post in the late campaign. He is a Professor of Waseda University, and has represented the Japan Red Cross Society at several international conferences, the last in London '07. Has written several works on history, diplomacy and international law. Granted 2nd Class Rising Sun and *yen* 2,000 as War honor.
Add. Myogadani, Koi., T.

ARISAKA, Lieut.-General inventor of the Arisaka gun, b. in Choshu, '52. First devoted himself to the study of foreign language, and as teacher he was first connected with a military cadet school. Subsequently transferred to an Arsenal and to an Artillery headquarter and finally appointed Captain (art.) '81; sent abroad about 92; Col. '95; completed a new type of quick-firing mountain gun in Nov. '01 after six years' persistant effort, meanwhile again sent aboard '99 on official business. He was decorated with 2nd Class Rising Sun and grant of yen 5000 for his invention, and was promoted Major-Gen. '01. Was granted 2nd class Golden Kite (war honor.)
Add. Tsukuto-Hachiman, U., T.

ARISHIMA, *Takashi*, ex-Dir. Nippon Railway, b. 42 at Kagoshima; took active part in the stormy days of Restoration; abandoned soldiery and entered civil career '70; appointed Dir. Tax Bureau '72; sent Europe and America '78 to invesntigate taxation affairs; Customs Chief, Yokohama '82; Dir. Customs Bureau '90; National Debt Bureau '91 which he resigned '93 to take charge of finaneial affairs of the great house of Shimazu; subsequently entered the 15th (Peers) Bank, the Nippon Railway and several other leading establishments.
Add. Shimoniban-cho, Koj., T.

ASABUKI *Yeiji*, b. '49 in Oita-ken, Director of the Mitsui Company; was in youth a hot-headed anti-foreign fanatic, and came up to Tokyo to make attempt on the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer advocate of foreign learning, to be soon converted by him into one of his eager disciples, as even to marry a daughter of his elder sister. After grad. the Keiogijuku, he entered the Mitsubishi; started direct export business of raw silk in which he failed. Next he entered the Mitsui and pushing spinning business (Kanegafuchi Sp. Mill) to the present state of prosperity.
Add. Kobiki-cho, Kyo., T.

ASAI, *Chu*, Prof. Kyoto Higher Technical School and one of the foremost painters of foreign style, b. '56 in Tokyo; studied oil painting at the defunct Art Dep't, Col. Engineering; Pro. of Fine Art Aca., Tokyo, '98, despatched to France to study painting 99-'01; again visited Europe '02.
Add. Kyoto Higher Tec. School.

ASADA, *Nobuoki*, 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor), Lieut.-Gen., Com. of the 12th Army Division, b. at Kawagoye '48; grad. Mil. Academy at Osaka '73 and commissioned ensign; fought in the Civil War of '77 as Capt. (local rank) and de-

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corated with 5th Order; Maj. '84; Lieut.-Col. '87; Col. '94; Major-Gen. '97; and Chief Staff of Eastern Military Section; Com. of a Brigade of various Divisions; took active part as Brig. Com. at Fenshuiling. and succeeded Gen. Hasegawa after Liaoyang as Com. of the Guards Division. Was decorated with 2nd class Mil. Order G.
Add. Moji, Fukuoka.

ASADA, *Yasunori*. Mem. House of Peers, b. in Kyoto. '48; First Class Councillor to Japanese Legation at Washington U.S.A. '74; Councillor of the Department for Foreign Affairs '79; Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs '86; Governor of Nagano and next of Kanagawa, '99; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, '00; then that of Communications, which he resigned '02.
Add Shimo-6-bancho, Tokyo.

ASANO, *Naganori*, Marquis, ex-daimyo of the fief of Hiroshima; b. '42; member of the defunct Senate '80; Minister to Rome '82-'84.
Add. Yayoi-cho, Hg., T.

ASANO *Soichiro*, President of the Toyo Steamship Co., and Dir. of many other concerns was b. Mar. '48 in Etchu. He arrived in Tokyo '71 with empty purse; proceeded to Yokohama where supported himself by hawking cheap viands. By his shrewdness he bought from the Yokohama Gas Works Coal-tar and other refuses which were then left unutilized, and laid the foundation of the present fortune by utilizing them. In '75 he bought the Gov. Cement Works at Fukagawa and began to produce "Asano Cement" now widely known; started tank oil business '93 and promoted with others the Toyo S.S. Co. '95. Is now an acknowledged power in business world.
Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

ATOMI, *Takino*, b. April '40 at Osaka, one of the distinguished lady painters and educators; founder and proprietor of the Atomi Girls' School. Visisted U.S.A. on the occasion of St. Louis Fair.
Add. Yanagi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

BABA, *Michihisa*, b. '47 at Iwase, Toyama-ken, of a family of ship-owner, is Pres. Iwase Bank and Dir. Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., Imp. Marine Ins. Co., Innoshima Dockyard, and others. Is a millionaire in Toyama and one of the wealthiest individual ship-owners in Japan.
Add. Tori 2-chome, N., Tokyo.

CHINDA, *Sutemi*, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, b. at Hirosaki '56; graduated an American University '81; appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office '85 and had charge of the Telegraph Section in the same office; appoined Consul at San Francisco '90; removed to the Consulate at Ninsen; the Consul-Generalship at Shanghai '95; Minister Resident at Brazil, next at the Hague '99-1900; Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at St. Petersburg 1900; recalled in '01 by the then Foreign Min. Baron Komura to act as his immediate subordinate, and had to take charge of the Office while his superior was away to Portsmouth and Peking. In recognition of this special service he was invested with 1st class Sacred Treasure.
Add. Foreign. Office, Tokyo.

DAN, *Takuma*, Manager Mining Dep't of the Mitsui Firm, b. '58 at Fukuoka, 3rd son of one Suwa in that place and adopted

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into the present family '80; was sent for study to America early in the era by the Lord of Fukuoka and completed the course. Studied mining at the Boston Tech. Institute, U.S.A., and was for some years teacher of English at Gov. school, technical official at the Gov. Meteological Observatory and next at the Miike Coal-mine, with the purchase of which by the Mitsui he entered the service of the Firm.
Add. Tango-cho, Akasaka, T.

DEN, *Kenjiro*, Member of the House of Peers and ex-Vice-Minister of Communications, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; held at several places post of local Chief Police Inspector; Vice-Min. of Communications Jan.-Jun. '98; President of the Kansai R'ly Co., at the same time M.P. for Hyogo-ken; was again Vice-Min. of Communications '00-'06. He is now a prominent figure in business circles.
Add. Kanasugi, Sb., Tokyo.

DEWA, *Shigeto*, Chief of Naval Education Board, holder of 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun; b. at Aizu; grad. the Naval Academy; saved by his presence of mind the training cruiser Ryuki when she started fire in the South Pacific '84 on board of which he was Lieutenant; Vice-Commander of Takao '85; was in time promoted Capt. and was appointed Dir. of Naval Affairs Bureau; granted 4th class Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China war; was chief of the Committee ordered to England to bring home the cruiser Tokiwa 1899; Rear-Adm. 1900 and as Commander of the Standing Squadron he stayed off Taku at the time of the Boxer's trouble; afterward transferred to Chief Construction Board at Yokosuka, next to Director of Naval Affairs Bureau; Commanded a Squadron in the late war.
Add. Mita Tsuna-machi, Sb., T.

DOI, *Keizo*, Dr., Prof. of Med. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chairman of the Japan Skin Disease Society; grad. the Med. Col. '90; assist and student of the Univ. Hall at this alma mater; studied his speciality in Austria, Germany and France '95-'98, to be appointed to the present chair on his returning home; was on suit of the late Prince Komatsu when his highness attended the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward '02.
Add. Fujimi-cho 4-chome, T'yo.

DOI, *Michio*, Chairman of the Osaka Chamber of Com. b. in Kanagawa '41; was a Judge till '84 when he entered the service of the Konoike family, Osaka, of which he is now an adviser.
Add. Konoike, Osaka.

EBARA, *Soroku*, M.P., educationalist, a leader of the Constitutionalist Party, b. at Tokyo in Jan., '42; was first a military officer, but subsequently resigned the commission and was for somewhile Secretary of the Prefecture of Shizuoka, '70. He is chiefly known in conection with subsequent non-official career; has sat several times in the House where he now represents Tokyo. Is Director of the Azabu Middle School, Mem. of the Higher Education Council and is a devout Christian.
Add. Torii-saka, Tokyo.

ENOMOTO, *Buyo*., Viscount (cr. 1884) Vice-Admiral (retired), b. Aug. '36 at Tokyo (Yedo); was a pioneer naval officer sent for study to Holland by the Toku-

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gawa Government; returned home in '66 on board the corvette *Kanyo Maru* built at Amsterdam to the order of that Government. In the civil war of the Restoration he at the head of that vessel and others fled to Hakodate where, for several months, he with Otori (now Baron) successfully withstood the attack of the Imperial army; he surrendered at the earnest remonstrance of the leader of the Imperial Army and was released after the imprisonment of a year or two, to be at once appointed to an important Government post in St. Petersburg '74 to conclude the treaty of exchanging Saghalien with the Kuriles; was Minister at Peking '82, and sat in almost every Ministrial chair with exception of that of Army, Finance and Justice.
Add. Mukojima, Tokyo.

FUJII, *Shigeta*, Maj.-Gen. and Dir., Art. and Eng. School; 2nd class of Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honor), b. '60 in Hyogo-ken; entered the Military Academy '77; Ensign of Artillery '79; entered the Military Staff Col. '84; studied tactics in Germany '90; Staff officer to the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War; Major-Gen. '02 and appointed Dir. Military Staff College, from which he was transferred to post of Chief Staff to Gen. Kuroki's Army in the late war, and restored to the original post on close of the War.
Add. Oban-cho, Y., T.

FUJIOKA, *Ichisuke*, Dr., Kogaku-hakushi, b. in Choshu, '56; grad. Tokyo Engineering College, '81; appointed its Professor from '84 to '86 when he retired to start electric business; chief electrician to the Tokyo Electric Light Co. '93 and founder of the Tokyo Street Railway Co. which with two other street railway cos. was fused '06; he being at present its chief engineer. He is a pioneer electric engineer in Japan.
Add. Zaimoku-cho, Az., T.

FUJINAMI, Viscount (cr. '84), b. at Kyoto, Sept. '53; Chamberlain to H.I. Majesty from childhood, and since '89, Superintendent of the Imperial Mews. He has frequently been sent abroad on official business. Was principal promoter of the Horse-race course at Ikegami, near Tokyo. Is Deputy Pre. of Horse Adm. Bureau.
Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koi., T.

FUJISAWA, *Rikitaro*, Dr. Rigaku-hakushi, Prof. of Science of Tokyo University, b. in Echigo, Sept. '61; pursued his special study, that of mathematics, in England and Germany '83-'87. He has written several works on Mathematics.
Add. Suwa-cho, Koj., T.

FUJITA, *Denzabro*, one of the new-made millionaires, b. in Choshu, May '41; promoted the lately nationalized Sanyo Railway Co., and started in Osaka the Fujita Firm to undertake contract business with the Government, beside undertaking mining and engineering works. The reclamation work started at the foreshore of Kojima, Okayama-ken, is now nearing completion, and hundreds of acres will then be added to his estate.
Add. Ami-cho, Kitaku, Osaka.

FUJITA, *Ryutaro*, Chief Judge of the Nagoya Appeal Court, b. '56 at Uwajima, Iyo; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '78; Judge in '81; for sometime a jun. Sec.

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and Vice-Dir. Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office; returned to the Bench and continues to occupy the present post from '98.
Add. Nagoya.

FUJITA, *Shiro*, Member of the House of Peers, b. at Tokyo, June '61; attaché of Japanese Legation in Vienna '86, then in Berlin; afterwards Private Secretary to the Minister of Communication and of Agriculture and Commerce, &c.; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '98; now President of the Nippon Fire Insurance Co. and of other concerns.
Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

FUKUHA, *Bisei*, Viscount (cr. '84), former *Daimyo* of small fief in Iwami, b. in July '31; member of the House of Peers, and a high authority on native poetry.
Add. Yodobashi, Tokyo.

FUKUHARA, *Arinobu*, Pres. of the Teikoku Life Insurance Co., b. '48 in Awa (now Chiba-ken); started in '72 the Shiseido drug store, one of the leading establishments in Tokyo in this line; promoted with others the above company and has since been chairman of Board of Directors. Travelled through Europe and U.S.A. several years ago to inspect the insurance affairs there.
Add. Takekawa-cho, Ginza, T.

FUKUHARA, *Ryojiro*, Dir. Special School Bureau, b. '69 in Ise, graduated Law Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '92. Held various junior posts at central Government and then transferred to local Offices as Councillor or Chief Police Commissioner; removed to the Education Dep't '98 as Councillor and Inspector; dispatched to Europe '99 to investigate affairs of educational administration and returning home '02 was made Councillor and Section Chief of the Department and promoted to present post in '04.
Add. Minami-cho, U., Tokyo.

FUKUOKA, Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. in Tosa, Feb. '35; after the Restoration of '67 entered civil service and became Minister of Education '81-'82. Appointed '88 to the present post.
Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koj., T.

FUKUSHIMA, *Yasumasa*, holder of 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor), Lieut.-General, Vice-Chief of the General Staff Office, b. in Shinano, Sept. '53; entered military service; Lieutenant '78; Captain '83; Military Attachè of Japanese Legation at Berlin '87-'92; Major '88; was welcomed by the populace almost as a triumphant hero when in June '93 he returned home after successfully travelling through Siberia on horseback. Promoted Major-General in '00, and acquired international fame as Commander of the Jpannese contingent on the occasion of the Boxer's trouble, and was knighted by King Edward. Was on the Staff of Marshal Oyama in the late War in which he lost his son.
Add. Yarai, U., T.

FUKUZAWA, *Sutejiro*, born at Tokyo '63, second son of the late celebrated Fukuzawa; was together with his elder brother Mr. Ichitaro Fukuzawa, entered Yale Univ., '83, the younger Fukuzawa to pursue engineering and the elder literature. They both returned home in '90, and Mr. Sutejiro has since been managing the *Jiji* and the Osaka *Jiji* started '05.

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Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

FUKUZAWA, *Momosuke*, brother-in-law of the above, being the husband of their sister, and b. '64 at Kawagoye, second son of a rich merchant there; studied at the Keio-gijuku where his uncommon ability attracted the attention of its founder; proceeded to U.S.A. after grad. from that institution and studied at a Commercial Col. there. Returning home '89, he first entered the Toko Ice Works, Oji Paper Mill and others, and finally the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., of which he was Agent for Tokyo, besides sitting on the boards of directors of several other concerns
Add. Mita, Tokyo.

FUNAKOSHI, *Mamoru*, Baron (cr. 1900), M. of the House of Peers, b. at Hiroshima, '40; in '68 he entered civil service; appointed Secretary of the Home Office, then filled successively the Govvernorship of Chiba, Ishikawa, and of Miyagi, &c.; nominated the Member of the House of Peers '94.
Add. Ichigaya Kaga-cho, T.

FURUICHI, *Koi*, Dr., Kogakuhakushi, Dir .of R'ly Bureau, Res. Gen., Seoul, Member House of Peers, was born at Himeji '54; pursued his engineering study in France '75-'80; filled the posts of the Directorship of the Public Works Bureau, Home office; Vice-Minister of Communications, and Director-General of the Government Railways, which he resigned in '03 in order to take up the present post. He is one of the best amateur *no* singers and actors.
Add. Yumi-cho, Hg., T.

GA, *Reishi*, Member of the House of Peers since '91, b. at Nagasaki in July '40; a poineer scholar of Dutch; held several important posts in the Government service.

GO, *Junzo*, Baron (cr. 1900), Member of the House of Peers since '90, b. in Mino, '25; entered the civil service in the Finance Department in '68; Director of the Bureau of National Debt, '76; afterwards Secretary of Finance Department; Vice-Minister of Finance, '86, from which he retired in '88.
Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., T.

GOTO, *Shimpei*, Baron (cr. '06), Pres. South Manchuria Railway, b. '56 in Iwate-ken, son of a doctor, and is a nephew of the celebrated patriot Takano who was persecuted to death by the Tokugawa Government a little before the Restration. He studied medicine both in Japan and Germany; was chief of the Nagoya Hospital. Subsequently appointed junior Director of the Sanitary Bureau, Home Office; was arrested on charge of implicity in the notorious Soma scandal to be acquitted about a year afterward as it was proved that he himself was a victim of the author of that scandal, Nishigori, a petty Cagliostro. He got appointment as Sanitary Commissioner at the time of the Japan-China War, after which he re-entered the Sanitary Bureau as its director. Was singled out '97 by the late Vis. Kodama, newly appointed Governor-General of Formosa, as Director of the Civil Administration Bureau which he had continued to occupy till his transfer to the present post '06. His career is identified with the growth and progress of that new dominion. For the rapid development which the new domi-

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nion has made great credit was due to his energy and foresight, and it was in recognition of this service that he was made a Peer in April '06. From his extraction and career he is a Dr. Jameson of Japan, minus warlike adventure.
Add. Tairen (Dalny), Kwant'g.

GWASSAN, *Yagoro*, master sword-smith appointed '06 Art Commissioner to Imp. Household, b. '46 in Omi and learned craft under Teikichi Gwassan at Osaka by whom he was ultimately adopted as son and heir; is the greatest master in producing swords of Soshu and Ichimonji style, besides creating a new mode of tempering. He has made swords for the Emperor and the Crown Prince, and his swords have acquired wide renown for perfect elasticity combined with unique sharpness.
Add. Yariya-cho, Osaka.

HACHISUKA, *Shigeakira*, Marq., (cr. 1884; formerly *Daimyo* of Tokushima), a Privy Councillor, b. '46; represented Japan in France about '81; was appointed President of the House of Peers '91-'96; Minister of Education Sept. '96-Nov. '97; was appointed to the present post the following year.
Add. Mita-Tsuna-machi, Sb., T.

HAMADA, *Gentatsu*, Dr., Igakuhakushi, b. '54 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germany '85-'88; Professor of Medical Course of the Tokyo Univ. '89-'1900; is an acknowledged authority on women's diseases, and is the chief and proprietor of the Hamada Hospital for women's diseases.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

HAMAGUCHI, *Kichiemon*, a millionaire merchant, land-owner and politician, b. '62 in Kishu; grad. Keiogijuku; attended to the family business of Japanese soy and salt wholeseller; did much to save now flourishing Fuji Cotton Mill from impending ruin, of which he is now a Dir., and has also played active part in business. Was returned three times to the House of Representatives, but has since kept aloof from active politics. Travelled through Europe and America about 1900.
Add. Ko-ami-cho, N., T.

HAMAO, *Arata*, Pre. Imp. Univ. Tokyo and Member of the House of Peers, L.L.D. (Harvard) b. in Tajima, '49: Councillor of the Department of Education '78; Vice-President of Tokyo University in '84: Director of the Special Education Bureau '88; President of Tokyo Imperial University '93-'97: Minister of Education from Nov. to Dec. of 1897. Re-appointed to the present post Dec. '05 with *Shinnin* rank in consequence of the celebrated "Strike movement" of the Professors.
Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koi., T.

HANABUSA, Baron, (cr. '96), Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household Department, Vice-President of the Japan Red Cross Society, etc., b. Okayama '42; Secretary for Foreign Affairs '70; Charged Affairs at Seoul, '76-'77; promoted to Minister Resident, '80-'81, and narrowly escaped being killed by the anti-Japanese Korean mob that rose there. Minister to St. Petersburg, '83-'86: Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '87-'88, and then transferred to the Imperial Household as its chief auditor, and next promoted to the present post.
Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

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HANABUSA, *Naosaburo*, Dir. Statistic Bureau of the Cabinet, b. '57 in Okayama, brother of the above. studied German under German Prof. Holtz in Tokyo but owing to delicate health could not proceed to Germany ment to do so. On recovery of though ordered by the Governhealth he was appointed official of the Cabinet, then Secretary of the Privy Council, Personal Secretary to Marquis Ito. Secretary of the Cabinet, and finally appointed to the present post in 98. He travelled abroad to investigate statistic affairs '02-'03, and is one of the authorities in this line. Was decorated this year with the Middle Cordon of the Rising Sun for his service in the Imperial Family Affairs Commission.
Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, T.

HARA, *Kei*, M.P., Home Minister, b. '54, at Morioka; entered the defunct Law College, Justice Dep't, but left before graduation. He then took to journalism and was on the staff of the *Hochi*, which he soon left to take charge of a newly started organ of the Clan interest; followed Count Inouye as newspaper correspondent when he was despatched to Korea '84 as Special Envoy, and was appointed the Count's Personal Secretary when he filled the chair of Foreign Affairs. He is a public man who enjoyed a great confidence from the late Count Mutsu under whom he served as Personal Secretary '90-'92 when the statesman was Minister of Ag'ture and Commerce; followed his chief to the Foreign Office as Director of the Com'cial Bureau to be promoted to Vice-Minister of the Dep't '95 and transferred to Minister to Korea '96. He resigned the post the following year and for somewhile took to journalism as chief editor of the *Osaka Mainichi*. He was one of the right-hand men of Marquis Ito when he raised the banner of the Seiyukai '00, and filled as the late Hoshi's successor the chair of the Minister of Communications from Dec. '00 to May the following year.
Add. 4, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

HARA *Rokuro*, b. '44 in Tajima and played some distinguished part at the time of the Restoration having fought on the Imperial side in the civil war; sent to Europe '71 by the Government, but soon resigned the appointment. He proceeded to America and made some profit by purchasing the depreciated greenbacks, this enabling him to pursue his study for three years in England, returning home '77. Entered and founded with a few others the One Hundredth Bank and has been instrumental in pushing it to the present flouring condition; filled the post of President of the Yokohama Specie Bank from '83 to '90; is acknowledged as a power in business circles, and is a director for a number of Companies.
Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

HARA, *Ryuta*, Kogaku-hakushi, b. at Fukuoka, '54; graduated the Engineering Course of the Tokyo University in '81; has taken charge of the building several bridges in Tokyo and also supervised its Water-works; is a Professor of his alma mater as additional duty, his principal duty being Engineer to the City of Tokyo.
Add. Sashigaya, Koi., T.

HARA, *Tomitaro*, Pres. 2nd Bank, Yokohama, b. in Shinshu '70;

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studied at Waseda Univ., was adopted into the present millionaire family as husband of its only daughter, is a Director of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. and is a leading young business-man reputed for energetic mind.
Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

HARA *Yoshimichi*, lawyer b. in Shinano, Feb. '97; graduated the Tokyo University in '89; appointed Councillor of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in '90; afterwards appointed Chief of the Tokyo Mine Inspection Office and that of Osaka. Left Government service in '93 and has since been practising law. He is reputed as being one of the most level-headed barristers and also the most flourishing, of the Tokyo Bar.
Add. Iida-machi, Koj., T.

HARADA, *Tasuku*, Dir. of the once famous Doshisha in Kyoto, b. '63 in Kumamoto; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto, the Tokyo English School and lastly at the Doshisha which he graduated 84. Appointed Pastor in Kobe; graduated Divinity at Yale, class 91 and the following year travelled through Europe in company of Rev. Griffis, author of the Mikado's Empire, etc.; was Pastor in Tokyo, Kyoto and Kobe, and finally installed in the present chair in '06.
Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

HARUKI, *Yoshiaki*, Chief Judge of the Tokyo Appeal Court, b. '46 in Yamato; took a distinguished part for the Imperial cause in the Restoration work; junior Public Procurator '73, Judge at the Tokyo District Court '80, presiding Public Procurator at the Nagasaki Appeal Court, which post he soon resigned. Appointed Public Procurator of the Supreme Court '85, Chief Public Procurator at the Hakodate Appeal Court '86 and a similar post at Hiroshima '87, Public Procurator-General at the Supreme Court '92, Chief of the Tokyo Appeal Court '98.
Add. Funa-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

HARAGUCHI, *Kaname*, Dr., Kogaku-hakushi, R'ly. Eng. Adviser to the Viceroy of Hukwang Provinces, China; b. '51 in Nagasaki-ken; was one of the pioneer students sent abroad for study by the Government, having studied Engineering at Yale '75-'79; served long on the Gov. R'ly. service; Dir. of the Hakata Bay R'ly. Co. '02; proceeded to the present post early last year.
Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

HARAGUCHI, *Kensai*, 3rd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. 47 in Bungo; Sub.-Lieut. '72; Maj.-Gen. '97 meanwhile having filled the post of Com. of 1st Reg. (Inf.), Body Guards, Chief Staff to the 4th Div. and Dir. of the Toyama Mil. School. Commanded the Saghalien Exp. Army in the late War. He was dispatched to Germany '90 to investigate military affairs.
Add. Sanai-cho, U., T.

HASEBA, *Sumitaka*, M.P., a leader of the Constitutionalist Party, b. Satsuma, '54; joined the Saigo's army in the Civil War of '77 and was imprisoned after its suppression. Was for a long while an administrative official in a district of Kagoshima and is one of the very few M.P.s who sit in the House from its advent in '90. He was appointed chief councillor of the Home Office in the 4th Itō Cabinet.

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Travelled abroad in '06. He is one of the best shots in Japan.
Add. Mamiana, Az., T.

HASEGAWA, *Tai*, Dr. and publicist, b. in Niigata; was appointed Vice-Dir. of the Medical Col. of Tokyo Univ.. '73, and has frequently filled various posts in civil service, the last being that of Dir. of Sanitary Bureau, Home Office. He twice sat in Parliament and for a long while kept a private Medical School which was lately closed. Has lately kept aloof from active life.
Add. Yushima, Hg., T.

HASEGAWA, 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Poulonia (war honor), General, Baron, (cr. '95), Commander-in-Chief of the Korean Garrison, b. '50 Suwo; Major '72; Colonel '78; Major-General '86; Lieut.-General '96; General in June 1904. He commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and took a distinguished part in the battles of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. In the late war he commanded the Imp. Guards Division under Gen. Kuroki and led it to success and honor at the Yalu and the battle of Liaoyang, and then transferred to the present important post.

HASEGAWA, *Yoshinosuke*, Kogakuhakushi, b. Hizen, '55; studied mining in U.S.A. and Germany from '76 to '80; engaged by the Mitsubishi Firm to take charge of its mining dep't. It was through his ingenious plan that the work of Yoshioka Copper Mine with which the firm was at a loss what to do has been made highly profitable. He has subsequently left the firm to start business on his own account, he owning two or three coal-mines in Kyushu. He sat for a short while in the House of Representatives '02.
Add. Kobinata-dai, Koi., T.

HASHIMOTO, *Gaho*, one of the most celebrated contemporary painters of the Japanese style, b. Tokyo, '35; was Professor of the Gov. Fine Art Institute at Uyeno, from which he with its President Mr. Okakura and several other members of the faculty served connection in '99 and set up the Nippon Fine Art Institute at Yanaka. Gaho's merit lies in landscapes, (vide Chap. Arts and Crafts of Modern Japan.)
Add. Tatsuoka-cho, Hg. T.

HASHIMOTO, *Tsunatsune*, Dr., Baron, b. in Fukui, '45; brother of the celebrated patriot, Sanai Hashimoto, who distinguished himself in upholding the cause of the Imperial House before the Restoration and put to death on that account by the Tokugawa Regency. The Doctor studied medicine in Germany 1872-'77 and was appointed an Army Surgeon soon after his return; promoted to Surgeon-General of the Medical Dep't about '85, resigned two years later to devote himself to the Red Cross work, undertaking the responsible post of the Chief of its Hospital; was nominated member of the House of Peers in '90, but resigned it next year. He is a physician-in-waiting to the Court and is regarded as one of the highest practitioners in internal troubles. Was invested with Grand Cordon of of Rising Sun for his service in the late war.
Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., T.

HATA, *Seikichiro*, Chief of Locomotive section of the Government Railways, b. '57 in Sasa-

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yama; graduated Mech. Engineering '85 at the now defunct Eng. Col., and has since been connected with the present service till rising to the present position. He travelled abroad on official business in '97.
Add. Shiodome, Sb., Tokyo.

HATANO, *Yoshinao*, ex-Minister of Justice, b. Hizen, '50; entered the Department of Justice, '71, Councillor '87; Secretary '88; afterwards President of the Kyoto Local Court and Judge of the Supreme Court &c.; Vice-Minister of Justice in '99; resigned the Ministership Jan. '06.
Add. Ukyomachi, Y., T.

HATOYAMA, *Kazuo*, Dr., L.L.D. (Yale), Hogaku-hakushi, M.P., a leader of Progressive Party, and lawyer, b. Tokyo, '56; grad. Yale University, class '79; Professor of Law of Tokyo University '79-88; Director of the Bureau of Investigation (abolished afterwards) of the Department of Foreign Affairs '85-'88. Has sat in the House of Representatives for Tokyo since '92, and was appointed its President twice. He was appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry '98; was granted LLD. from Yale Univ-'01. He has resigned '07 the chair of President of Waseda University. He is one of the prominent lawyers in Japan.
Add. Otowa-cho, Koi., T.

HATTORI, *Ichizo*, Gov. of Hoygo, b. '52 in Choshu, and early took to learning English, first at Nagasaki, and then in America from which he returned as B.S. (Rutgars); appointed official of Edu. Dep't with which he was connected for 15 or 16 years as President of the University Prep. Course, Tokyo, manager of the University. Dean of the Law Course, Councillor and Secretary of the Head Office. Was a Japanese Commissioner in the New Orleans Exhibition '83. Tranferred as Gov. of Iwate '91; of Hiroshima '98, then of Nagasaki and lastly the present post.
Add. Kencho Off., Kobe.

HAYAKAWA, *Senkichiro*, General Manager of the Mitsui Bank, b at Kanazawa, '63; grad. Law Course, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87; Councillor Dep't Finance '91-1900, and was twice dispatched to England by the Matsukata Ministry in connection with the War Indemnity paid by China to Japan and also to raise a foreign loan, and was duly rewarded by his successful service. He resigned the Gov. service '01 to take charge of said Bank, the Mitsui Bank.
Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

HAYAKAWA, *Tetzuya*, b. Okayama, '65; grad. Sapporo Agri. Col. '84; studied law in U.S.A. and Germany; entered the diplomatic service '85 and attached to the Imperial Legation at Seoul until '88; afterward removed to the Consulate at San Francisco, then attaché to the Imperial Legation at Berlin '89-92; Private Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '92-'97. Was appointed Minister Resident '97-'98; Secretary of the Cabinet '98; then Director of the Political Bureau of Foreign Office in the Okuma Cabinet whose reform programme he chiefly undertook. Was Manag. Director of the Nippon Fire Insurance Co., and has taken active part in the recent international economic enterprise of inviting foreign capitalists to

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invest in Japan, having been principal agent in bringing to successful issue loan negotiations of the Hokkaido Tanko, the Tokyo Elec. Light Co. He is now a prominent figure in business circles and is also a patent attorney of perhaps the widest connection with international patent affairs.
Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

HAYASHI, *Gonsuke*, Minister at Peking b. at Aizu '60; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; appointed the same year attaché Foreign Office; eleve Consul at Chefoo '87, at Ninsen '88 promoted full Consul '90, Consul at Shanghai 92, removed to a similar post at London '93 to be appointed six years later Secretary of the Legation. Recalled home he was appointed Director of the Commercial Bureau '98, and to Minister at Seoul the following year. Is a man of strong will and great resolution.
Add. Jap. Legation at Peking.

HAYASHI, *Tadasu*, Viscount, (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '02), Minister of Foreign Affairs, (May '06) b. at Tokyo '50 of a medical family; was one of the students sent for study to England by the Tokugawa Government, to return home in a hurry on the eve of the surrender of the Regency to the Imperial Court; was a captain under Enomoto (now Vis. Adm.) when at the head of a few thousand staunch adherents of the Tokugawa Regency he defended Hakodate against the Imp. Army and upheld cause of the Tokugawa. He was imprisoned two years after the suppression of the rebellion; he was entrusted, when released, by the local Government of Wakayama to adjust its administrative affairs. His career in civil service began in '71 when he was an official in the Kanagawa Kencho; next held posts of Secretary in the Central Government and also in the Household Dep't, to be appointed Governor of Kagawa and Hyogo. We next found him in the Foreign Office as Vice-Minister June '91-May '96 under the late Count Mutsu; was transferred to Minister Plenipotentiary Envoy Extraordinary at Peking '96, then at St. Petersburg '98; to be removed a few months afterward to the Court of St. James which post he continued to occupy with credit. Was created Baron '95, after the Japan-China War, and in 1902 as granted Viscount in consideration of his service in concluding the Treaty of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. He was Jap. Delegate at the Peace Conference held at the Hague '99. The Viscount is something of an author and has written and translated "The Farmer Farmer Patriot" (Sakura Sogoro), Mill's Political Economy and Machiavell's The Prince.
Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

HAYASHI, *Tomoyuki*, Viscount (cr. '87), b. Choshu, '23; Governor of Tokyo early in the era; Member of the Privy Council. Chiefly known in association of his service in the bringing up of the two Imperial Prncesses, Fumi and Yasu.
Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, T.

HAYASHI, *Yuzo*, M.P., one of the leading politicians and party managers, b. Tosa, '42; Councillor for Kochi-ken '69; Secretary of Foreign Office '73-'74; then entered the political career under Count Itagaki and fought for liberty and popular right; was thrown in prison for ten

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years on charge of complicity in the Satsuma rebellion. One of the few M.P.s with unbroken record since inauguration of Parl. regime in '90. He sat twice in the Cabinet, chair of Communication in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet '98, and of Agriculture and Commerce in the Seiyukwai (4th Ito Ministry). In '03 he seceded from the Seiyukwai and organized the "Liberal Party" as ministerial supporters, but it soon collapsed.
Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., T.

HAYASHIDA, *Kametaro*, Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives, b. '63 in Kumamoto, and prosecuted study while fighting against adversity. Graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, 87; was an official in the Legislative Bureau, Privy Council, and Dep't of Agriculture and Commeree. Transferred to the present post in '97 and has effected various improvement in the administrative routine of the House.
Add. Official Res. House of Rep.

HIBI, *Osuke*, b. at Kurume '62; grad. from the Keio-gijuku '83; a clerk in the Navy; entered the service of the Mushu Factory, Tokyo; entered the Mitsui Ginko about 10 years ago, to be transferred to the Mitsui Dry Goods Dep't a few years after; now Man. Dir. of the Dep't widely known under the title of Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store. Made a trip through Europe and America '06.
Add. Takanawa, T.

HIBIYA, *Heizaemon*, millionaire, Pres. of Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Mill; Man. Dir. Tokyo Gassed Yarn Mill, and Dir. of several other concerns, is a leading cotton yarn merchant in Tokyo, b. 48 in Echigo, son of a small inn in Echigo; adopted into the Hibiya family '77 as husband of its daughter and started cotton and yarn shop; and restored its credit after it was declared bankrupt. He has undertaken similar worthy service for other tottering establishments, and is one of the prominent figures in business, and has won greater fortune than any other by the steady rise of shares with the restoration of peace.
Add. Hibiya Firm, N., T.

HIDAKA, *Sōnojō*, Vice-Adm., Com. of Maizuru Adm., b. '49 at Kagoshima, 4th son of S. Miyauchi, retainer of the fief and adopted by Toemon Hidaka of the same clan when 24; midshipman '77, Commander of Cru. Hashidate in the Japan-China War, for which decorated with 4th Order of the Golden Kite; subsequently Dir. Naval Academy and Com. Takeshiki Naval Port; Vice-Adm. 1900 and Com.-in-Chief of Combined Fleet '02, which post he exchanged with Adm. Togo, then Com. Maizuru Adm. on the eve of outbreak of the late war. Holder of 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor).
Add. Maizuru, Tango.

HIGASHIKUZE, *Michiyoshi*, Count, (cr. '87), Vice-President of the Privy Council since '91, b. in Kyoto '33; one of the prominent figures as supporters of the Imperial cause in the troubled time preceding the Restoration; was given an important post on the advent of the Imperial Government, as *Sangi*, the Chief of Hokkaido Colonization Board, etc.; was appointed Vice-President of the House of Peers '90-'91. He is a charm-

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ing poetaster.
Add. Honmura-cho, Az., T.

HIJIKATA, *Hisamoto*, Count, (cr. '95), b. in Tosa, '33; distinguished himself in the cause of Restoration; was appointed Secretary of the Imp. Household soon after that memorable event of '68; Chief-Secretary in Count Ito's (now Marquis), Cabinet in '85; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce July '87-Sept. '87, and Minister of the Imperial Household from September, '87 to November '98.
Add. Hayashi-cho, Koi., T.

HIRAI, *Seijiro*, Kogaku-hakushi, Dir.-Gen. of Gov. Rlys., b. '55 at Kanazawa. Was despatched by Gov. to study civil eng. at Troy, U.S.A. '75, and grad. '77. Stayed in America some years after to study practical side. Was engaged as Rly. Eng. by Hok. Gov. on his return '80, then Chief Eng. of Tânko Rly. '94, when he entered Gov. Rly's in which he steadily rose till he was appointed to the present post '04.
Add. Shiodome, Shiba, Tokyo.

HIRANUMA, *Kiichiro*, Dir. Civil and Criminal Affairs Bureau, b. '65 in Tsuyama; graduated Law, Imp. Cniv., Tokyo, '88, and at once appointed on the bench, having filled chair of sectional chief '95 in the Tokyo Appeal Court; next appointed Public Procurator of the same court, and finally transferred to the present post '06.
Add. Wakamiya-cho, U., Tokyo.

HIRAOKA, *Ki*, Pioneer of rolling-stock makers in Japan, Vice-Pres. Osaka Rolling-Stock Co. b. in Tokyo, went over to U.S.A. when he was a boy of 16 and so powerfully impressed with the importance of r'ly. business as factor of civilisation, that he at once decided to learn the business of making rolling-stock and was allowed to enter some factory in New York as apprentice; went through the regular stages, and returned home about '80, to be appointed at once as overseer of the works at Shimbashi. Left the service about '90 and started the Hiraoka Rolling-Stock Works at Honjo, Tokyo, which proved an immense success as this was the only private factory of the kind then in Japan. When Viscount Inouye, his former chief at teh Government Railways, with a number of capitalists started the Osaka Rolling-Stock Co. the subject of the sketch was induced after some years to wind up his own business and to unite it with the Osaka factory.
Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

HIRATA, *Tosuke*, Baron, (cr. '02) Mem. House of Peers, b. '49 in Yamagata-ken; filled various posts in civil office since '70, attaining the post of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce June 1901-July '03. Is a trusted follower of Marshal Marquis Yamagata, and is actively engaged in preaching the importance of co-operation for promoting communal prosperity.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

HIRAYAMA, *Tojiro*, Cap. (Imp. Navy ret.), Pres. Nautical Col. Tokyo; b. in Tokushima '52; entered the Naval Acad. which he grad. '73. and was Capt. of the scouting vessel Yayeyama on the occasion of the Japan-China War but was to leave the service '96 owning to the protest of England for his search of a British vessel at that time; removed the same year to the present post.

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Add. Nautical Co., Tokyo.

HIROI, *Isamu*, Prof. Engineering, Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '62 in Kochi; graduated Sapporo Agr. College, class '81; proceeded to America, Dec. '83, and was employe of the Mississippi River Work Office and some other engineering offices '84-'87; ordered by the Hokkaido Government to study civil engineering at Karlsruhe and Stutgart '87-'89, and was granted C.E., returning home '89. From that year till 1900 when he was transferred to the present post, he was Prof. at the alma mater and Eng. to the Hokkaido Government, and had charge of the harbor works of Hakodate (completed) and Otaru.
Add. Kaga-cho, Ichigaya, T.

HIROMI, *Jisaburo*, "highest tax" Member of the House of Peers for Osaka; b. in Kaga, '54: promoted the Japan Marine Insurance Co. and appointed its President, and is one of the largest shipowners in Japan.
Add. Yedo-bori, Osaka.

HIROTSU, *Ryuro*, one of the leading novelists (Thomas Hardy of Japan), b. in Kurume '60; first studied Medicine; then clerk of the Osaka Chamber of Com. and next a clerk in Dep't of Agr. and Com. About '87 his first story sent to a Tokyo daily won wide fame and he resigned Gov. service to devote himself to literature. Has since produced about twenty novels and novelletes, his strength lying in depicting tragic side of womens' character. Of the Three Celebrities. *Roban*, *Koyō* and *Ryuro*, the first has of late devoting his time more for study than writing, the second is dead, and *Ryuro* alone almost remains on the field.

Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

HOMMA, *Mitsuyoshi*, the house of celebrated "farmer King of Japan" dating over 150 years back, b. 37 at his ancestral seat in Sakata, Dewa.
Add. Sakata, Yamagata-ken.

HONDA, *Yo-ichi*, D.D., President of Tokyo Aoyama Gakuin (a Christian College), a leading educationalist and Christian evangelist in Japan, born '48 at Hirosaki; was converted into a Christian when he was 24. He bade adieu '83 to politics to devote himself to Christian work. He visited Europe and America a number of times either for prosecution of studies or to attend an international Christian association as representative of Japan, last at the World's Y.M.C.A. union held at Paris '05.
Add. Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

HOSOKAWA, *Junjiro*, Baron, (cr. '00) scholar of great erudition, b. in Tosa, '34; has been Privy Councillor since '93; Vice-President of the House of Peers '91-'93; was the President of the Peers' Girls School, and Chief of the Secretariate Bureau of the Imp. Household; wrote a number of works of high literary merit.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

HOZUMI, *Nobushige*, Hogaku-hakushi, Professor of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. b. in Iyo, '55; grad. Middle Temple, England, '76; afterwards studied at Berlin University '81; Member of the House of Peers '90-92, which post he resigned to devote himself to investigation and study. Among his works the "Codes," the "Inkyo" (retirement from active life by transferring the right of family head to the heir), the "Go-nin-gumi" (sys-

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tem of mutual help among neighbourhood) may be mentioned.
Add. Haraikata-machi, U., T.

HOZUMI, *Yatsuka*, Hogaku-hakushi, brother of the above, born in Iyo, '60; pursued science of constitution and administrative politics in Germany '88; is the Professor in his special line, Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '89, also Secretary of the Privy Council from '91; appointed Member of the House of Peers in '99.
Add. Hara-machi, Koi., T.

IBARAGI, *Isho*, Baron and Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '49 in Wakayama and took part in the civil war of the Restoration and was commissioned Major '72 as soon as the Army was organized on a new model; Maj.-Gen. 90 and was Mil. Gov. of Kinchow and Chief of Civil Adm. Dir. of Commander-in-Chief's Office of the Districts of Occupation in the Japan-China War. He was raised to Peerage with the rank of Baron after the War; was Commander of the 4th Depot Div. during the late War. Holder of 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor).

IBUKA, *Kajinosukê*, M.A., President of the Meiji Gakuin, b. in Aizu and took part when he was only 15 in the defense of Aizu against the Imperial troops, to be released on account of age; studied at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama and was converted; then crossed over to U.S.A. where he graduated the Course of Theology at the Union Seminary. Attended the World's Students Y.M.C.A. Conference held in U.S.A. several years ago. Has been connected with the present institution since its founding '82. Mrs. Ibuka is B.A. of a female Seminary, U.S.A.
Add. Meiji Gakuin, Sb., T.

ICHIHARA, *Morihiro*, Director of First Bank and its Agent in Korea and ex-Mayor of Yokohama, b. at Kumamoto, '58, graduated the late Dr. Niejima's school at Kyoto, Doshi-sha, and for several years Christian Pastor; entered the Bank of Japan about 11 years ago, to enter the 1st Bank which appointed him Manager of the Bank's Yokohama branch. He resigned it to be elected Mayor of Yokohama, '02; re-entered the 1st Bank '06.

ICHIJI, *Kosuke*, Lieut.-General (Artillery), b. '54 in Satsuma: entered Army in '71, appointed a member of the General Staff: was on the Staff of General Oyama in the Japan-China War; afterward Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation at London and Seoul; distinguished himself in the recent war as chief staff of officers under Gen. Nogi. Holder of 2nd class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honor).
Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

ICHIKI, *Kitokuro*, Hogaku-hakushi, Prof. of Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. Shizuoka, '65; studied the science of constitution, administrative politics, etc. in Germany '90-'93; Chief Councillor of the Home Office, Professor of the Tokyo University '94; Director of the Legislative Bureau '02-'06; nominated Member of the House of Peers in 1900.
Add. Wakamiya-cho, U., T.

ICHINOHE, *Hyoê*, Maj.-Gen.; noted for his stubbon resistance in holding a position secured at Panlungsh in the 1st general assault delivered on Port Arthur ('04); b. '55 in Hiroshima:

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Sub.-Lieut. '77; Capt. '83; Major '88; Lieut.-Col. 94; took part in the Japan-China War at the head of a Reg. and was rewarded with 4th order of Golden Kite; Col. '97; Chief Staff of 6th Div., '98; Maj.-Gen. '02. Holder of 2nd class Golden Kite, and of Rising Sun (war honor).

IIDA, *Shunsuke*, Lieut.-Gen. (ret), b. '46 in Yamaguchi; Sub.-Lieut. '73, Major '83, Lieut.-Col. '90 and staff officer of 2nd Div., Col. '94, Maj.-Gen. '98, Lieut.-Gen. '03. In the late war he fought under Gen. Nogi as Com. of the 1st Div., and was decorated with the 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor.).

IJUIN, *Goro*, Vice-Admiral, and Com. of the Standing Squadron b. '52 in Satsuma; took part in the Restoration War while he was still a minor; entered the Naval Academy '71; despatched to England for study '78 and was on board the Triumph as cadet '79-'82; next graduated '83 the Greenwich Academy receiving diploma on Torpedo Course; Lieutenant '85, returned home '86 on board the Naniwa which was just completed in England; member of Staff at the Naval Staff Board '85-'89; brought home from England Chiyoda as Vice-Commander '89-'91; attached to the Naval Staff Board '92-'95; meanwhile promoted to Captain and was on board the *Saikyo Maru* in the Battle of Yellow Sea '95; rewarded with 4th class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun; in charge of duty of Vice-Chief of Naval Staff '98; Rear-Adm. '99; invented the Ijuin fuse '00 and was granted 3rd class Rising Sun and Y. 200; with 2nd class Rising Sun and Y. 2,500 in connection with the Boxer Trouble; represented Japan with Asama and Takasago in the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward; Vice-Adm. '03 to be appointed Vice-Chief of Naval Staff; transferred to command of 2nd Standing Squadron Nov. '06; represented Japan in James Town Exhibition U.S.A. April '07 with Tsukuba and Chitose. Granted 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the late War.
Add. Nagata-Cho, Tokyo.

IKEBE, *Kichitaro*, journalist and chief editor of the *Tokyo Asahi*, born at Kumamoto '61, a son of Kichijuro Ikebe, who at the head of Kumamoto contingent joined the rebellion raised by the elder Saigo's followers in '77. The young Ikebe pursued study for several years in France and after his return home '90 entered journalism, and for several years stayed in North-China as special correspondent of the *Osaka Asahi*.
Add. Yanagi-cho, Ichigaya, T.

IKEDA, *Kensai*, Dr., Baron, (cr. '99), b. '41 in Echigo; pursued his medical study in Germany '70-'76; appointed Surgeon-Colonel in '76; chief physician-in-ordinary at the Court.
Add. Surugadai, Kanda, T.

IKEDA, *Kenzo*, banker, b. in Tajima, '56; Managing Director of the "Dai Hyaku Ginko" (One Hundredth Bank) since '83; chairman of the Japan Commercial Association; reputed as being one of the most wide-awake business-men.
Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

INAGAKI, *Manjiro*, Minister Plenip'y at Madrid, b. at Hirado '61; entered the Tokyo Univ.

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'82 which he did not graduate; entered Cambridge, England, '86 which he graduated (B.A.) '89; was then lecturer at the Noble's School and the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, after which he took to his lecture-tour through principal districts, "preaching" on the catchy subject, the "Oriental Policy." In '97 appointed to Minister Resident accredited at Bangkok, and transferred to be Minister to Spain and Portugal, '07. He is an author of some political works.

INOGUCHI, *Seigo*, Maj.-Gen., Pres. Mil. Staff Col. and Mem. General Staff Board, b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; entered Mil. Academy '75; Sub.-Lieut. Artillery '79; student of Mil. Staff Col. '84; despatched to Germany to study tactics '87-'90; instructor at Mil. Staff Col. on returning home and Major in '91; Staff Office of 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th Order Golden Kite; Lieut.-Col. '95; Sectional Chief at War Office '01; Maj.-Gen. '02 and transferred to the present post. 2nd class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honor.)
Add. Yodobashi, near Tokyo.

INOUYE, *Hikaru*, Com. 4th Army (Osaka) Div.; b. '51 in Yamaguchi, 2nd son of a samurai of the clan and adopted in childhood into the present family, also of the same clan; Capt. in '71, Major in '76 and took part in the civil war of Satsuma; Lieut.-Col. '85; Col. '88; Chief Staff to 3rd Division '89; dispatched abroad '94; was recalled in a hurry on the eve of the Japan-China War when as Major-Gen. and Chief Staff to the 2nd Army he took distinguished part and was rewarded with 3rd order of Golden Kite; Chief Staff of Military Inspection Board '96; Lieut.-Gen. '99 as Com. of Kokura Div. which he led under Gen. Kuroki in the Russo-Japanese War; was transferred to the present command in '06.. Was granted 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor.)

INOUYE, *Jukichi*, Sec. Foreign Office but more widely known as one of the best Japanese writers of English; b. '62 in Tokushima; proceeded to England in '73. Finished the course at Rugby 81 and then the course of metallurgy at Royal School of Mines. returning home '83. Except for only a few months he has never followed this speciality, having devoted himself to his favorite pursuit of English. Was Prof. of English at the Tokyo High School till '93, Japanese editor on the staff of the *Japan Gazette* Secretary of Legataion at Brussels and Washington, remaining at the head office since '02, being at the same time Prof. at the Higher Normal School.
Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., T.

INOUYE, *Kakugoro*, M.P., b. in Hiroshima, '59; stayed in U.S.A. for some years; started a paper at Seoul and was appointed adviser to the Korean Government in 1884; gallantly cut his way when in that year the Japanese Legation was assaulted by the Korean mob. Since 1890 he has represented Hiroshima-ken in the House of Representatives, where his sarcastic eloquence attracts wide attention; is the Managing Director of the Hokkaido Coal & Steamship Co. and was Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.
Add. Mita, Tokyo.

INOUYE, *Kaoru*, Count, (cr. '84),

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one of the elder statesmen, b. '35 in Choshu; played a distinguished part in '63 when the clan of Choshu defended itself against the attack of the overwhelming host of the Tokugawa. With his bosom friend Marquis Ito he secretly visited England in '63, to return in a hurry on learning that the allied Squadron of the Powers was going to bombard Shimonoseki. He and Ito were regarded as renegades by the fellow clansmen who blessed with ignorance scorned at the idea of opening country to hold intercourse with the "red-haired Barbarians." Inouye was waylaid by a set of these men, was terribly wounded and narrowly escaped death. Soon after the consummation of the Restoration, the future Count was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance which he resigned for a short while in 1873, soon to re-enter the Government service; was dispatched '74 as Vice-Plenipotentiary with the late Count Kuroda, Chief Plenipotentiary, to Korea to negotiate with that Government about the wanton firing on our warship by the Korean fort when she called at Kokwa island to get supply of water. Subsequently down to 1898 when he made up his mind to retire from active life, he occupied the chairs of the Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Agriculture and acting Premier in addition to chair of Home Office when Marquis Ito, then Premier, met with an accident and was confined in bed while Parliament was sitting; was also Minister to Korea and Adviser to the Court sent soon after the close of the Japan-China War, though his excessive interference did not make his mission a success. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war the Count with the other elder statesmen was ordered to attend to all important council and specially to render advice to the Minister of Finance, and even at present he is a "Guardian" of the Treasury. He is reputed to be a statesman of vigorous intellect, but to laack breadth of views; possesses a shrewd business talent and is a great virtuos in arts, he possessing perhaps the best collection of Sesshu. He has no male issue, all his children being girls. The eldest is the wife of Hon. Inouye, Japanese Amb. Berlin, who is the Count's adopted heir, the second is the wife of Senator Tsutsuki, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council and Member of the House of Peers, and the third the wife of Mr. Fujita, Member of the House of Peers. (Vide Chap. "Senior Statesmen.")
Add. Uchidayama, Az., T.

INOUYE, *Katsunosuke*, Japanese Amb. at Berlin, b. in Choshu, '60; was on the service of the Nippon Ginko before he got appointment at Foreign Office in '85, to be sent to Berlin the following year as secretary of Legation there. Was back to the Foreign Office as secretary and councillor '92, and in '98 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, promoted to Amb. '06. Granted 1st class Rising Sun (war honor).

INOUYE, *Ryuko*, Admiral, Baron, (cr. '87), b. 45 in Satsuma; Captain '82; Vice-Admiral '92; Admiral '98; Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Admiral-

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ty, for several years, and removed to post of Mem. of the Supreme Military Council, Dec. '05. Holds 2nd class Golden Kite.
Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, T.

INOUYE, *Teijiro*, greatest match exp. of Japan, b. in Tajima '53, son of an obscure county doctor; left home '74 to seek fortune. After hard fighting against adversity at Tokyo and Osaka, he at last succeeded in placing his match-making business on sound basis. He was granted the Blue Ribbon medal in '02 in recognition of important improvements he made in the export business of matches.
Add. Oaska Koyekisha, Osaka.

INOUYE, *Tetsujiro*, Bungaku-hakushi, b. '55; Fukuoka-ken. pursued philosophial study in Germany and France '84-'90; the Dean and Professor College of Literature of the Imperial Tokyo Univ. since '90. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the Life of Buddha, the Oriental Philosophy, etc.
Add. Omote-cho, Koi., T.

INOUYE, *Tsuyoshi*, Viscount, (cr. '87), Member of the House of Peers, born '43 in Choshu; held for many years the post Director-General of Government Railways, which he resigned in 1887; lost greater part of his fortune through failure of the Oriental Bank, Yokohama; is now president of the Rolling-stock Co., Osaka.
Add. Enokisaka, Ak., T.

INUKAI, *Ki*, M.P., a leader of the Progressive Party, and a M.P. of unbroken record, born at Okayama '55; early began political career; was editor of the "Hochi Shinbun" till the opening of the National Diet '90; and has distinguished himself by his incisive eloquence and great power of political manœuver, but is rather frail in health. On the occasion of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet he occupied the chair of the Ministry of Education for a short while.
Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

IRISAWA, *Tatsukichi*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, was b. in Echigo; grad. Berlin Univ. in '94; since '95 Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; also attends to his additional function as physician-in-ordinary to the Court.
Add. Hisamatsu-cho, N., T.

ISEJI, *Kosei* Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '48 in Kagoshima; Major '82. Col. '90, and held post of chief staff officer to 1st (Tokyo) Div. when it was commanded by the late Gen. Yamaji in the Japan-China War, was rewarded with 4th Golden Kite for the service. Lieut.-Gen. '00 and Com. 6th Division to be placed on retired list '02, and filled post of Com. of Depot Body Guards Div. during the late war for which he was rewarded with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

ISHIGURO, *Isoji*, Kogaku-hakushi, b. at Kanazawa, '55; studied engineering in England '79-'83; was appointed Naval engineer '86 to supervise the construction of dockyard; aslo took part in the water works laying of Tokyo; had charge of the Shipbuilding Section of the Navy. Resigned '06 and is now Chief Eng. of Ujigawa Water Power Electric Co.
Add. Akasaka Dai-machi, Tokyo.

ISHIGURO, *Tadanori*, Baron, (cr. '95), Surgeon-General (retired), b. '45 in Echigo; Chief Surgeon of the Osaka Military Hospital on the occasion of the Civil War

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of Kagoshima in '77; promoted to Surgeon-Col. next year and to Surgeon-Gen. in '90, which latter post he resigned in '96 "to open the road of promotion to young talents." Since that time he has devoted himself to Red Cross work, of which he is a chief promoter and represented it in the international convention held in Germany in 1890. Was nominated Member of the House of Peers in '02, and was decorated with the Grand Cordon (Rising Sun) in connection with the late war. He widely enjoys the reputation of being an "all-round man" and like Marshal Oyama, is one of the most distinguished pockmarked men of the time.
Add. Agebacho, U., T.

ISHII, *Kikujiro*, Dir. Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office, b. '66 at Chiba, 2nd son of a wealthy farmer; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; attaché to the French Legation '91; 3rd Sec. of the Legation '93; Consul at Ninsen '96; 2nd Sec. of the Chinese Legation '97, to be promoted to the 1st Sec. the following year; Sec. at the Head Office and Chief of Telegraph Section 1900; promoted to the present post in '04. He was adopted into the family of late Kunisuke Ishii in '91.
Add. Nakano-cho, Azabu, T'yo.

ISHIMOTO, *Shinroku*, Vice-Minister of War, b. '54; Major-Gen. '98; Lieut.-Gen. in '04; was for many years Director of the Tokyo Arsenal from which he was transferred to the present post '03. Was granted 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for the service in the late War.
Add. Goban-cho, Koj., T.

ISHIWATARI, *Bin-ichi*, Hogaku-hakushi, Chief Sec. Cabinet, b. at Tokyo '59; studied law in Germany '86-'90; Judge of Tokyo Local Court; Councillor of Dep. of Justice; Public Pro. of Tokyo Appeal Court; Lecturer of Law at the Imp. Tokyo University; Director of the Civil and Criminal Bureau; promoted to the Vice-Minister of Justice in Sept., 1903; removed to present post Jan. '06.
Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

ISHIZUKA, *Yeizo*, b. at Aizu, '65; appointed Legal Adviser in '95 to the Korean Government for a time; held the post of Chief Councillor for the Governor-General of Formosa from 1898 and transferred to Governor of the Occupied Districts in Manchuria '05. But resigned it April '07.
Add. Minami-enokicho, U., T.

ISOBE, *Shiro*, M.P., chairman of the Tokyo Barristers' Association; b. '51 in Toyama-ken, studied law in France '75-'77; Judge in '79, Public Procurator of the Court of Cassation '86, then Judge of the same Court '90 and was returned from his native place to the House of Representatives, resigned the official post about the time and has since been practising law. He is now a M.P. for Tokyo, and is a noted amatur singer of "gidayu."
Add. Kamezawa-cho, Hj., T'yo.

ITAGAKI, *Taisuke*, Count, (cr. '87), b. in Tosa '37; a retired statesman after long years of bitter struggle in the cause of freedom and liberty. Is one of the few remaining Generals who took distinguished part in suppressing the civil war attending the Restoration; was appointed after return of peace a *sangi* corresponding in rank to the pre-

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sent Cabinet Minister. Resigned in '73 in connection with the famous Korean question, in which the subject of the sketch with the elder Saigo, advocated the warlike policy. For several years he lived in his native place devoting himself to the work of disseminating the idea of freedom among his adoring fellow provincials, and Tosa enjoyed the honored title of being the nursery of freedom in Japan. In 1881 he organized the Liberal Party and the democratic movement started by him exacted from the Government a solemn promise of inaugurating the Parliamentary system ten years hence. It was while on political tour, at that time that he was stabbed by a young reactionary. A few months after, in '82, he with the late Count Goto travelled through Europe and America. Home Minister in the 3rd Ito Ministry; same chair in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry; resigned leadership of the Liberals in favor of Marquis Ito when he formed a "model party" 1900, the Seiyukai. He has since confined himself to social affairs with the principal object of bettering the condition of the poor, and has lately declared his views condemning the hereditary peerage system. He is believed to be too singled-minded and lack breadth to qualify him as successful party leader.

Add. Atago-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

ITO *Hirobumi*, Marquis (cr. Count '84, granted Marquisate '95), hon. LLD. (Yale), Resident-General, holder of the Grand Cordon and Neck Ribbon, b. Sept. 2nd. '41, an only child of a petty clansman of the Lord of Choshu, and a statesman whose name is more widely known abroad than any other living Japanese. Studied while young at the family school of Yoshida Torajiro, on whom R. L. Stevenson wrote a fine article in his "Men and Books." The uncommon ability of young Ito soon attracted notice of the seniors of the Choshu Clan, but age and position did not allow him to take any active part in the rough work of blood and iron, in the stormy time immediately preceding and succeeding the Restoration. Visited England '63 with Inouye and the present Vis. Yamao and one other secretly as sailor boy, to come home in a hurry on learning the proposed bombardment of Shimonoseki by the Allied Squadron and literally found himself placed between the devils in the shape of the exacting foreigners and the deep sea represented by the ignorant but not less yielding clansmen of Choshu. Patronised by the late Kido, then the leader of the Choshu Clan, the young Ito was entrusted with work of grave responsibility. On the advent of the restored Imp. régime in '68 he was appointed a Councillor of State and acted as interpreter to the boy Emperor when he first saw the foreign representatives in February of same year; then Gov. of Hyogo-ken; Jun. Vice-Min. of Finance July '69. add. post of Jun. Vice-Min. Public Works and also Commissioner of Hok. Colonization Board; despatched to U.S.A. '70 to investigate the banking system leading to issue of Banking Regulations '72; Sen. Vice-Min. Public Works '71 and was appointed one of Jun. Plenip. under the late Prince Iwakura when sent as special envoy to approach the Powers to

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open negotiation for the revision of the old one sided treaties. With the death of Kido in '77 and of Okubo, the following year, the position of Ito, who had been installed about that time in the Ministery of Public Works, began to acquire redoubled importance. In '82, the year after the memorable proclamation announcing inauguration of the representative system ten years hence the future Marquis was dispatched to Europe and America to investigate the Constitution and Parliamentary working, returning home the following year. In '83 he attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar Alexander III. as representative of Japan. In 1885 he was dispatched to China and concluded the Tientsin Agreement with the late Earl Li about Korea. When the late Prince Sanjo resigned the Premiership in '85 he recommended Ito, created Count the preceding year, as his successor, and he was installed in chair which he had to occupy no less than four times. In less than three years he resigned the Premiership to be transferred to the post of the President of the Privy Council just created at that time; at the initial stage of the national legislative institution he filled the chair of President of the House of Peers. It was during his second Premiership that war broke out with China. How he negotiated at Shimonoseki with the Chinese Peace Envoy, how he began to lean in favor of party Cabinet; how he undertook to form a "model party"; how the collision between the progressive Ito and the conservative Yamagata (Marshal Marquis) resulted in installation of the Marquis in the post of President of the Privy Council and to sever connection with political party; how the Marquis adroitly checkmated this move by taking with him the Katsura Cabinet's chief, Yamagata, into the political asylum of Privy Council—all these are matters which are too well-known to be described here at any length. The Marquis accompanied Prince Arisugawa when his highness attended the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen; he was at St. Petersburg in course of foreign tour when the Anglo-Japanese *entente* was concluded by the Katsura Cabinet. Twice he was dispatched to Seoul during the late war and had ultimately to fill the post of Resident-Gen. in the fall of '05, proceeding to Korea in Feb. '06. Mr. Yukichi Ito, Mas. Cerem. is the Marquis' adopted son and heir; and of his two daughters the elder is the wife of Baron Suyematsu and the younger that of Mr. Nishi, Secretary of Embassy Vienna.
Add. Seoul, Korea.

ITO, *Kinryo*, editor of the Nippon, b. '57 in Yamaguchi; graduated Keiogijuku and for several years was on the staff of the Jiji; entered the Nippon Ginko about ten years ago and had charge of the Secretariat Section. Visited Europe and America '05 on official business, but left the Bank soon after his return, and with some of his friends he purchased the Nippon '06.
Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

ITO, *Miyoji*, Baron, (cr. '95), a Privy Councillor, b. '57 at Nagasaki; started his career in civil service from the lowest ladder, was Marquis Ito's Private Secretary till '91; then Chief Secre-

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tary of the Cabinet also under Marquis. It was he that was chiefly instrumental in bringing the Marquis and the Liberals into an understanding, the service rewarded by admitting him into the ministerial circle as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '98, which he had to leave in less than four months owing to the rupture between the ministry and its political supporters. Was appointed Privy Councillor in '99. On the occasion of the Japan-China War he was sent to Chefoo to exchange the signed treaty of Peace; was created a Peer for this service. He is reputed as being one of the shrewdest politicians of the day with great future in reserve for his still comparatively young career.
Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

ITO, *Shunkichi*, Baron (cr. '95), Vice-Admiral (retired), was b. at Maizuru, '40, and entered the Navy in '69; Lieut.-Commander in '71; Rear-Admiral in '82; Vice-Admiral in '89; and Vice-Minister of the Navy from '89 to '99; was created a Peer in connection with the Japan-China War. Nominated a Member of the House of Peers in '99.
Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

ITO, *Sukenori*, Fleet Adm., Viscount, (cr. '95), late Chief of the Naval Staff, b. in Satsuma '42, early entered the Naval service; Lieutenant '71; Rear-Admiral '86; Commander of the Standing Squadron; President of the Naval Staff College; Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, &c. Was promoted Vice-Admiral and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the united Squadron in '93; and commanded it with signal success against the enemy's fleet in the Japan-China War that broke out the following year; was created a Peer, and granted the 2nd class of the Golden Kite after the close of the war. Removed to the present supreme post Dec. '05. He was granted 1st class Golden Kite and decorated with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulonia for his service (as Chief Naval Staff) in the late War.
Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

ITO, *Yukichi*, Master of Ceremonies, Ass. Dir. of the Board of Ceremonies, and Steward to Prince Arisugawa was b. '70, 4th son of Gorosaburo Inouye, of the former Choshu clan, and was adopted son and heir of Marquis Ito. Married eldest daughter of Mr. Kaemon Takashima in '89.
Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

IWAKURA, *Tomosada*, Prince, Vice-Grand Chamberlain, Privy Councillor, and Director of the Peerage Bureau, b. '51 at Kyoto; eldest son of the late celebrated Prince Iwakura who was one of the principal builders of the work of the Restoration.
Add. Kasumi-ga-seki, Tokyo.

IWAMURA, *Michitoshi*, Baron, b. '40 in Tosa; Governor of the Prefecture of Saga, '73; Secretary of the Public Works Dep't (abolished afterwards) '74; Governor of the Prefecture of Kagoshima '77-78; Chief of the Board of Audit '80-81; Governor of the Prefecture of Okinawa '82; Vice-Minister of Justice '84; Governor of Hokkaido '86; then Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '88-'89; Director of the Imperial Estates Bureau '90-'03.
Add. Maruyama-cho, Koi., T.

IWANAGA, *Sho-ichi*. Man. Dir. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. in Omura. Hizen, '53; studied at

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Keio-gijuku and Imp. Univ., then sent to Univ. Col. London at Gov. expense, next entered a Commercial Col. at Philadelphia where he also learned art of glass industry; appointed interpreter to the Japanese Exhibition Commissions at the Philadelphia World's Fair and returned home '78; soon after entered the Mitsubishi and, with its absorption into the present Yusen Kaisha, he has continued to remain in the service of the new establishment.
Add. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, T.

IWASA, *Jun*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, was b. in Fukui, '36; is a physician-in-ordinary at the Court where he combines the honorary post of Councillor.
Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., T.

IWASAKI, *Hisaya*, Baron, (cr. 1900), b. '95; eldest son of the great Yataro Iwasaki, the "Sea King" of his time; entered the Keio-gijuku, then the University Pensylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A. of which he is LLB., class '93; was installed that year as head of the great house of the Mitsubishi; mar. daughter of Viscount Hoshina '93 who presented him with three sons and two daughters. Billiard and hand-net fishing are his favorite pastime. He has travelled Europe and America a number of times. (Consult Baron Y. Iwasaki's sketch.)
Add. Yushima Kiridōshi, T'yo.

IWASAKI, *Yanosuke*, Baron, (cr. 1900), b. in Tosa, younger brother of the late Yataro Iwasaki; returned home '74 from his study in America, and helped his brother in pushing the shipping business he had started a little before the Restoration. The Mitsubishi Steamship Co. derived great profit on the occasion of the Satsuma rebellion and laid the foundation of the present greatness of the Iwasaki family; could successfully held its own, when a few years later the Union Steamship Co. was started. The amalgamation of the two in '85 into the present Yusen Kaisha marked a new era for the Iwasaki family which was then converted into bankers, mine-owners, proprietors of a dock, etc. Baron Iwasaki's only public career was in the form of Gov. of the Bank of Japan appointed '98, to resign it the following year as soon as a plausible excuse offered itself.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

IWASHITA, *Seishu*, Pres. Kitahama Bank, Osaka, b. in Shinshu '58; grad. Tokyo Higher Com. School class '78; entered the Mitsui's service and was appointed at its branch in New York and then Lyon; left the Mitsui about '90 to become Pres. Shinagawa Electric Light Co., again returned to the Mitsui '92, to be appointed Agent at Osaka; entered the present bank '96.
Add. Kitahama Bank, Osaka.

IWAYA, *Suyéo*, author, novelist, and an Andersen of Japan, b. '70 in Tokyo, 3rd son of the late Iwaya Ichiroku, a noted Chinese scholar and caligraphist. Studied in Germany '98-'03, filling at the same time chair of Japanese in the Oriental Language School, Berlin. Has written and translated quite a large number of stories for juvenile readers, and is connected with the Hakubunkan Publishers and also the Waseda Univ.
Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

KABAYAMA, *Sukenori*, Fleet Admiral, Count. (cr. Vis. '84 and Count '96), holder of the 2nd Golden Kite, a Privy Councillor,

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b. in Satsuma, '37; entered the Army while young and on the occasion of the Civil War of '77 was on the Staff of Major General Tani (then Commander of Kumamoto Army Division) as Lieut.-Col.; transferred to the Navy '84; promoted Vice-Admiral '85; appointed the Vice-Minister '86 and Minister of the Navy '90-92. Was Chief of the Naval Staff at the time of the Japan-China War, and on board transport "Saikyo-maru" was present in the battle of the Yellow Sea of Sept. 16th, '94. He was the first Governor-General of Formosa; then appointed Minister of Home Affairs Sept. '96—Dec. '97; Minister of Education Nov. '98-Sept. 1900; Privy Councillor in '04. He was promoted full Admiral May, '05.

Add. Takada-toyokawa, Koi. T.

KAGAWA, *Keizo*, Viscount, (cr. '87), born '39 at Mito; became an official in the Department of Imperial Household in '70, and has been Lord Steward of the Empress' Household since '80. Holds 2nd class Sacred Treasure.

Add. Kioi-cho, Tokyo

KAIJIMA, *Tasuke*, a coal boss, b. '44 in Fukuoka-ken; has risen from a miner to the present opulence. Twice he failed in coal mining enterprise, but he persevered and at last the third undertaking started in '85 was crowned with success.

Add. Naokata-cho, Fukuoka-ken.

KAKINUMA, *Tanizo*, Dir. Tokyo Gassed Yarn Mill, Shimotsuke Cotton Mill, Tokyo Water Power Electric Co., Tokyo Woolen Factory, etc., b. at Tatebayashi, Joshu '54 of a well-to-do fish merchant, but adopted by his uncle's adopted son who was carrying on yarn business in a small way at Tokyo; raised the house to the present flourishing condition through his sheer perseverance and shrewd management, till he is now one of the few millionaire yarn merchants in the city.

Add. Ko-ami-cho, Tokyo.

KAMADA, *Yeikichi*, M. the House of Peers, and of the Higher Edu. Council, b. '58 in Kii, from which he was returned once to the House of Representatives March '94; studied at the Keiogijuku '74-'76; Principal of Kagoshima Zoshikan '81-'83; taught for the third time at the Keiogijuku, to be given a post at the Home Office '86 which however he soon resigned, and Oita Middle School, but returning once more to his alma mater '89. He was next sent abroad by the school to inspect educational affairs in Europe and America, to be appointed its head on return. Is reputed as one of the best after-dinner speakers in Japan.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

KAMIMURA, *Hikonojo*, Vice-Admiral, Commander of the Yokosuka Adm. b. in Satsuma; entered the Imperial Navy while young and was the Captain of the cruiser *Akitsushima* in the Japan-China War of '94-95; Captain of the battleship *Asahi* '99; promoted Vice-Admiral in '03; was Com.-in-Chief of the 2nd Japanese Squadron in the late war and sank the *Rurik* and seriously damaged the *Gromoboi* and the *Rosia* in the encounter, after repeated disappointments to seek out, off the eastern coast of Korea on Aug. 14th '05. Removed to the present post Dec. '05. Was granted 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

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Add. Yokosuka Admirality.

KAMIO, *Koshin*,. Maj.-Gen. and Com. of Japanese Garrison in China, and one of the best authorities on that country among Japanese officers, b. '55 in Nagano-ken; entered the then existing Non-Com. Officers' School '74; Sub.-Lieut. '79; held post of Chief Staff to 1st Div. and 10th Div. besides being attached for a long while to the Japanese Legation at Peking; was staff officer to the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th order of Golden Kite, and was on the staff of Marshal Oyama in the late war, on the conclusion of which he was given the present commission. Holds 2nd class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun.

KANDA, *Naibu*, Baron, b. Tokyo in '57 adopted son of the late Kohei Kanda, a pioneer Dutch scholar and Gov. official who was created Baron shortly before his death. The future Baron proceeded in '71 to U.S.A. for study and returned home about '84 after having grad. Amherst Col., Mass., was appointed Prof. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. and 1st High School, but now Prof. of the Higher Com. School and also of the Peers' School.
Add. Iida-machi, Tokyo.

KANEKO, *Kentaro*, Baron (cr. '95, Privy Councillor, hon. LLD. (Harvard) b. at Fukuoka, '53; grad. Harvard University, U.S.A. class '78; Private Secretary to Ito when he was Premier '85-'88, next when he was President of the Privy Council '88-'90; Chief-Secretary of the House of Peers '90; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '94-96; and finally Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Apr.-June '98 and Minister of Justice Oct. 1900-May '01. On the outbreak of the late war he was sent to U.S.A. to represent Japan non-officially, to return home soon after the conclusion of peace. He bears the title of LLD. from Harvard and is President of the "America's Friends" Society; was appointed to present post Dec. '60. 1st class Rising Sun (war honor).
Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

KANO *Hisanobu*, Viscount, Mem. House of Peers, b. '48, brother of Viscount Tachibana and adopted into the present family which hereditarily held the fief of Ichinomiya, Kazusa. Began his career as official of the Edu. Dep't and Dir. of Normal School; next entered juridical service and held a post of Judge and then that of Public Procurator at various local courts and ultimately at an Appeal Court; finally transferred to post of Gov. of Kagoshima which he occupied a good number of years. Since his retirement from active work he has been associated with various enterprises intended to promote industry.
Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

KANO, *Jigoro*, President of Tokyo Higher Normal School, b. at Hyogo, '60; Director and Professor of the Peers' School '85; Director of the Special Education Bureau '98; President of Tokyo Higher Normal, School since '01. He is a master of the art of *Jujitsu* and most of the noted young *jujitsu* experts have studied at the *Jujitsu* Institute founded by the subject of this sketch.
Add. Tokyo Higher Normal Sc.

KATAOKA, *Shichiro*,, Chief of Naval Construction Board, Vice-Adm. and ex-Com. 2nd Squadron, b. '53, 2nd son of a retainer of the

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'53, 2nd son of a retainer of the Lord of Satsuma; Midshipman '77; held posts of Commander of various cruisers, chief Staff Officer to a Standing Squadron etc. Commanded the 3rd Squadron in the late war, for which he was rewarded with 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Transferred to the present post in '06.
Add. Onden, near Aoyama, T.

KATAKURA, *Kentaro*, largest silk-manufacturer in Suwa district, Shinshu, and in the whole of Japan, head of the Katakura Firm, b. '52 at his paternal seat in Kawakishi, Suwa; succeeded to the family estate '80 and by his untiring diligence and able management has attained prosperity; owns 13 filatures, 17 branch offices and gives employment to thousands of men and women, producing over 5,000 packages of raw silk per annum.
Add. Azabu Honmura-cho, T.

KATAYAMA, *Kuniyoshi*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medical jurisprudence in Austria and Germany '84-'88, and has been Prof.at the Col. of Med. of Im. Tokyo Univ. since that time. He is at present vice-chairman of the Dojinkai, a medical association for befriending China and Korea.
Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

KATAYAMA, *Toguma*, architect to the Court, b. '53 in Yamaguchi; finished in '79 Architecture at the defunct Engineering College; commissioned to build Prince Arisugawa's residence '81; built the Japanese Legation at Peking '86. Has undertaken the construction of the Crown Prince's Palace nearly completed after about ten years' work. He has frequently visited abroad to study his speciality.
Add. Tango-cho, Akasaka.

KATO, *Hiroyuki*, Privy Councillor, Baron, (cr. 19000), Bungaku-hakushi, Hogaku-hakushi, M. of the House of Peers since '90, b. in Tajima, '36; is one of the pioneer scholars of Occidental learning and by translation or original work has done much in introducing Occidental civilization to our people. For many years down to '93 he was President of the Imperial University at Tokyo and is the first Privy Councillor who has risen to this honorable position for erudition.
Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Koj., T.

KATO, *Masayoshi*, Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), b. in '54; was for some while a clerk at Local Offices; entered '85, the newly formed (by amalgamation of the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Unyu) Nippon Yusen Kwaisha with the late Mr. Morioka, its first President; was elected its Director '89, and Managing Director '93, and then the present post. Is also Pres. of the Hunan S.S. Co. organized by Japanese capitalists, and travelled abroad '06-'07 to inspect shipping business.
Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., T.

KATO, *Masuo*, b. '54 in Miye-ken; was a clerk of the Foreign Office '77 and removed to Chancelier of the Italian Legation '84, next to the legation at the Hague; promoted Councillor at the Foreign Office '91; was appointed Consul at Fusan '94, then removed to Seoul first as Secretary of the Legation and afterward its chief. Since '99 he has been adviser of the Korean Government which reposes considerable confidence in him.

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Add. Seoul, Korea.

KATO, *Taka-akira*, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, was b. 1859 at Nagoya, and graduated Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '81. After a year or two in the Mitsubishi, he entered the Foreign Office' 87; and appointed personal secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Count Okuma,) '88. On the resignation of his chief he was transferred to the Finance Office to be promoted in time to the Director of the Banking Bureau, that of the Taxation Bureau, etc. Soon he returned to the Foreign Office and from '94 to '99 he represented Japan in England; Minister of Foreign Affairs in '00-'01; tried the Ito-Okuma coalition Cabinet, but various obstacles stood in the way and the scheme failed; sat twice in the House, once as M.P. for Kochiken elected (Aug. '02 unsolicited and next in March' '03 from Yokohama. Entered the present Saionji Cabinet as Foreign Minister, but to resign in Mar. being opposed to the Railway Nationalization. He owns an organ, the *Nichi Nichi*, which he purchased in '04; is Baron Iwasaki's (Hisaya) brother-in-law by marriage, and is one of the junior statesmen with bright future in store for them. Wears the British decoration G.C.M.G. Add. Yotsuya,, Tokyo.

KATO, *Tomosaburo*, Rear-Adm., Vice-Minister of the Navy, b. '59 in Hiroshima; midshipman '83; Captain '99; Prof. at the Naval Academy; Construction-Superviser and Sectional Chief at the Navy before he was appointed '02 to Chief Staff office of a Standing Squadron; next transferred to a Bureau Chief, and finally elevated to the present post on the formation of the present Cabinet (Jan. '60.). Granted 2nd class Rising Sun. Add. Navy Office, Tokyo.

KATO, *Tsunetada*,. Minister at Brussel, b. '59 at Matsuyama; was attache at Paris '86; secretary, Foreign Office '91, and was again transferred, as Secretary, to the Legation at Paris '92-'97. Recalled home to be appointed Personal Secretary and Secretary; promoted to be Minister Resident 3 years later, and to full Minister accredited to Belgium '02. Holds 2nd class Sacred Treasure.

KATSURA, *Taro*, Holder of Grand Order and Grand Cordon of Paulonia (war honor), ex-Premier, General, Count, (cr. Vis. '95 and Count. '02) was b. '47 in Choshu, and fought in the Imperialist's ranks in the civil war of the Restoration; appointed an officer by the Imp. Government and was sent to Germany to study military science and arts in '70 and again '84; appointed Vice-Minister of War '86-91; then Commander of the Nagoya Division which he led during the Japan-China War and wintered at Haicheng; was created Viscount and decorated with the 3rd Order of Golden Kite after the war; Governor-General of Formosa '97; War Minister Jan. '98-Dec. 1900, and under different Premiers. When the 4th Ito Ministry (Sept. 1900-'01) collapsed, and no elder statesman consented to form a Ministry to succeed it the Viscount was prevailed upon to do so,and the Katsura Cabinet was formed in June 1901. Contrary to what was forcasted at the time by political meteorologists the Ministry, though repeatedly compelled by

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circumstances to change its personnel and distribution of chairs, proved one of the longest on record, and one which will be remembered in association with several events, as the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty early in 1902,its renewal on a broader basis in '05, and above all the late War; was elevated to the rank of the Count and his colleagues all suitably rewarded for the first treaty. He is Marquis Yamagata's right-hand man and is reputed to be master of political manœuvring. He was invested G.C.M.G. by King Edward.
Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

KAWABATA, *Gyokusho*, b. '42 at Kyoto; is a Professor of the Gov. Fine Art School at Uyeno, and is one of the living master painters.
Add. Shimo-tomi-saka, Koi., T.

KAWAI, *Yoshijiro*, Pres. of the Nisshu Life and Fire Insurance Cos., b. in Iga '65, having began his career as apprentice to a graindealer; attended the World's Conference of Religions at Chicago '96 as representative of the Nichiren Sect of which he is a devout believer; promoted the present enterprise on returning home.
Add. Nisshu Ins. Co., N., T.

KAWAKAMI, *Kin-ichi*, Pres. Kwansai Rly. Co. b. Kumamoto '57 grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '78; entered the Foreign Office rising to Consul-Gen. at Shanghai, then Dir. Commercial Bureau; entered the Nippon Ginko as its Bureau Dir. which resigned '98 to enter the Sumitomo's service, Osaka.
Add. Kwansai R'ly. Co., Osaka.

KAWAMURA, *Jozaburo*, Vice-Min- of Justice, b. '59 in Shiga-ken; grad. the then existing Law Institute of Justice Dep't '84; sent abroad for further study '86-'90; appointed Councilor of Justice; subsequently held post of chief Judge at some District Courts, transferred to be a Judge at the Tokyo Appeal Court, then to be a Public Procurator at the Court of Cassation, next appointed Dir. of the Civ. Cri. Bureau, Justice, and finally to the present post in Jan. '06. Holds 2nd class Sacred Treasure.
Add. Minami-cho, U., T.

KAWAMURA, *Kagêaki*, holder of 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulonia (war honor), General, Baron, (cr. '96), b. 50 in Satsuma; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War; and was afterward appointed commander of the First Army Division (Tokyo); at first led the Himeji Division in the late War, and later appointed to the command of an Army which formed the extreme right in the Battle of Mukden. Appointed Mem. Supreme Military Council Dec. '05.
Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

KAWASAKI, *Kinsaburo*, Dir. of Kawasaki Bank and other concerns; b. in Tokyo '66; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School and further studied in America.
Add. Kawasaki Bank, Tokyo.

KAWASAKI, *Shozo*, Prop. of the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, b. '37; purchased the Gov. Hyogo Shipyard and Arsenal for ¥180,000 '86, built the present docks at the cost of ¥180,000; retired from active life '96 by appointing Mr. Kojiro Matsukata (second son of Count Matsukata) as President and his adopted son, Mr. Yoshitaro Kawasaki as Vice-President.

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Add. Kobe.

KAWASHIMA, *Chunosuke*, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. '55 in Tokyo; studied French and naval Architecture at the Gov. Dockyard, Yokosuka; was engaged as interp. and clerk '71 by a Dutch firm, Yokohama; appointed agent at Lyon by the Yokohama Specie Bank '79-'93; removed to the Head Office '94; Agent at Bombay till '95; Agent in Tokyo from '02 to '06.
Add. Fukuyama-cho, Hg., T.

KAWATA, *Ryukichi*, Baron, Pres. of the Yokohama Dockyard, b. '56, eldest son of the late Baron Kawata, Gov. of the Nippon Ginko and founder of the house, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in '96. The present Baron being of mechanical turn of mind chose shipbuilding as his profession.
Add. Shin Ogawa-cho, U., T'kyo.

KIDO, *Kosei*, Marquis, Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, b. '57, eldest son of Shiojiro Kido, who as brother succeeded to the title when the late Koin Kido, distinguished figure in the grand drama of the Restoration and founder of the house, died without an heir in '77. The future Marquis studied mining in U.S.A. '70-'72 and was teacher at various schools until '84 when the head of the family died without heir.
Add. Shin-Saka, Akasaka, T.

KIKKAWA, *Jukichi*, Baron, Mem. House of Peers and a branch of the House of Vis. Kikkawa, b. '59, 3rd son of the former chief of the said house and brother to the present Viscount; granted Barony and ordered to establish separate house in recognition of the service of his father in connection with the work of the Restoration. The future Baron studied at Harvard, U.S.A. and returned home '85, and held posts of attache, Councillor and Sec. at the Foreign Office. Elected Mem. of the House of Peers, in the election of '93 and '97. He is an hon. Sec. of the Harvard Club in Tokyo.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

KIKOSHI, *Yasutsuna*, 2nd Order of Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor). Lieut.-Gen. and Com. 5th (Hiroshima Div.) b. at Kanagawa in '54, 2nd son of a retainer of the fief and adopted '69 into the present family, of the same clan. Entered the Military Academy '75; Ensign '77; sent abroad for study in Germany '82; Major-Gen. '98 and Com. of 23rd Brigade '01. Took part in the Japan-China War, which procured him 4th Order Golden Kite and also in the expedition occasioned by the Boxer trouble; fought under Gen. Oku at the head of his brigade, and was raised to the Commander of Division on the Commander of Chief to another post. Attended Jamestown Mil. and Nav. Exhibition.

KIKUCHI, *Choshiro*, Mem. House of Peers (as highest tax payers representative for Tokyo Pref.), Pres. Tokai Bank b. '53; is a great dry-goods store in the central quarter of Tokyo; is on the board of Directors of the Fuji Paper Mil., Nippon Hemp. Mill, etc.
Add. Takecho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

KIKUCHI, *Dairoku*, M.A. (Cambridge) Baron, (cr. '02), Rigaku-hakushi, Mem. House of Peers, b. '55 in Mimasaka; was one of those sent '66 by the Tokugawa Gov. to England for study, to return home with its

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downfull, but again sent '69 by the Imp. Gov. Graduated mathematics at Cambridge, '77, as one of the wranglers; for a long while Prof. of mathematics President of the Imp. Univ. and lately Minister of Education June, 1901—July '03, when resigned in connection with the "Text-Book Scandal;" President of the Peers' School from '04 to '05. Proceeded to England early this year to deliver lectures on Japanese education at the invitation of the University of London.
Add. Yumicho, Hongo, Tokyo.

KIKUCHI, *Takeo*, Hogaku-hakushi, M. of the House of Peers, a lawyer, b. at Morioka, '54; grad. Boston Univ. '77; Lecturer of Law at Tokyo Univ. '81; Councillor, Department of Justice '84; Private Secretary to the Minister of Justice (late Count Yamada) '86; afterwards Director of a Bureau, which retired '91 to practise law; is the President of the "Hogakuin" Private Law College).
Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.

KIMBARA, *Meizen*, a millionaire and public benefactor, b. in Enshu '32, of a wealthy farmer; started '68 river works for the unruly Tenryu in his province, himself contributing about ¥60,000 to the fund '77 which had proved insufficient; was given audience with his wife by the Emperor '78, and was granted the court rank of 5th grade '97 which however he surrendered the same year, completed the planting at his expense of trees '99 over 320 areas of bare Gov. land to feed the headwaters of the Tenryu the river works of which had devolved to Gov. undertaking from '84 and presented the trees to the Court which rewarded him with ¥50,000 and ohter gift; started '04 Irrigation Work of Mikata Plain Corporation for irrigating 6,480 acres requiring over ¥2,000,000 to be supplied by his family. His other works of public benefit are innumerable: owns a bank stationery and toilet oil shops.
Add. Kimbara Bank, Tokyo.

KIMURA, *Ricmon*, b. '34, is one of the millionaires of Yokohama, who, by foresight and shewdness, rose from obscurity to the present opulence by selling raw silk to foreigners early in the era; is connected with the Yokohama Electric Light Co., the Specie Bank and other important establishments; once sat in the House of Peers as high-tax paying member for Kangawaken.
Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

KIMURA, *Seiji*, Mem. of Imperial Academy, and a noted Japanese literature and Antiquarian, b. '27 in Narita. Till '93 when he resigned, he had been compiler, librarian and several other posts at the Cabinet, Edu. and Justice Dep'ts. He is a high authority on the old extant Japanese collection verses, Manyoshu, and has written many works of great value.
Add. Iriya, Shitaya, Tokyo.

KIMURA, *Shunkichi*, Naval Eng. and inventor of wireless telephony, b. '66; grad. course of physics at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, 88; was instructor at Tokyo and Sendai High Schools '90-96; Prof. of the Naval Academy 1900 and member of the Wireless Telegraph Committee; dispatched to England '01 to investigate the wireless telegraph service and returned home end of '02; had charge of

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installation of wireless telegraph station near Yokosuka Jan. '03, and it was by mere accident that he hit upon a new process of wireless telephony and completed it early 1906. Mr. Kimura's system, said to be different from either the Roumer or Telefanken system is kept as a secret, having been adopted for use by the Imperial Navy. He attended the World's Wireless Telegraphy conference held in fall '06 at Berlin, and was decorated with Middle Cordon Rising Sun (annuity ¥360) for his service in the late War.
Add. Yokosuka.

KINKOZAN, *Sobei*, celebrated potter of Awata. Kyoto, and 7th of the line, b. '68, 2nd son of Kinkozan VI by whom the export of Awata ware was started. The business at one time suffered decline, but by indefatigable effort and untiring perseverance the present head has restored and further carried the business to great prosperity, his exhibits having won more than 30 high-grade medals at home and abroad.
Add. Awata, Kyoto.

KINOSHITA, *Hiroji*, Hogaku-hakushi, President of the Imp. Kyoto Univ., Mem. House of Peers, b. '51 at Kumamoto; entered the then Tokyo Univ. '70, and was next sent to France '75 to study law, returning home '82, to be appointed Prof. at his alma mater; was the Director of the Special Education Bureau; for several years Master of the First High School where he tried to introduce the boarding system of English high schools.
Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

KISHIMOTO, *Tatsuo*, Hogaku-hakushi, lawyer, b. '52 in Tottori; studied law in France; was for many years an official at the Dep't of Justice where he rendered a great service under Boisonade in the arduous work of compiling the new codes; is a prominent member of the Tokyo Bar after his resignation of official service '93, and is a founder of the Meiji Law College.
Add. Misaki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

KITAGAKI, *Kunimichi*, Baron, M. of the House of Peers, President of Hokkaido Rly. Co., b. '36 in Tottori; began his civil career in '69; afterward Secretary of the Home Department, then Governor of several prefectures, till appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs which he resigned in '99.
Add. Higashi-Shinano-cho, Y., T.

KITAZATO, *Shibasaburo*, Dr. Igaku-hakushi, b. at Kumamoto '56; studied in Germany under Koch '85-91; discovered the genus of tetanus, diphtheria, pest (in conjunction with Dr. Aoyama), etc., and is regarded as one of the foremost bacteriologists of the world; has charge of the Gov. Blood-serum Laboratory.

KIUCHI, *Jushiro*, Chief of Industrial Bureau, Korean Residency-Gen., b. '65 in Kazusa; graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88, and further studied at the Univ. Hall. Subsequently held posts at Legislative Bureau, Peers House and finally appointed Dir. Commercial Bureau, Dep't. Agri. & Com., but owing to the opposition of businessmen against reorganizing the Stock Exchanges along the line of Bourse carried out by him, he had to resign in '03, the amendment having been restored during his foreign trip. On the formation of the Res.-Gen. '06, he was given the pre-

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sent post.
Add. Seoul, Res.-General.

KIYOURA. *Keigo*, Baron (cr. '02), ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Member of the Privy Council, was b. '50 at Kumamoto. Rose to the present high position from obscurity, having been at one time a schoolmaster; soon entered the central Gov. as a humble clerk and his promotion was afterward quite rapid, chiefly in the Justice and Home Offices. In the former he rose to the highest post and twice held the chair of Ministry '98-1900 and '01-'03; was transferred to the of Agr. and Com. in July '03 which he resigned '06. He is one of the trusted lieutenants of Marshal Marquis Yamagata. Holder of the Grand Cross of the Rising Sun.
Add. Harajiku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

KOBA, *Sadanaga*, Hogaku-hakushi, b. in '59; studied in Germany and Austria, '82-'85; Private Secretary to the Minister of Education, &c., '85-92; afterwards the Director of the Ordinary Education Bureau and Chief Councillor; was made Vice-Minister of Education '03, which he resigned '05.
Add. Harajiku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

KOBAYASHI. *Sakutaro*, foreman of the Shibaura Eng. Works (of Mitsui), and widely reputed as one of the most inventive mech. engineers, b. at Nagasaki '70 and showed extraordinary ingenuity having constructed when 15 years a miniature steam launch ft. which was presented to H. I. H. Crown Prince entered the Mitsubishi Dockyard '85 and then the present Works '93 where soon appointed foreman of the works; visited principal works in U.S.A. '04-'05.
Add. Shiba-ura Eng. Works, T.

KODA. This is a remarkable family of artists. "ROBAN," b. '67 is one of the master novelists, a George Meredith of Japan. Especially rich in Buddhist allusions are his works, of which "Goju-no-to" (Five Pagodas), "Isana-dori," etc. are famous. His elder brother, LIEUT. GUNJI (ret.) took into his head an extravagant idea of colonizing and garrisoning the Kuriles and was unlucky enough to be way-laid and taken prisoner at Kamchatka during the late war but released and returned home '05. Roban's younger brother is a grad. of the Col. of Literature of the Imperial Tokyo Univ. His sisters are regarded as two of the best lady pionists and violinists in Japan. Miss NOBU, and Mrs. Ando (her younger sister) both b. at Tokyo, the elder in 70 and the younger '75; both showed a great talent for music from childhood; sent abroad by the Gov. to study music, Miss Nobu studying in U.S.A., Germany and Austria '89-95; are Prof.s of the Gov. Tokyo Music Academy.
Add. Mukohjima, Tokyo.

KOGA, *Ronzo*, Dir. Police Bureau of Home Office, b. '58 in Saga; joined Eto's rebellion raised '74, was captured but acquitted with reprimand. After fighting against adversity in Tokyo '74-'80 he succeeded entering the defunct Law Col., Justice Dep't. and with his graduation '84 his position was assured. He was Public Procurator at various Courts, ultimately to be one at the Supreme Court '98 and was transferred to the present post in '06.
Add. Official Res., Home Office.

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KOGANEI, *Seiryō*, Dir. and Prof. Med. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., his specially being diseases of the brains. He was born in '58 at Nagaoka; entered the Imp. (now Tokyo) Univ. '70; studied at Berlin '81-'85 and has been connected with the University ever since.
Add. Akefune-cho, Hongo, T.

KOIKE, *Masanao*, Surgeon-Gen. and Dir. Med. Bureau, War Office, b. at Yamagata in '54; entered the Mil. Surgery School '77, Capt.-Surgeon '84; Chief Surgeon of the 1st Army in the Japan-China War and his service was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite; proceeded to Austria on official business '97. 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon Rising Sun (war honor.)
Add. Kobinata Daimachi, Koi., Tokyo.

KOJIMA, *Iken*, b. in Iyo, '37; early entered the Justice Dep't, and was a distinguished member of the Bench in which he rose to be Chief of the Supreme Court at the time when attempt was made on the life of the Czarevitch, now Nicholas II, at Otsu, and stoutly opposed the punishment of the would be assassin Tsuda as crime against a Royal Prince, on the ground that the Japanese Criminal Code did not contain a provision dealing with a case relating to foreign Princes; resigned the post the following year; was Member of House of Peers '94-'98, but resigned on being returned as M.P. from his native district; has lately retired from active politic owing to age, and is President of the 20th Bank. He is one of the best shots in the country. He lost his son and heir in the memorable siege of Peking on the occasion of the Boxer trouble, the young man having been attache of the Legation.
Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

KOMATSUBARA, *Yeitaro*, a Mem. House of Peers, b. in '52 at Okayama; took active part in democratic movement and was even imprisoned for some years; afterward appointed a Secretary of Foreign Affairs '81: next Secretary of the Legation at Berlin; Governor of Nagasaki-ken, &c.; Vice-Minister of Justice, and Vice-Minister of Home Affairs Nov. '98-Sept. 1900; and afterwards entered *Osaka Mainichi Shimbun*, but resigned the editorship in 1903.
Add. Kudan, Tokyo.

KOMOTO, *Jujiro*, Dr. Igakuhakushi, b. '59; studied in Germany and Austria '85-89; Prof. of the Medical Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., and is one of the most distinguished ophthalmologists of the day.
Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

KOMURA, *Jutaro*, Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulonia, Amb. to Great Britain, Baron (cr. '02), was b. in Hyuga '55; one of the first batch of students sent by the Government to America for studies, he being grad. of Harvard of the class '77; appointed an official of the Justice Dep't, but transferred to the Foreign Office '84 as Secretary and shortly afterward as assist. Director of the Translation Bureau; was Charge de Affairs at Peking till the eve of the outbreak of the War of '94-95; appointed Civil Administrator of Antung, to be promoted Director of the Political Bureau shortly afterward; made to undertake an important diplomatic business when the relation between Japan and Korea took

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a peculiar turn in consequence of the assassination of the Korean Queen and remained in Seoul as Minister to be soon recalled home June '96 to assume the post of Vice-Minister till '98 when transferred to be Minister at Washington; to that at St. Petersburg 1900 and then removed to a similar post at Peking to represent Japan in the memorable International Conference in connection with the Boxer trouble; was given chair of the Foreign Office in the Katsura Cabinet Sept. '01, and thus fate caused him to direct diplomatic affairs of the country at the most momentous period of its history, first in regard to the conclusion of the first Anglo-Japanese Agreement, followed by the protracted negotiations with Russia culminating in war, then the Portsmouth negotiation of peace, the second Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, and lastly the Japan-Chinese Negotiation as a corollary of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace. Returning home early Jan. '06 from the mission to Peking he resigned the Ministry and was appointed immediately after a Privy Councillor from which post he was transferred to the present one. He was granted K.C.B. by King Edward.

KONDO, *Rempei*, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.), b. '50, and is long connected with shipping business, having served under the late Iwasaki whose relatives by marriage he subsequently became; was appointed a Director on the creation of the present Co.; elected Vice-President at the time of the Japan-China War and finally its President; bears the 4th Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of his service about transport business during the war. Is on the Board of Directors of the Anglo-Japanese Corporation.
Add. Ichigaya, U., Tokyo.

KONO, *Hironaka*, M.P. of unbroken record, b. at Fukushima '49; entered early political career, joined the democratic movement started early in the '81st by Count Itagaki, and is one of the pioneer Liberals who fought in the cause of freedom and suffered much from collisions with the authorities. Was the leader of the Fukushima trouble and thrown in prison for several years; seceded '98 from the Liberal Party to join its rivals the Progressives, and at once sprung into notoriety for a short while when as President of the Lower House he invited its dissolution by submitting a Reply to the Throne drawn up by his own arbitrary judgment and which impeached the Ministry of the day (Katsura) on its dip. procedure soon after the opening of the session of '03; had previously seceded from the Progressives; was arrested on the charge of sedition in connection with the Anti-Peace violence of Sept. 5th. but was acquited.
Add. Takada-dai. Koi., Tokyo.

KONOIKE, the Family. Is one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan, dating 3 centuries back; runs the Konoike Bank, and is at the same time the largest sharedolder of the Nippon Life Insurance Co. and the Osaka Savings Bank. While vying with the Sumitomo family the honorable post of being the oldest merchant prince in Osaka, the Konoike is more conservative than the other. Mr. Zunzaburo Ashida, Gen. Man.

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of the house, has charge of the affairs of the family whose head Zen-emon Konoike, remaining as a titular head, like a monarch in a fully developed constitutional country.
Add. Konoike, Osaka.

KOYAMA, *Kenzo*, President of the 34th Bank (Osaka), b. at Oshu '58; acquired knowledge on chemistry chiefly by self-study; teacher on chemistry at Gumma Medical School '80; Dir. of Nagasaki Higher Normal School '83-'87; removed to Educational Dep't to be appointed Secretary, Bureau Dir. and ultimately Vice-Minister which last he resigned 98, to be soon appointed in the same year to the present post.
Add. 34th Bank, Osaka.

KUBOTA, *Seitaro*, Dir. Sanitary Affairs Bureau, b. '64 in Okayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '91; appointed official in the Home Office, to be transferred to post of Secretary in provincial Government, then to that at the Home Office '94; was sent abroad to investigate sanitary business relating to factories '98-'99 and was transferred to be Secretary of Agr. and Com. to draw up draft of factory law, retaining as additional post Secretary of the Home Office; finally elevated to the present post '03.
Add. Fukide-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

KUBOTA, *Yuzuru*, ex-Minister of Education, a Mem. House of Peers (since '94) b. '47 in Tajima; entered the civil service in conneeiton with Education in which he became Vice-Minister '93-'94, and finally its Chief '03; had to resign the Ministry Nov. '05 in connection with the University Prof.'s demonstration affair. Holds 1st class of the Order of Sacred Treasure.
Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koj., T.

KUGA, *Michihisa*, Marquis (cr. '84, formerly courtier), b. at Kyoto, '41; was appointed a commander of an Imperial Army at the time of the Restoration, on the consummation of which great event he was given a civil post in the Imp. Household, in the Cabinet (as Secretary), and then as Governor of Tokyo '96-'97. He is a member of the Constitutional Party.
Add. Shin-ogawa-cho, U., T.

KUGA, *Minoru*, retired journalist, b. '55 in Hirosaki; was a clerk in Government offices; editor of the *Nippon* when it was created about 15 years ago as chauvinist organ, and his scholarly style did at once attract notice. With the change of ownership of the paper June '06, he left the office.

KUKI, *Takakadzu*, Baron, (cr. '95), a Privy Councillor, b. '52 in Settsu; was for several years a high official in the Dep't of Education; Minister at Washington between '84 and '88, after which his career in active life ceased, having subsequently filled a quiet post of the Director of the Imp. Nara Museum; Exhibition Commissioner, etc. Sat for a while in the House of Peers, but resigned the post on being appointed a Privy Councillor; is a great virtuose in Japanese painting.
Add. 14 Shiba Park, Tokyo.

KUME, *Kei-ichiro*, a noted painter of the Western school, b. '66 in Saga, son of the celebrated historian Kume Kunitake; studied in Paris '86-'93; appointed Professor of the Tokyo Fine Art School '96; is noted for landscapes.

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Add. Iikura-Katamachi, Az., T.

KURE,. *Bunso*, chief statist of Dep't of Agr. and Com., b. '51 in Tokyo; clerk in the Cabinet '75 and has since been deoted to statistic work. Was sent abroad to U.S.A. and Europe 1900 to investigate statistic affairs. Is teaching his special science at various institutions.

Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., T.

KURIHARA, *Ryoichi*, M.P., b. '55 at Toba; studied at the defunct Doninsha and was one of those who flocked to the standard of democracy raised by Count Itagaki early in the era; went to China as war correspondent in the Franco-Chinese war; started the *Shinonome* (daily) with the late Nakai, but was given up after a few years. Travelled abroad in company of Count Itagaki about '82; was Per. Secretary when he was Home Minister '96, and held post of Senior Councillor when the Seiyukai formed Ministry. Has sat in the House almost without break, having frequently elected Chairman of Budget Com.

Add. Shibuya near Tokyo.

KURINO, *Shin-ichiro*, Amb. to France b. at Fukuoka '52; Commissioner of the Foreign Office '81: Junior Secretary '84; Vice-Chief of the Investigation Bureau '86; transferred to the Communication Dep't to act as Personl Secretary to its Minister, promoted to Director of the Foreign Corespondence Bureau in the Dep't three years after; returned to the Foreign Office '91 as Director of the Investigation Bureau and then that of the Political Bureau. Next commenced his diplomatic career first as minister at Washington '94; then at Rome '96; at Paris '97; and at St. Petersburg '01, in the stormy time preceding the diplomatic rupture; appointed to the present post '06. Granted Grand Cordon Rising Sun.

KURODA, *Kiyoteru*, b. '66; studied painting at Paris '84-'93; startled purists and unsophiscated circles by his exhibition of nude Exhibition one of the master painters of Western school.

Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., T.

KURODA, *Nagashige*, Marquis, (cr. '84, formerly *Daimyo* of Fukuoka), Vice-President of the House of Peers, b. '67 at Fukuoka; studied at Cambridge Univ. '84-89; a Master of Ceremonies '89-'90 is President of the Oriental Association and his position and talent command a great respect in public.

Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Ak., T.

KUROIWA, *Shuroku*, Edi. and Prop. of the Yorozu Choho, b. '62 in Tosa; was long connected with various papers chiefly as translator of foreign novels: started the present daily in '92, and by his clever management created for it a wide circulation and to-day it is one of the best circulated journals.

Add. Azabu Kōgai-cho, Tokyo.

KUROKAWA, *Mayori*, Bungaku-hakushi, b. '29; appointed Prof., of the Tokyo Fine Art School and the Tokyo Music Academy, of Japanese Classics in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93-1901; is a scholar of wide erudition and has written many works.

Add. Asakusa Kojima-cho, T.

KUROKI, General, Baron, (cr. '95). 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cross of Rising Sun and Paulonia (war honor), b. in Satsuma, '44: commanded the Kumamoto Army Division in the

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Japan-China War, and achieved a distinguished service at Wei-hai-wei under Marshal Oyama, Feb. '95; promoted General in Nov. 1903; commander of the First Army in the last War and won the first great victory at the Battle of the Yalu, succeeded by the brilliant series of successful campaign; appointed Mem. of the Supreme Military Council Dec. '05. Attended Jamestown Exhibition U.S.A. as representative of Japan.
Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

KUROSÊ, *Yoshikado*, holder of Grand Cross of Rising Sun, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '46 in Okayama; ensign '71; was Commander of Artillery Corps of the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite; Lieut.-Gen. '01 and put on retired list the following year. He was commissioned Commander of Formosan Garrison in the late War.

KURU *Masamichi*, architect to Edu. Dep't, b. '58 at Shizuoka; grad. Arch. at the former Eng. College '81; appointed Arch. to Edu. Dep't '86 and this post he has held with only a short break, and was in charge of architectual section of Japan at the Centennial Exhibition and St. Louis Exhibition. He was Chief Architect in building the present Japan Bank building and several other edifices.
Add. Edogawa, Koi., Tokyo.

KUME, *Kinya*, Dir. Forestry Bureau, Dep't Agri. and Com., b. '67 in Tokyo; finished Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ., '86, and has since held post of Councillor or Secretary at the Communication Dep't in which he rose to be Dir. Communication Bureau, to be transferred to that of Patent Bureau '04 and then to the present post '06.
Add. Nagazumi-cho, Y., T.

MAEDA, *Masana*, promoter of various business organizations and ex-Mem. House of Peers, b. '50 in Kagoshima; sent to France for study '79 and was for some while attached to the Legation there, and acted as Chief Commissioner when Japan participated in the French Exhibition '78. Was Senior Secretary of Treasury and Dep't Agr. and Com.; Vice-Min. of the latter '89 and subsequently transferred to the then existing Senate and with its abolition nominated Mem. House of Peers which he resigned '97 to devote himself to organizing industrial league. The present Goni-kai (Five-two Staple Association) was result of his extensive canvassing.
Add. Yuraku-cho, Koj.. Tokyo.

MAEJIMA, *Mitsu*, Baron, (cr. '03), b. '35 in Echigo, and had charge of postal affairs in the initial stage of the service, and laid the foundation of its present greatness. Resigned the post '81 when Count Okuma, his great friend, left the Government, and has ever since led comparatively retired life. When the 30th anniversary of the postal service was celebrated in '03 he, "Father of Japanese Postal Service," was retrospectively rewarded with grant of patent of Baron. He is one of the enthusiastic language reformists and advocates of Roman spelling system.
Add. Waseda-sekiguchi, Tokyo.

MAKINO, *Nobuaki*, Minister of Education, second son of the late Okubo, b. Oct. '61; Secretary of the Foreign Office '89; Private Secretary to the Premier Count Ito (now Marquis) '88;

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a local Governor '91-'92. Vice-Minister of Education '93; Minister at Rome '97; transferred to a similar post at Vienna which he resigned in Mar. '06 to fill the present chair which had been reserved for him. Was granted Grand Cross of Rising Sun as war honor.
Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

MAKOSHI, *Kyohei*, Dir. Japan Beer Co. (formed by uniting Yebisu, Asahi and Sapporo Beer Breweries), Tokyo Hattery Co., Imp. Com. Bank etc., b. '43 at Okayama; reached Tokyo '70 to find work with almost empty purse; started a lodging house; became acquainted with Mr. Takashi Masuda and was appointed clerk of the existing Senshu Gumi, exp. and imp. firm at Yokohama, subsequently transfered to the Mitsui and forerunner of present Mitsui Bussan; which establishment he left '88 to start the Yebisu Brewery at Meguro. Twice sat in the House of Representatives, but has since abandoned politics.
Add. Sakuragawa-cho, Sb., T.

MAKI, *Bokshin*, Dir. Agr. Bureau, Dep't Agr. and Com., b. '54 in Shimabara, and held various offices in provincial and Central Offices from '75 to '87; President of Sobu R'ly '88; was in Formosa as Governor and in other capacities '85-'86; to transferred to be Dir. Police Bureau, Home Office, then to that of Fishery Bureau '98, and finally to the present office '06. He once sat in Parliament as politician of the now dissolved National Union. Holds 2nd class Sacred Treasure.
Add. Tansu-cho, Az., Tokyo.

MANO, *Bunji*, Dir. Technical Education Bureau, b. '61 in Shizuoka; grad. course of Mech. Eng. at the former Eng. College '81; studied his speciality at Glasgow '87-'89 and was elected Fellow of M.E.S., London; studied practical side of the science at Armstrong Works and returned home '90. Was appointed Prof. at the Imp. Univ.; Patent Examiners as additional post '97; sent to Paris on the occasion of the World's Fair; elevated to the present post '01 retaining the chair in the University.
Add. Kami Rokuban-cho, T'yo.

MASAKI, *Naohiko*, Dir. Gov. Fine Art Academy, Uyeno, b. '62 in Kyoto, grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '82. After serving at various provincial schools, he was appointed Personal Sec. of the Min. of Edu. '97 combining post of Chief of Art Section. Was dispatched abroad to inspect art business in Europe and America, and after holding posts of Inspector at head office and lecturer of schools, he was appointed to the present office '01.
Add. Yarai, U., Tokyo.

MANABE, *Itaru*, holder of 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon Rising Sun (war honor), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '51 in Yamaguchi, Capt. '73; was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War when he commanded a Reg. of Hiroshima Div.; Maj.-Gen. '97; took part in the expedition occasioned by the Boxer trouble and was rewarded with 3rd class of the same mil. order. During the late War he was Com. of 5th Depot Div. as Lieut.-Gen.

MASUDA, *Takashi*, Gen. Man. of the celebrated Mitsui Family. b. '48 in Sado, of a petty samurai family serving on the Shogunate land in that island; appointed officers cavalry shortly before the Restoration and was at

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the same time interpreter for the German officers engaged by the Shogunate at that time; gave up military career with the Restoration and entered the Senshu Kaisha, an export and import firm started at Yokohama by the present Count Inouye early in the era, and with the transfer of that firm to the Mitsui he entered the service of the latter and has remained in it to this day, drawing the highest salary of any in Japan. He is a noted connoisseur of arts and his collection of Buddhist pictures and images is reputed to be the best in the country.
Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

MASUJIMA, *Rokuichiro* Hogakuhakushi, lawyer, b. '57 at Hikone; one of the pioneer graduates of Law '77, the Gov. Uni., Tokyo, and a graduate of the Middle Temple '83. Was for somewhile Lecturer of the Imp. Univ., but soon resigned to open law office, and also founded with several friends the English Law School (now Central Univ.). He has undertaken various important cases of historic importance and has also played distinguished part in business of international description as intermediary and adviser. He is a consulting lawyer to many Japanese and foreign establishments.
Add. Uchi-saiwai-cho, Tokyo.

MATANO, *Taku*, Dir. of the Imperial Museum, b. '46 in Sano fief which sent him to Yedo for prosecution of study; entered civil service '71 and was Dir. of the then existing Record Bureau, Cabinet, to be transferred '89 to the present post.
Add. Nakano-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

MATSUBARA, *Shinnosuke*, Dir. Gov. Fishery Institute, Tokyo and one of the foremost experts in this line, b. at Matsue '58; first entered the Med. Col. Imp. Univ., but subsequently dispatched to Germany by Government to study Zoology, chiefly marine fauna, at Berlin '80-'83; Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. for some years afterward, at the same time taking charge of the Fishery Institute at first private establishment lately converted into official one; has been rewarded three times with the Blue Ribbon Medal for public merit.
Add. Yushima, Hg., Tokyo.

MATSUDA, *Masahisa*, Minister of Justice, M.P., b. '45 in Saga; studied in France; served for a short while in the Justice Department; started with the present Premier a short-lived Liberal paper; was the President of the Kagoshima Higher School; began politics under Itagaki, and has been returned for Sagaken since '90 (with the break of '92-97); in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry in '98 he was Minister of Finance, and in the Ito Ministry of 1900-1901, Minister of Education; President of the Lower House from Mar. '04 to Jan. '06 when entered the Cabinet.
Add. Justice Office, Tokyo.

MATSUDAIRA, *Masanao*, Baron, (cr. 1900), M. of the House of Peers, b. '44 at Fukui; Governor of Miyagi-ken, Kumamoto-ken and several other prefectures; held twice the post of Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, and represented Japan in the St. Louis Exposition as Vice-Chairman. Is Chairman of Japan Silk Association.
Add. Omote-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

MATSUDAIRA, *Yasuhiro*, Marq., head of the old Daimyo of Fukui; Pres. Japan Agr. Society, b.

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'67; crossed over to Germany '84 to study and afterward entered Cirencester Agr. Col. England; established a model exp. farm at his hereditary estate in Fukui and was rewarded with silver medal at the 5th Domestic Exhibition in Osaka; elected Pres. Japan Agr. Society '04, and is Mem., House of Peers by right of birth.
Add. Fukui, Fukui-ken.

MATSUI, *Keishiro*, Coun. Japanese Embassy at Paris, b. at Osaka; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; dip. attache '90 at the Seoul Legation and Sec. '93 at the same place; 2nd Sec. of Legation at Washington '94; 1st Sec. at London '97; transferred to a similar post at Peking '02; again appointed Sec. at London, to be transferred to the present post early this year. He holds 1st class Sacred Treasure.

MATSUI, *Naokichi*, Dean Agr. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. at Ogaki; grad. chemstry of the Univ., '75; studied at Columbia, U.S.A. '77-'86; held post of Pres. 3rd High School, Dir. of Tech., Edu. Bureau etc., to be exclusively appointed to the present post '90; was appointed Pres. Imp. Tokyo Univ. Dec. '05 as successor of Prof. Yamakawa, but had to resign and return to the original post soon afterward, in consequence of the famous demonstration of the Faculty of the Univ. arising from the anti-peace agitation of some of the Professors.
Add. Agr, Col., Komaba, Tokyo.

MATSUKATA, *Masayoshi*, Count, (cr. '84, hon. LLD. (Oxford) one of the "elder statesmen" b. 40 at Kagoshima; connected with the Treasury soon after the advent of the present era of Meiji and when '81 when the Minister of Finance of the day (Okuma) resigned, the subject of this sketch as Vice-Minister succeeded him: continued to occupy this chair for more than ten years and did much in restoring the credit of paper money which considerably fell below par in consequence of excess issue in the civil trouble '77. In '91 he undertook the task of forming a Cabinet, combining the function of Minister of Finance; but the Ministry fell the following year unable to withstand the fierce attack of the Liberals and the Progressives who temporarily joined force to charge the Ministry for the alleged official interference in the preceding year's general election; kept aloof for several years from active politics, but to asume the portfolio of Finance on the occasion of the Japan-China War. His second Ministry '96-97 was memorable in the establishment of gold mono-metallic standard and also for the conculsion of entente with the progressives, but it came abruptly an ended owing to an collapse of the Cabinet. The assumption of the portfolio of Finance '98-'00, in the Yamagata Ministry that followed his was the last occasion on which he took part in active politics. The nomination to a Privy Councillor in July, '03 was an outcome of peculiar circumstances (vide "Marquis Ito"). In '02 he travelled through Europe and America and on the death of Count Sano, President of the Red Cross Society '03, he was appointed as his successor. Was granted the Grand Order and Grand Cordon of Paulonia in connection with the late War.

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Add. Mita, Tokyo.

MATSUKATA, *Iwao*, Vice-Pres. 15th Bank and Dir. of some other Cos., b. '60 at Kagoshima; eldest son and heir of Count Matsukata; was once a dip. attache but soon left Gov. service to devote himself to business.
Add. Minami-Sakuma-cho, Sb.

MATSUKATA, *Kojiro*, 3rd son of Count Matsukata; b. '65 at Kagoshima. Has been exclusively devoting himself to business from the first, being at present Pres. Kawasaki Dockyard Co., and Dir. of several other leading concern in Keihan districts.
Add Kawasaki Dock, Kobe.

MATSUKATA, *Shosaku*, Minister Resident to Siam, b. '63 at Kagoshima; 2nd son of Count Matsukata. Started career as clerk in Foreign Office, to be attached to the Legation at Paris and other places; was ordered to prosecute study on official expense at Brussel Univ. '86 which finished '88. Appointed attache '93; 3rd Sec. Legation at Holland and Paris '95; Per. Sec. to Foreign Min. '97 combining that to Min. Agr. and Com.; 2nd Sec. at London '98; promoted to 1st Sec. the same year at the same post of duty; Sec. at home '02.
Add. Sendai-zaka, Az., Tokyo.

MATSUMOTO, *Jutaro*, once a great power in business circle of Osaka, but subsequently lost this position owing to that stumbling of the 130th Bank. Osaka, of which he was President. He was b. '44 in Tamba; amassed a fortune by his shrewd business foresight and promoted the 130th Bank to be elected its President. Since then till his retirement from actve business '04 he had been connected with almost all new important enterprises started in Osaka.
Add. Higashi-ku, Osaka.

MATSUNAGA, *Masatoshi*, holder of 2nd class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honor), Leut.-Gen. and Com. 3rd (Nagoya) Div., b. in Kumamoto '51; Sub.-Lieut. '76; was rewarded wth 4th Order of Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen. '00; fought in the late War first as Com. of a Brigade of the 2nd Div. (Sendai) and subsequently promoted to the present post.

MATSUO, *Shinzen*, Governor of the Bank of Japan, Member of the House of Peers, b. '43 at Uwajima; was Director of the Financial Bureau of the Treasury for a long while, till in '03 he was nominated to the present post.
Add. Shinsaka-machi, Ak., T.

MATSUOKA, *Koki*, Minister of Ari. and Com. and Mem. House of Peers, b. '46 at Tokushima; appointed President of the Tokyo Appeal Court '90; Procurator-General '92. He was twice the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in '94 and '98, then removed to President of the Adm Litigation Court till Jan. '06 when he entered the Cabinet. He is one of the staunch followers of Marquis Yamagata.
Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MATSUZAKI, *Kuranosuke*, Dir. Higher Com. School b. '62; grad. Univ. '85; studied further in France and Germany; Prof. at both Agr. Col. and Law Col. of the Univ., appointed to present post '02.
Add. Suyedo-cho, Koi., T.

MEGATA, *Tanetaro*, Financial Adviser to Korean Government, b. '51 in Tokyo, one of the first Japanese who grad. Harvard, and for about 25 years ending '04

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when he was engaged by the Korean Gov. Mr. Megata continued in the service of the Finance Dep't where he occupied the post of one Bureau Director or another. Holds 2nd class Rising Sun.
Add. Seoul, Korea.

MINAKAMI, *Hiromi*, Mayor of Kobe, b. '63 at Kumamoto; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; appointed Councillor of Legislative Bureau and dispatched to Europe to investigate Parliamentary system; appointed Sec. House of Representatives, of Nagasaki Local Office, Customs House at Kobe and that at Yokohama in turn which last he resigned '05 to take up the present post.
Add. Kobe-Shiyaku-sho, Kobe.

MINOBE, *Shunkichi*, Pres. Hokkaido Colonization Bank, b. '68 at Takasago, Harima; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. 93; held posts of private Secretary, Sectional chief both at the Dep't Agri. and Com. and the Treasury; elected to the present post '03.
Add. Hok. Col. Bk., Sapporo.

MINOURA, *Katsundo*, Vice-President of the House of Representatives, M.P. of unbroken record, b. '54 in Bungo, acts for a long while as manager of *Hochi*. He began political life under Count Okuma; twice entered the Government service, first as Director of the now abolished Commercial Bureau of the Dep't of Agri're and Com. in '97 and in '98 as Vice-Minister of Communicatiton.
Add. Higashi-goken-cho, U., T.

MISHIMA, *Hatasu*, tutor of Chinese classics to the Crown Prince, b. in Bitchu '30, and held a post in the Justice Dep't as Public Procurator of the Supreme Court. Was also a Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Add. Gobancho, Koj., Tokyo.

MISU, *Sotaro*, holder of 2nd class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honor), Vice-Adm., Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, b. at Hikone '54; Captain at the time of the Japan-China War; Rear-Adm. '01, and Director of the Personnel Bureau; during the late War he was Com. of the 2nd Squad. under Vice-Adm. Kamimura and wounded in one eye in the memorable Battle of the Japan Sea; promoted to Vice-Admiral early '05; appointed Chief Naval Education Board, transferred to the post of Commander of Naval Station, Port Arthur, Feb. '06, and finally to the present post, Nov. same year.
Add. Omote-cho, Koi., T.

MITSUHASHI, *Nobukata*, Mayor of Yokohama, b. '56; clerk in the Foreign Office '79; transferred 2 years later to the Kanagawa and Secretary of the Foreign Office '96; Minister Resident 1900, and accredited to The Hague, which he resigned in '06 to accept the present post.
Add. Yokohama City Office.

MITSUI, family, The. Is one of the oldest millionaire families and the most noted hereditary houses of "business kings" in Japan, managing the big family concerns somewhat after a fashion of constitutional monarchy, for the eleven heads of the main stock and scions of the family are individually insignificant and only acquire importance as proprietors of different concerns the control of which is left in the hands of "executive officials." These establishments are the Mitsui Bank (manager Mr. Senkichiro Hayakawa), Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (trading dep't)

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and Mitsui Kozan Kaisha (mining dep't); the second under Mr. Senjiro Watanabe, and the third under Mr. Takuma Dan. They are backed with registered nominal capitals of 8½ mil. *yen* and reserve funds amounting to 17 millions. The head of the main stock, Hachiroemon Mitsui, was created a Baron 1900 in consideration of valuable services rendered by the family to cause of public interest from former time.
Add. (of the Baron) Bancho, Koj., T.

MITSUKURI, brothers; family celebrated in the field of science. The late Rinsho Mitsukuri, eldest of the four, was one of the most noted jurists of the time and was made a Baron shortly before death. Of the three remaining brothers the eldest is Baron Kikuchi (which see) adopted by a relative of the house; the second is Prof. K. Mitsukuri, of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. who grad. Yale and Cambridge, biology being his special line, and he is connected with the Univ. since his return '85. The youngest, Prof. G. Mitsukuri, studied history in Germany, and is a Prof. of the Col. of Lit. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Add. Tokyo Imp. Univ.

MIURA, *Goro*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Visc. (cr. '84), b. '46 in Choshu; Commander of the Hiroshima Army Division '76; fought in the Civil War of '77; promoted Lieut.-General '79; afterward Commander of the Tokyo Army Division, &c.; retired from military service '88. It was while he was at Seoul as Japanese Minister '95 that the memorable tragedy of the assassination of the Queen took place; he was arrested on suspicion of implicity, but the suspicion was cleared on examination and soon set free. He is an earnest votarist of the Zen doctrines of Buddhism.
Add. Naka-Tomisaka, Koi., T.

MIURA, *Taisuke*, ex-Pres. of lately nationalized Kobu R'ly, b. in Choshu '56, brother of Vis't. Aoki, U.S.A. Ambassador; went his brother to Berlin accompanied studied agriculture and wine brewing in Germany '74-'79; commenced farming on the field purchased by his brother at Koganehara, Chiba, which however was not a success; was engaged '87-'89 on the reclaimed foreshore at Kojima, Osaka, undertaken by the Fujita family; was elected Pres. Kobu R'ly, (elec. '90).
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

MIURA, *Yasushi*, Mem. House of Peers, born Aug. '28 in Ehimeken; took some distinguished part at the time of the Restoration; Gov. of Tokyo '93-'94. He is Lord-in-waiting of the Kinkei Hall.
Add. Kobiki-cho, Tokyo.

MIWADA, *Masako*, was b. '44 at Kyoto, one of the few lady educationalists of great renown. After she was bereft of her husband by death in '78, she took to learning with undivided attention, attaining great eminence in Japanese and Chinese, and enabling her to devote herself to the work of education. By thrift and diligence she amassed enough to build a new school-house and this cherished wish was carried out a few years ago.
Add. Gobancho, Koj., Tokyo.

MIYABE, *Hisashi*, Pres. Tokyo Woolen Mill at Oji, b. '44 in Mito; was confined for about five years by his rival faction

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in the clan, and was released when he was 23. Then after a short career in civil service, he entered business and was connected with the Kawasaki and the Hundredth Banks, and the Tokyo Rice Exchange; finally he started the present Woolen Factory '87. He was twice confined on ungrounded suspicion of complicity in peculation either by his fellow Directors or by clerks.
Add. Oji Woolen Mill, Tokyo.

MIYABE, *Kingo*, Rigaku-hakushi, Prof. of the Sapporo Agr'ture Col., b. in Tokyo '59; grad. the College '81, and was soon sent to U.S.A. to study botany under Asa Gray. Returned home '87 with D. Sc. from Harvard; is one of the foremost specialists in Japan in his line.
Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

MIYAGAWA, *Kozan*, founder of the *Makuzu* Porcelain Ware and Commissioner to the Imp. Household, b. '43 in Kyoto, 3rd son of the family of master ceramist; removed to Yokohama '70 at the invitation of a purveyor to the Lord of Satsuma who conceived an idea to produce porcelains for export. Kozan's great feat was the discovery of a simple process of painting the unglazed biscuit, and his wares have frequently won highest prizes both at domestic and foreign exhibitions; appointed Art Com. to the Imp. Household '96.
Add. Nishi-Ota, Yokohama.

MIYAKE, *Shu*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, Mem. House of Peers, b. '43 at Tokyo; is the Dean of the Col. of Med. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Add. Takehaya-cho, Koi., T.

MIYAKE, *Yujiro*, Bungaku-hakushi, author and journalist, b. '60 at Kanazawa, and grad. Philosophy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '81; visited the South Seas and in '03 made a trip round the world. He is a conspicuous figure in the world of letters and journalism, being a writer of great originality, of powerful style and deep thought, though an awkward stammering speaker; wrote many works chiefly of philosophical and literary interest. He was for long chief editor of the *Nippon* but quarrelled with its new proprietor, and resigned with the whole staff (except one), in Nov. '06. The fortnightly magazine, *Nippon-jin*, is now the organ of this clique.
Add. Shinsaka-machi, Ak., T.

MIZUNO, *Rentaro*, Dir. of Shinto Affairs Bureau, Home Office, b. '68 in Akita;—graduated Law, Imp. Univ., '92; official of Dep't of Agr. and Com. '93; removed to Home Office '95 as Councillor and Personal Secretary; sent abroad '96 to investigate copyright affairs and attended as Japanese delegate the World's Conference for the Protection of Right of Industial Property held at Brussels; returned home '98 and framed the draft of the Copyright Law. Elevated to the present post '04. He once held a chair as additional duty at the Imp. University.
Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., T.

MIZUNO, *Toshikata*, b. '65 in Tokyo; began studying painting when 15 under Yoshitoshi, master Ukiyo painter of the time, but had to give up owing to ill-health; next learned painting for decorating unglazed porcelain and at 20 made a chief painter of a certain Satsuma *Yaki* factory. Again returned to pursue the study of pure art under his old master, and also the southern School of Chinese painting,

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but with the death of his two masters he next learned under Watanabe Shotei the Yosai style of painting, resulting in developing a special style of Ukiyoye. (See Chap. Ukiyoyê.)
Add. Kiyomizu-cho, Shitaya, T.

MIYAOKA, *Tsunejiro*, Councillor of the Japanese Embassy, U.S.A.; b. '67 in Tokyo, second son of Mr. K. Takenaka, but adopted into the present family; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. (Tokyo) '87, to be appointed soon after attaché at the Foreign Office; Legation Sec. and Coun. of Foreign Office '90; Sec. Japanese Legation, England, 92; transferred to a similar post the following year in Berlin; 1st Sec. '96; Coun. and Sec. at head office '00 to be raised to Minister Resident (unattached) the same year. He was commissioned to represent Japan in the House Tax Arbitration at the Hague.

MIYOSHI, *Taizo*, Mem. House of Peers since '98, lawyer, b. '45: entered civil service while young, transferred to the Bench in which he won distinction till he rose to the post of Vice-Minister of Justice, President of the Court of Cassation which resigned in '97.
Add. Sendagaya Onden, Tokyo.

MORI, *Kwai-nan*, b. '63 at Nagoya; is a writer of Chinese poetry and is patronized on that account by Marquis Ito whose verses are said to receive finishing touch from his pen.
Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

MORI, *Rintaro*, Dr. Igaku-hakushi, Sur. Gen., b. in Iwami '60; is ably more widely known as literateur, chiefly as translator of many German classics, and writes a highly finished style. He is equally famous in his official career, having been connected with military surgery since he came back '88 from Germany where he had stayed about four years to complete his medical studies; is at present Surgeon-Gen. of the Tokyo Division. Was granted 3rd class Golden Kite and 2nd class Rising Sun (war honor).
Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

MORIMOTO, *Shun*, M.P. and a well-known politician identified with the *Seiyukai*, b. in Tajima '56; once held a clerical post in the Treasury, but soon resigned and entered active politics and also journalism in both of which his knowledge in finance did him a good turn; was appointed Per. Sec. to the Min. of Finance in the Kenseito Coalition Cabinet; undertook a tour of inspecting economic affairs in Europe and America '00-'02, and has been returned to the House since that time. Has written articles on the virtue of drinking.
Add. Shinmachi, Ak., Tokyo.

MORIMURA, *Ichizaemon*, b. Oct. '39 in Tokyo; is engaged in export and import business for two decades and more, maintaining a branch store at New York and other places; runs the Morimura Bank, Cap. ¥500,000, and was a director of the Bank of Japan.
Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

MORITA, *Mokichi*, Dir. Com. and Ind. Bureau, Dep't Agr. and Com. b. '66 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law. Imp. Univ., '90, and held posts at prefectural offices and also Central Government till appointed Director of Sanitary Bureau '02, to be transferred to the present office the following year. Has travelled through Europe and America twice on

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official business.
Add. Daimachi Ak. T.

MORODA, *Hajime*, M.P. of unbroken record, lawyer, b. '58 in Oita; was a leader of the National Association which was organized in '92 by the lated Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa as organ of the clan statesmen; was one of those who joined Marquis Ito's "model party" in 1900; was Vice-President of the House '98-1902.
Add. 8, Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MORODA, *Sakunoshin*, Ph. D. (Philadelphia), Dir. Rikkyo Daigaku, a prominent Christian teacher, b. 62, in Kurumê; crossed over to America '86 and remained there till '96, meanwhile studying Divinity, Philosophy etc. at Kennyou, Buckslay and Philadelphia, and also attending to religious work. He attended the grand conference of Y.M.C.A. held at Boston '01 as representative of Japan and last year travelled throuhg India.
Add. Nishi Okubo, near Tokyo.

MOTORA, *Yujiro*, Prof. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '58 in Sanda; studied at the Doshisha '75-'84; proceeded to America and studied Philosophy and Mental Science at Boston and John's Hopkin's Universities '84-'88, receiving Ph. D. from the latter. Appointed to the present post on returning home.
Add. Nishikata-machi Hg. T.

MOTOYAMA, *Hak-un*, sculptor, b. '71 in Kochi, studied the art under Prof. Takamura Ko-un and graduated the Government Fine Art Academy '95 and filled for a short while the chair of assist teacher at the alma mater and also taught at some places. Gave up teaching, having been commissioned by Baron Iwamura Michitoshi to cast bronze images of modern notables who took distinguished part in the grand work of the Restoration, and has already produced images of late Count Goto, of Marquis Ito and some others.
Add. Ohara-machi, Koi. Tokyo.

MOTONO, *Ichiro*, Hogaku-hakushi, Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, b. Feb. '62, in Saga-ken; was translator of the Foreign Office '90, then Councillor '93, and transferred to the Secretaryship of Legation at St. Petersburg '96; he was appointed Minister Resident at Brussels '98; transferred to the Minister at Paris '01; finally to the present post early '05. He was a junior Delegate of Japan in the Peace Conference held at the Hague '99. Granted 2nd class Rising Sun.

MOTO-ORI, *Ho-ei*, tutor of the Crown Prince in Japanese classics, b. '34 in Ise, is a grandson of the celebrated Moto-ori who flourished towards the end of the 18th century and was instrumental in reviving national literature and awakening the spirit of loyalty and patriotism to the Imp. Court.
Add. Shin-ogawa-cho, U., T.

MUDAGUCHI, *Gengaku*, President of the Tokyo Railway Co., b. '47 in Saga; became a civil official of the Department of Education and of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, but resigned when Count Okuma (then Mr.) left the Government in '81. From that time till '93 he was engaged in various undertakings with the Count's backing, but generally ended in failure, but tide of fortune began to set in his favor with his appointment to President of the then Tokyo Horse Tram Co., which soon rose into prosperity

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under his management. With the conversion of horse trams into electric trams and the amalgamation of the three Tokyo Street electric trams, he was appointed President of the new concern.
Add. 5, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

MURAI, *Kichibei*, Pres. of Murai Bank, b. '64, second son of a merchant of Kaga, and adopted by his sister's husband who was running a small tobacco shop in Kyoto. The decision to manufacture cigarettes which had began to come in a large quantity from abroad was a turning point in his career. He found some means to go over to America, learned the art of cigarette making, and his first brand of cigarettes, first in Japan, was put on the market in '93. Extensively advertised his cigarettes soon spread all over Japan, and by '03, besides stopping the the import of foreign cigarettes, his brands and those of his imitators began to go to China and elsewhere in a large quantity. The America Tobacco Co. then offered to form a trust with him and the result was the Murai Brothers & Co. with a capital of ¥12,000,000 of which Murai's asserts were valued at ¥5,000,000. This concern was purchased by the Government when it launched tobacco monopoly a year or two after. The Murais then started the Murai Bank, capital ¥1,000,000. They also undertake printing and cotton thread business.
Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

MURATA, *Tamotsu*. Mem. House of Peers since '90, b. '45 in Osaka; a son of a retainer of Karatsu fief: was in the early part of this era an official of Justice Dep't, and was dispatched to England '70 to investigate criminal laws, of Education, Justice, etc.; has been devoting himself to promoting the cause of fishery enterprise since '90 when he left the Gov. service.
Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

MURATA, *Tanryo*, b. July '72, is noted as a painter of historic subjects.
Add. Nishi-machi, Shitaya, T.

MURATA, *Tsueyoshi*, Maj.-Gen. (retired), Baron, inventor of the Murata rifle, Mem. House of Peers since '90, b. '38 in Satsuma; entered the Military early, and took part in the Civil War of '77, as a major.
Add. Sambancho, Tokyo.

MURAYAMA, *Ryuhei*, Proprietor of the Tokyo and Osaka *Asahi*, newspapers, b. at Wakayama '50; is a "Hamsworth" of Japan in a small way, and has by his shrewd business management raised the two Asahi to the present prosperity and importance. Once sat in the House for Osaka-fu.
Add. Osaka ASAHI Office, Osaka.

MUTSU, *Hirokichi*, Count, 1st Sec. Embassy at London, b. '69, eldest son of the late Count Mutsu (d. '96) whose distinguished service in connection with the revision of treaty and conclusion of Shimonoseki treaty and will long remain on the page of Japanese dip. history. The new Count studied in England for several years beginning '87 and returned home as Barrister; passed exam. of dipl. service '95; 3rd Sec. of Legation (U.S.A.) '96; 2nd Sec. at Rome '00; transferred to present post '04.

NABESHIMA, Marquis, (cr. '84, formerly *Daimyo* of Saga, Hizen), b. '49; is one of the few hereditary Peers who take

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active part in public service; studied in England for several years from '71; represented Japan at Rome '80-'82 and was for a long while the Master of Ceremonies at the Court; is Pres. Italian Association, Tokyo. Marchioness Nabeshima is the President of the Volunteer Nurse Association and is connected with various philanthrophic works.
Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

NABESHIMA, *Keijiro*, Sec. Residency-Gen. Seoul and Councillor of the Foreign Office, b. in Hizen; first entered the service of the Foreign Office '84; appointed attaché '86; was on suite of Prince Arisugawa when H.H. attended the late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee '97; 1st Sec. Legation (Berlin) '99; transferred to London '02, then to U.S.A.; returned home about the beginimg of the late War and had charge of the speciat correspondence affairs office created at that time.

NAGAI, *Kyuichiro*, Yokohama Agent of N.Y.K.; long held posts in the Dep't of Education which he resigned about ten years ago and entered the N.Y.K. and was appointed its Shanghai Agent at first and then removed to the present post.
Add. Yo'hama Branch, N.Y.K.

NAGAI, *Nagayoshi*, Rigaku-hakushi and Yakugaku-hakushi, Prof. Med. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '45 in Tokushima; was ordered to study his speciality in Germany ('70-'77) and again in France ('78-'83); appointed Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and continues to hold the post. Mrs. Nagai is a German lady.
Add. Minamicho, Aoyama, T.

NAGAMORI, *Tokichiro*, b. in Saga, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; long sereved as Public Procurator at Tokyo District Court and elsewhere, resigned '00; appointed Chief Councillor of the Treasury '01 but had to resign it owing to the abolition of the post. Attracted wide attention for his reclaimation undertaking in Koreaffi is now conected with several concerns.
Add. Shibuya near Tokyo.

NAGANUMA, *Shukei*, metal-carver, Gold-medallist (Paris) and Prof. Gov. Fine Art Academy, b. '57 at Ichinoseki; studied the art under an Italian master then in the employ of the Government; proceeded to Italy '81 in company of the then Italian Minister and studied the art at Venice, returning home '87; revisisted Italy ten years later in charge of the exhibition business of the Japan Fine Art Association.
Add. Omotê-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

NAGAOKA, *Gaishi*, holder of 2nd class Golden Kite (war honor), Maj.-Gen., Com. 1st Brigade (inf.) b. '58 in Yamaguchi, 2nd son of S. Hori and adopted into the present family; sub.-Lieut. '79; entered the Mil. Staff Col. '83; rewarded with the 4th Order of Golden Kite in the Japan-China War in which he was on the staff of Gen. Nozu; ordered to proceed to Europe on official tour. '99; Maj.-Gen. '02; Vice-Chief of Staff during the late War till he was succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Fukushima, in Mar., '06.
Add. Harajiku, Aoyama, T.

NAGASAKI, *Shogo*, Councillor of the Imperial Court and Dir. Purveyors' Bureau, Personal Secretary to the Minister of Imp. Household, b. Kagoshima '55; studied in America and

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England; returned home about '80 and has been connected with the Court ever since till rising to the present high position. Has almost invariably been appointed a member of the Reception Committee whenever a distinguished guest visited Japan, and has frequently been sent abroad on the suite of one Prince or another. Decorated with K. C. M. G. by King Edward on the occasion of the Garter Mission.
Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

NAGAYO, *Shokichi*, Dr. Igaku-hakushi, and prop. of the Nagayo Stomach and Intestine Disease Hosp., b. '66 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Dr. Sensai Nagayo, one of the pioneer doctors of western school; studied med. first at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and then at Berlin and founded the present hospital about 10 years ago.
Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., T.

NAITO, *Hisahiro*, pioneer of the kerosene industry in Echigo and Pres. of the Nippon Kerosene Co., b. Ishiji, Echigo '59, of a wealthy family; took active part in local politics and returned frequently to the House of Representatives; founded the Kerosene Company '88 which has proved an immense success.

NAKABASHI, *Tokugoro*, President of the Osaka Merchant Ship Co., and Ujigawa Electric Co., b. at Kanazawa '60, grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84; was long an official in the Dep't of Com. where he occupied the post of Director of the Accountant Bureau, which resigned about '96 to take charge of the present Co. which he revived to the present state of prosperity.
Add. Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NAKAHAMA. *To-ichiro*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, b. in Tokyo, '57; is a son of the celebrated fisherman Manjiro who was drifted to America and came back on Perry's ships; is a specialist of internal diseases.
Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Tokyo.

NAKAKOJI. *Ren*, Vice-Minister of Communications, b. '66 in Tokushima-ken; studied law at a private school and passed the Judge and Pub. Procurator Examination; sat long on the Bench either as Judge or Public Procurator in Tokyo and elsewhere and won a high reputation by judging the assassination case of Kim Okun and the Tokyo Water-pipe scandal; appointed Chief Councillor for the Dep't of Com. '01; resigned in a year or two in connection with the emolument question of the Bench and then filled the post of Director of the Seoul-Fusan R'ly '03-'04; Dir. of the Police Bureau, Home Office '4-6; to be promoted to the present post on the formation of the Saionji Ministry.
Add. Hikawa, Akasaka, Tokyo.

NAKAMUDA, *Kuranosuke*, Vice-Admiral (retired), Viscount, (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. '31 in Saga; is one of the pioneer naval officers, and did much in laying the foundation of the future of fleet of Japan.
Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

NAKAMURA, *Kaku*, holder of 2nd class Golden Kite and of Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor), Lieut.-Gen. and Com. of the Division on duty in Korea; b. '54 in Shiga; Sub-Lieut. '75; took part in the Japan-China War as Reg. Commander and was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite; Maj-Gen. '99; is widely known as commander

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of the forlorn-hope that attaced positions east of the R'ly pass at Port Arthur on Nov. 26, when he was slightly wounded; was promoted Lieut.-Gen. early '06 and appointed Chief of Staff of the Military Education Board, and then transferred to the present post early this year.

NAKANO, *Buyei*, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce b. '49 at Takamatsu; before '81 was a civil official, but resigning the post he entered business. Was for a long the Director of the Tokyo Tramway Co. (forerunner of the present Tokyo Electric Car Co.), and has been elected Pres. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange a year or two ago. He sat in the House from '90 to 1902 as a Progressive M.P.
Add. Moto-machi, Hongo, T.

NAKASHIMA, *Rikizo*, Professor of Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '58 in Tamba; studied in U.S.A., Britain and Germany '77 to '90; was given present chair '92.
Add. Wakamiya-cho, U., Tokyo.

NAMBU, *Heinai*, Maj.-Gen. and Dir. Mil. Staff Col. b. '56 in Ishikawa; Sub.-Lieut. '77; Col. 99; Maj.-Gen. shortly before the late War in which as Com. of a Brigade of the 3rd Div. (Nagoya) he won universal renown for having resisted the enemy's one crops at Likanpao on Mar. 8' in the great battle of Mukden. Was granted 2nd class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honor).
Add. Mil. Staff Col., Tokyo.

NAMBU, *Kameo*, Baron (cr. '96), Privy Councillor, ex-Pres. of the Supreme Court, b. '45 in Tosa, 2nd son of a retainer of that clan; took some active part in the work of Restoration; was appointed a junior Judge '72 and subsequently rose steadily in the legal service till he occupied post of chief Judge at the Tokyo Appeal Court '91 and promoted to the supreme post '96.
Add. Azabu, Honmura-cho, T.

NAMBU, *Kyugo*, Kogaku-hakushi, Dir. Mining Dep't, Mitsubishi, b. '55 in Fukui; studied at the Imp. Univ. '69-'74; was among the first batch of students sent abroad by the Gov. for prosecution of study and studied mining in U.S.A. '75-'80, to be engaged the following year by the Mitsubishi to take charge of Takashima coal. Has ever since connected with this firm.
Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, T.

NAMIKAWA, *Sosuke*, a celebrated cloisonne artist and porcelain painter, b. '47 at Nagoya; has done more than any person in carrying cloisonne work to the present state of perfection. He took charge of the work of decorating a hall in the Imp. Court, and is an Art Commissioner to it.
Add. Shim-emon-cho, N., T.

NAMURA, *Taizo*, Mem. House of Peers since '94, b. at Nagasaki, '41; sat at the Bench for many years ultimately rising to the top of the service as Procurator-Gen. of the Supreme Court '86 and chief of the same '92-'93, which resigned '94 and has devoted himself to business as Pre. of Tokyo Type Foundry.
Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., T.

NANJO, *Bunyu*, Bungaku-hakushi, b. May '49 in Mino; grad. Oxford Univ. '84 where he studied Sanskrit under Max. Muller. Was a Professor of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Add. Shimo-rokuban-cho, T.

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NARABARA, *Shigeru*, Baron (cr. '96), Governor of Okinawa, b. '34 in Satsuma; was on the suite of the Prince Shimazu when the Namamugi tragedy took place '62 that led to the bombardment of Kagoshima, by British warship; was once President of the Nippon R'ly Co., and Gov. of Shizuoka '83; occupies the present post from '92.

NARUSE, *Ninzo*, President of the Women's University, b. '60 in Yoshiki, Yamaguchi; was primary school teacher before he started the Baikwa Girls' School at Osaka '78; started a similar school Niigata '86-'90 and with its close proceeded to America where he investigated female education, returning home '96. He then actively canvassed among wealthy classes, representing necessity of establishing a higher female institution. The movement bore fruit and the present school was opened in April '01.
Add. Women's Univ., Mejiro.

NATSUME, *Kinnosukê*, pen-name Sōsèki, is a noted author who has just joined the staff of the Tokyo Asahi by resigning the post of Prof. of the College Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was born '66 at Matsuyama, Iyo, and graduated course of English Literature at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90. Teacher of English at Kumamoto High School for several years after graduation, was dispatched to England to further prosecute study '98-'01. On returning home he was given chair at his alma mater. Has written "I am a Cat" and other humorous works.
Add. Nishikata, Hongo, T.

NISHI, *Kwanjiro*, General, Baron, (cr. '95), b. '46 in Satsuma; entered Army while young, promoted Major-General in '89; commanded a Brigade of the 1st Army Division (Tokyo) during the Japan-China War and fought at Port Arthur, &c. under Marshal Oyama; was created a Baron and decorated with the 3rd Order of Golden Kite. In the late War he commanded the 2nd Army Division (Sendai) and took part in Manchurian campaigns as far as the battle of Shaho; then promoted full General June '04 and appointed Commander of the Garrison of Liaotung and removed May '05 to the Inspector-Gen. of Education. He started for London in Mar. this year as a member of Prince Fushimi's suite, on mission to the Court of St. James. Holds 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulonia (war honor).
Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., T.

NISHI, *Tokujiro*, Baron, (cr. '96), a Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma '47; entered diplomatic career early; Minister at St. Petersburg '86-'96; was the Minister of Foreign Affairs Nov. '97-June '98 (under the Matsukata and Ito Ministries); Japanese Minister at Peking on the occasion of the North-China trouble and was one of those who sustained the memorable siege.
Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, T.

NISHIJIMA, *Sukeyoshi*, holder of 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor), Lieut.-Gen. and Com. 2nd (Sendai) Div., b. '48 in Yamaguchi and was adopted by a relative also of the same name: Sub.-Lieut. '73; granted 4th Class of Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War: Maj.-Gen. '98; Com. a Brigade

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of the Div. in the late and was raised to take its command on the transfer of Baron Gen. Nishi to other post.

NITOBE, *Inazo*, Nogaku-hakushi, Dif. First Tokyo High School, was b. '63 and grad. Sapporo Agri. Col. '81; studied agr'al economy at the John's Hopkin's Univ., Baltimore, U.S.A., and at Bonn; Prof. of the Sapporo Col. for severaal years after his return; then official of Formosa which left '04 to fill chair of Economy of the Univ. at Kyoto. His little work in English, "Bushido," published at Philadelphia in '98 has been translated into several languages and is now a classic about Japan and Japanese; also wrote "Nogyo Honron" (New Agriculture) and others. Mrs. Nitobe is an American lady.
Add. 1st High School, Tokyo.

NODZU, *Michitsura*. Marshal. Count (cr. '95), Mem. Supreme Military Council. b. '40 in Satsuma; fought as a Colonel at the Civil War of '77; Lieut.-Gen. in '85; General in '94; defeated the Chinese in the memorable battle of Pingyang at the head of the Hiroshima Division, and on Marshal Yamagata's being recalled home by the Emperor in consideration of his weak health the Gen. was ordered to succeed him and take command of the First Army; Inspect-Gen. of Education before he was appointed Commander of the Fourth Army in the late War; appointed to the present post Dec. '05. Was graduated 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulonia for his service in the War.
Add. Shin-machi. Akasaka, T.

NOGUCHI, *Sho-hin*, a lady painter, b. '47 at Osaka: is a master of landscape painting.
Add. Uchi-saiwai-cho, Tokyo.

NOGI, *Kiten*, General and Mem. Supreme Military Council (app. Dec. '05.) Pres. Noble School, Baron, (cr. 1895), b. '49 in Choshu, is one of the most soldiery soldiers, perhaps too strict and Spartan for this effeminate and finical age; Captain in the Civil War of '77; as Commander of a brigade fought at Kinchow and Port Arthur, in the Japan-China War; rewarded with Peerage and 3rd class of Golden Kite; promoted to Lieut.-Gen. with Command of the 2nd Division Sendai). '95; for a short while the Governor-Gen. of Formosa '96, but was soon returned to his congenial life as Commander of the 11th Division (Marugame); resigned the post about the fall of 1900 and, like a Roman General, took to farming, till, on the outbreak of the late War, he was ordered to attack Port Arthur as Commander of the 3rd Army, he having been promoted to full General in June '04; the part he has undertaken in the second capture of Port Arthur and the turning movement in the Battle of Mukden is still fresh in the memory of all the world. The loss of his two sons, both young officers in a Division composing his Army, one at Nansan and the other at Port Arthur has won profound sympathy both at home and abroad. Was invested with 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulonia.
Add. Shin-machi, Akasaka. T.

NOMURA, *Bunkyo*, Japanese painter, b. '54 in Kyoto and learned painting of the Southern Chinese school; teacher at the

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Peers' School '89-96; painted 15 kinds of animals to the order of the Imperial Court '98 and they are now kept at the Imp. Armory.
Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., T.

NOMURA, *Yasushi*, Viscount, (cr. 1887), a Privy Councillor, b. '42 in Choshu, and played active part in the grand work of the Restoration, and was given a high post on the formation of the rehabilitated Imperial Government; Minister of Home-Affairs in Ito Ministry '94-'96; Minister of Communication in the Matsukata Ministry '96-'97; appointed to the present post in 1900.
Add. Azabu Mikawadai, Tokyo.

NOZAKI, *Keizo*, Solit.-Gen. of the Supreme Court, b. '52 in Hiroshima; first entered the service of Justice Dep't 75, public Procurator 82; despatched abroad '89 to investigate judical system; appointed Chief Public Procurator Yokohama District Court the following year; subsequently filled a similar post at various District and Appeal Courts till he was appointed to the present post '98.
Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

O-AKI, *Kikusaburo*, a millionaire shipbuilder, b. '45 at Toda, Izu, son of an obscure ship-carpenter and one of the pioneer ship-carpenters of foreign style vessels; started in Tokyo '79 a small shipyard; leased '83 No. 4 old fort at Shinagawa and this miniature shipbuilding works built on a little ground standing in the sea has grown to the present flourishing condition solely by his indefatigable diligence and integrity, now owing about 20 small steamers run along the shores of Tokyo Bay. He is building a large shipyard at Toba, Shima, the present yard proving too small to meet the growing requirements.
Add. Kita Shinagawa, Tokyo.

OGATA, *Gekko*, b. '55, is perhaps the most celebrated living painter of the *Ukiyoe* school, which is chiefly devoted in depicting manners and customs in contrast to other schools whose ambition lies in choosing more "philosophical" subjects.
Add. Oke-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

OGATA, *Masanori*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, b. '53 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germany '81-'84; is a follower of the famous pathologist Virchow, and frequent has been the controversy between him and Dr. Kitazato on points of medical theory as was the case between their respective masters in Germany; is Prof. at the Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Add. Higashikata-machi, Hg., T.

OGAWA, *Mataji*, Gen., Baron (cr. '95), b. '48 at Kokura; a Major of the Kumamoto garrison when besieged by the rebels in the Civil War '77; chief of staff to the First Army at the time of the Japan-China War under Marshal Yamagata; created a Peer and prom. Lieut.-Gen. for the service rendered during the war, with command of the 4th Division (Osaka), and the grant of 3rd class Golden Kite. In the late War he led his Division in Gen. Oku's Second Army, till wounded in the Battle of Liaoyang he was sent home; promoted to full Gen. Jan. '05. Holds 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.
Add. Osaka.

OGAWA, *Zenkichi*, Dir. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; studied in U.S.A. and on returning home '75 was appointed

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teacher first at the Gov. Nagoya English School then at that in Osaka, which latter he resigned about '77 to enter the Mitsubishi Co. On its amalgamation with the Kyodo Unyu to form the present N.Y.K. he followed the new Co. where he holds a post of Director.
Add. Goken-cho, U., T.

OHASHI, *Shintaro*, Prop. of the Hakubunkan, publishing house, Vice-Pres. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, etc; b. '63, eldest son of the late Sahei Ohashi, founder of the house; studied at the Dōnin-Sha and was his father's right-hand man in carrying the publishing business to the prosperity it attained. In pursuance of his father's will be founded the Ohashi Library a few years ago at a big outlay. Sat for a while in the House of Representatives for Tokyo.
Add. Kami-Rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

OHASHI, *Suiseki*, Gold-medallist at Paris ('00) and St. Louis ('03), b. '65 in Ogaki; first studied painting under the late Watanabe Shokwa and at first followed the Chinese style of southern school; afterward turned his power to depicting animals, especially tigers for which he has become famous both at home and abroad, his productions having won high-grade medals at domestic and international exhibitions.
Add. Ogaki, Mino.

OISHI, *Masami*, M.P., leader of the Progressive Party, was b. '55 in Tosa, and, like most prominent men born in that province took active part in taking up the cause of democracy. Severed connection with Count Itagaki's Liberal Party '82; arrested '85 with the late Baba who died prematurely in U.S.A. on the suspicions of dynamite affairs, and acquitted after several month's confinement; travelled abroad; appointed by the Ito Ministry Resident to Korea '92-'93; left the Gov. service and once more resumed his place in the Opposition under the lead of Count Okuma; twice re-entered the Gov., first as Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. when the Matsukata Cabinet concluded an entente with the Progressives '96-'97, and next as Minister of the same Dep't '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki coalition ministry. He has sat in the House since '98. Diplomacy is what he considers as his forte.
Add. Minamitenma-cho, Y., T.

OKA, *Genkei*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, chief physician-in-waiting to His Majesty; is one of the pioneer grad. of the Med. Col. of what has subsequently become the Imp. Tokyo Univ. For some years he further pursued the study of his special line in Germany.
Add. Kudanshita, Tokyo.

OKABE, Viscount (cr. '84), formerly Daimyo of Kishiwada, Izumi, Mem. House of Peers, b. '54; studied in America and England '75-'83; appointed Councillor of the Japanese Legation in London '86; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs '89-'90; was appointed Minister Plenip. unattached '91; Governor of Tokyo-fu '94-'96; he has leased a wide tract of land in northern Korea, with the object of setting an example to his fellow Peers, to convert it into a model plantation.
Add. Waseda-Takatadai, Tokyo.

OKAMURA, *Teruhiko*, Hogaku-hakushi, lawyer, b. '55 at Osaka; studied law at London '76-'81; afterward became a judge and

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was appointed President of the Yokohama Local Court, but retired in '91, since which he has been practising law; was dispatched to London several years ago by the Government in connection with the Chishima-Ravenna collision case, which was decided by the Privy Council in favor of Japan.
Add. San-ban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

OKAUCHI, *Shigetoshi*, Baron (cr. 1900), Mem. House of Peers and Lord in Waiting of Kinkei Hall, b. in Tosa '42; was a staunch Imperialist in the troubled time preceding the Restoration; appointed Judge '69; sent abroad to Europe '7'; Chief Public Procurator and Chief Judge of an Appeal Court '73; transferred to the Court of Cassation and, then to the Senate. He was raised to a Peer in consideration of his service at the time of the Restoration and is one of the leading members of the *Seiyukai*.
Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

OKAZAKI, *Kunisuke*, Dir. of the Furukawa Min. Co., but is more widely known as politician of acute discernment and fertile brain, though keeping aloof from it some years. He was a confidante of the late Count Mutsu and was 1st Councillor of the Communication Dep't when the late Hoshi held the chair.
Add. Akashi-cho, Kyo., T.

OKAZAKI, *Sessei*, veteran metal-caster and modeller, b. in Fushimi, and studied the art under his father and others; Prof. of Gov. Fine Art Academy '90; was on Japanese Commission at the time of Chicago World's Fair, and finished the casting of Nanko's bronze image in front of the Imperial Palace '94; resigned the Professorship '98 on the occasion of the memorable split and was one of those who founded the Nippon Fine Art Institute; travelled though Europe, 1900. Won a Gold Medal at Paris Fair '1900 and Grand Prize at St. Louis. ..
Add. Yanaka, Uyeno, Tokyo.

OKANO, *Keijiro*, Dir. Legislative Bureau and Prof. of Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. in Tokyo '65; grad. Law in said university '86 and further studied mercantile Law in the Univ. Hall, after which he filled chair assist. Prof. at the alma mater. Studied in Germany '91-'95 and took chair of Mercantile Law on returning home; appointed Councillor of Dep't Agr. and Com. as additional duty '98 and had charge of Mercantile Law in the Code Revision Commission's work. Appointed to the present post on the formation of the present Ministry. He was granted 2nd class Rising Sun '07 for his service in connection with the Imperial Family Affairs Investigation Commission.
Add. Tenjin, Yushima, Tokyo.

OKAKURA, *Kakuzo*, art critic and author, b. '62 in Fukui; grad. Politics at Tokyo Univ. '80, and was appointed an official of the Dep't of Edu. in charge of music affairs. Travelled abroad on official business '86-'87 and was appointed manager of the then established Fine Art Academy, to be raised in time to post of Director, but which post he had to resign '98 owing to some collision with the authorities. Started with Hashimoto Gaho and several others who resigned at the same time a private institute, the Nippon Fine Art Institute, which at one time almost threw the Gov.

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institute into shade, but last year from financial difficulty, and after the suspension of some years, it was removed to a village in Ibaragi-ken. He was engaged by the Boston Museum in '06 to arrange Japanese art objects in its collection; has written "The Intellectual Awakening of Japan" and "Japanese Tea Ceremonial," "The Ideals of the East," all in English.
Add. Yanaka, Ueno Park.

OKAZAWA, *Sei*, Baron, (cr. '95), Gen. and Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, eldest son of a retainer of the clan of Choshu, b. '44; took some active part in the work of Restoration; Sub.-Lieut. in '71, Lieut.-Gen. '95, and full Gen. '05; was appointed to the present post '94 prior to which he held post of Brigade Commander, Chief Staff officer to the Military Inspection Board and Vice-Min. of War. Granted K.C.V.O. by King Edward, and was deco'ted 2nd class Golden Kite in connection with the late War.
Add. Shinsaka-machi, Ak., T.

OKOSHI, *Seitoku*, ex-Min. Resident to Brazil, b. in Tokyo; first entered the Foreign Office '63; appointed Consul at Lyon '85-'93; Consul-Gen. at Shanghai '93-94; transferred to be Chief of Yokohama Customs '94; Bureau Dr. at the Communication Dep't '98; Min. Resident and Con.-Gen. at Brazil '99 which he resigned '04 to become a partner of the Anglo-Japanese Syndicate.

OKU, General, Chief of General Staff and Mem. Supreme Military Council., Baron, (cr. '95), b. '44 Fukuoka-ken; entered the Army '71; won distinction in the Civil War of '77 for having cut through the besieging lines of the rebels round Kumamoto and thus establishing connection with the reinforcements that were coming to its rescue. Commanded the 5th Division (Hiroshima) in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Peerage and the 3rd class of the Golden Kite; Commander of the Tokyo Bay Defence, Commander of the Eastern Military Districts, and other high posts, meanwhile promoted to full Gen. '03; attended the Durbar at Delhi, led Second Army in the late War and for his distinguished service he was granted 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulonia. He was appointed to the present post when the late Vis. Kodama suddenly died in Nov. '06.
Add. Suidō-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

OKUBO, *Shunya*, Lieut.-Gen. and Commander of the 3rd (Nagoya) Div., b. in Shizuoka-ken '46; was sent to France to study military science as early as '70; Maj. '80, Col. '89, Dir. Toyama School '90 and that of the Cadet School '91; chief staff officer to 2nd Div. '92; Maj.-Gen. '94; Lieut.-Gen. '00 and chief staff officer of Mil. Education Board; transferred to the command of the Div. '02, and fought in Marshal Nozu's Fourth Army in the late War, for which he received 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

OKUDA, *Yoshito*, M.P., Hogaku-hakushi, b. '60 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law Course of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84, and was at once appointed an official of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. and Director of Patent Bureau '90; transferred to Director of the Official Gazette Bureau; Chief

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Secretary of the House of Representatives '96; Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. '98, and that of Edu. '99; Director of the Legislative Bureau '00-02, and a member of the Imperial Family System Investigation Commission with Marq. Ito as chief, and on its dissolution '07 he was appointed Commissioner to be Court. He was granted 2nd class Rising Sun for his service. He has sat in the House since '03, and is a founder of the Hogaku-in (private Law Col.) and travelled abroad '99.
Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., T.

OKUMA, *Shige-nobu*, Count, (cr. '87), was b. Feb. '38 in Saga, and shares with Marquis Ito the honor of being two of the ablest living statesmen of Japan. In prestige, mental vigor and intellectual activity the two really stand on the same plane, and both are alike in entertaining progressive views. There is really no political rivaly to separate the two though this compatibility can hardly exist between the Count and Marquis Yamagata who is a statesman of conservative ideas. Fate, however, has denied to the subject of this sketch as it has allowed to the two Marquises as better opportunities of directing the affairs of state, for he does not belong to either of the two ruling clans, Choshu or Satsuma. For about ten years, i.e., '73-81 he had charge of the Treasury first as Vice-Minister and then as full Minister, and this post he had to resign and retire from Government service ostensibly because his memorial urging the Government to introduce representative government was rejected by his colleagues, but probably from some deeper causes which history will show. An interesting episode in his official career was the military mission he undertook of suppressing the insurrection of Eto in '74. The immediate result of his resignation was the formation of the Kaishin-to, the forerunner of the present Progressive Party. In '88, the year preceding the promulgation of the Constitution, he filled the chair of the Foreign Office in the Cabinet of his great friend, the late Count Kuroda, and undertook the important task of revising the Treaties concluded with the Powers before the Restoration. The clause in the draft treaty for appointing foreign judges in the Supreme Court, had evoked the discontent of a section of public, and Kurushima Tsuneki hurled a bomb at his coach. It injured his leg which was amputed. When the *Kaishin-to* joined hands with the 2nd Matsukata Ministry '96, the Count re-entered the Cabinet as Foreign Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. This alliance soon broke down as was the formation in June '98 of the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry in which the Count assumed the Premiership with additional duty as Minister of Foreign Affairs. In Feb. '07, at general meeting of the Progressive M.P.s he declared his resignation of the leadership. Thus ends, so far, the Count's official career, which even his admirers can hardly call it a success. But he is a many-sided man and can boast success in other spheres, especially in the founding of Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) in '82 and for which

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he has just been installed as Chancellor; while hoticulture is his hobby and his collection of tropical plants, chiefly orchilds, and other rare plants is perhaps the best in Japan. Unlike Marquis Ito the Count has never been abroad, and for his son and heir he adopted second son of Count Matsura, as husband to his daughter.
Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

OKURA, *Heizo*, Lieut.-Gen. (Cav.), b. '52 in Okayama; second son of I. Ono and adopted into the present family; Sub.-Lieut. (Cav.) '75; Col. '95; Maj.-Gen. '98; to be promoted to the present rank quite recently. He is one of the highest authorities on horses in Japan and has taken charge of the business of rising and improving horses for military service. Holds 3rd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor).
Add. Nakazato, U., Tokyo.

OKURA, *Kihachiro*, one of the new-made millionaires, b. '37 in Echigo. Removed to Tokyo early in the era and started business of selling arms and ammunition, from which he derived a big profit; opened a branch store in London '74 and ever since he has kept up an export and import business, especially the latter in the shape of machineries, electric plant, and such big things. In '99 he founded a private business school to commemorate the 30th anniversary of his business enterprise, by endowing it with the fund of half a million *yen*. He travelled twice through Europe and America first in '72 and second '00 to visit the World Fair at Paris in company with Mrs. Okura. He holds a court title and wears the 3rd Order of the Rising Sun, and his private collection of art objects is famous.
Add. Aoi-zaka, Tokyo.

OMIWA, *Chobei*, b. in Osaka about '43. Has had an eventful career both as business man and politician; was arrested '78 on the charge of complicity with the Satsuma rebels of '77 but was acquitted on ground of insufficient evidence; took prominent part in the democratic movement prior to the advent of Constitutional régime; was chairman of the Osaka Municipal Council; returned M.P. from Osaka. It was chiefly as mint-master of the Korean Gov. '91-'95 that his name was chiefly known to general public.
Add. Osaka.

OMORI, *Fusakichi*, Seismologist and Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '68 in Fukui; graduated the Col. of Science of the Univ. '87, first studying physics but subsequently turning to seismology; further prosecuted study in Italy and Germany '94-'97, to be appointed Prof. at the alma mater on returning home; attended the Seismological conference held in Germany '01 and '03; sent to India '04 and to San Francisco '06 to investigate the disastrous earthquakes that visited the two places in the respective years. Has invented various seismological instruments, and has also contributed valuable work to the world's literature of this science.
Add. Suido-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

OMORI, *Shō-ichi*, Gov. of Kyoto, b. '56 at Fuchu, Shizuoka-ken. He began his career in civil service as a clerk in the Mint '73, to be transferred shortly

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to the Dep't of Justice, then to the Home Office with which he has since been connected, was Dir. Local Adm. Bureau '9; Gov. of Nagasaki '96; then of Hyogo, and after a short service as Vice-Min. of Home Office he was transferred to the present post.

ONO, *Kozan*, b. '13 at Hikone and enjoyed a wide celebrity till a few years ago for his Chinese verses and caligraphy; was granted a court title '00 in consideration of his long service in the cause of culture and refinement.
Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

ONO, *Kwokei*, b. '45 in Shinano; is one of the leading merchants of Yokohama where he has been engaged in silk trade since it was opened to foreign trade. Is a promoter of the Yokohama Specie Bank and is also connected with several important undertakings carried on in the port.

O-OKA, *Ikuzo*, M.P., a leader of the Seiyukai, b. June '56 in Choshu; was long a lawyer in Tokyo which business he has subsequently deserted to devote himself to politics in which he was once a member of the Nation Unionist Association and now one of the *Seiyukai*. Is the chairman of the City Council, Tokyo, and owns the *Chu-o*.
Add. Yamashiro-cho, Tokyo.

OSAWA, *Kenji*, Dr.. Igaku-hakushi Mem. House of Peers, b. '52 in Mikawa; pursued medical study in Germany '70-'74 and '78-'82; since then Professor of the Medical Course of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Add. Higashi-kata-machi, Hg., Tokyo.

OSAKO, *Shobin*, Baron, Gen. and ex-Commander of the 7th (Hokkaido) Div., b. in Kagoshima '44; Capt. '72; Major '78; was created a Baron with a further reward of 3rd class Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War; Vice-Chief of General Staff Board '98-'00 to transferred to the above post. His Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's Army and took part in the arduous operations at Port Arthur and in the memorable turning movement in the battle of Mukden. Promoted full General May '06, and granted 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

OSHIMA, *Hisanao*, Baron, Gen. Com. of the 9th (Kanazawa) Div., b. Akita '48; Lieut. '71; Major '74 and took part in the Satsuma Civil War, Lieut.-Col. '81; Maj.-Gen. '92. He was at the head of a Brigade in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Barony and 3rd class of the Golden Kite. Promoted to Lieut.-Gen. '98 and appointed to the present post. His Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's first investing Army at Port Arthur and next the outflanking corps at Mukden. Promoted full General May, '06, and granted 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

OSHIMA, *Michitaro*, Chief Eng. of the Gov. Steel Works at Wakamatsu, b. '61 at Morioka; entered the then Gov. Univ. '70 first in the Course of Med. but afterward removed to the Course of Science; proceeded to Germany and graduated Metallurgy at Freiberg '79-'81; appointed Eng. to the Imperial Estate '90, Chief Eng. of the Steel Works since '96.
Add Steel Works, Wakamatsu.

OSHIMA, *Yoshimasa*, Baron, Gen.

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and Gov.-Gen. Kwantung District (Liaotung), b. '50 in Choshu; Sub.-Lieut. '75; was Com. of the Mixed Brigade that was sent to Korea in '94 on the outbreak of the Tonghak trouble and had the honor of inflicting a first blow on the Chinese troops at Songhwan. His frontal attack in the battle of Pingyang, intended as a feint, cost rather heavy casualties; was rewarded with peerage and 3rd class of the Golden Kite. During the late War he was in Gen. Oku's Army at the head of the 3rd Div. and fought as far as the Battle of Mukden in which he was in the Central (Nozu's) Army; then transferred to the present post, and granted 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.
Add. Port Arthur.

OTA, *Minêsaburo*, Chief Secretary House of Peers, b. '61 in Fukuoka; finished Law, Imperial Miv. about '85.
Add. House of Peers, Tokyo.

OTAGIRI, *Masunosukê*, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank and Chief of its Branch in Shanghai, was b. '65; was sent by the Foreign Office to Tientsin in '86 to study Chinese, and subsequently till '06 when he entered the Bank, he was connected almost without interruption with consular service in China, ultimately rising to General-Consulship at Shanghai.

OTAGURO, *Jugoro*, who has charge of the Mitsui Shiba-ura Eng. Works, b. in Tokyo '67; grad. High Com. School '90 to be appointed for a while Man. Osaka Com. Museum; entered the Mitsui's service '94.
Add. Shiba-ura Eng. Works, T.

OTANI, *Kahei*, b. Dec. '44 in Ise; has raised himself to the present influential position from obscurity, having been for long a clerk at a foreign firm in Yokohama dealing in tea; set up a tea store at his own account number of years ago and is now the foremost tea exporter. Has taken great pains in maintaining the fame of Japanese tea in America in the face of aggressive measures taken by its Ceylon rival. Is the chairman of the Japan Tea Guild and President of the 74th Bank, Yokohama.
Add. Moto-hama-cho, Yokohama.

OTANI, *Kodzui*, Count (suc. '03), b. at Kyoto, Dec. '76; is the Lord Abbot of the Western Hongwan Temple, one of the two greatest Buddhist centres in Japan. Stayed long in Europe for prosecution of study, and started home '02 via the Central Asia, but was obliged to hurry home before he could carry out his programme on learning the death of his father. He married Princess Kadzuko (elder sister of the Crown Princess), 2nd daughter of the late Prince Kujo, Jan. '98, and with the Countess visited Saghalien and China on religious mission.
Add. Nishi-Hongwan-ji Kyoto.

OTANI, *Kokei*, Count, (cr. '96), b. July '51 at Kyoto; Lord Abbot of the greatest Buddhist centre in Japan, the East Hongwan Temple, for many years past a synonym of mismanagement, corruption and internal discord. The threat of bankruptcy was long hanging over the temple like the sword of Damocles, and quite recently even the princely residences and villas of the Lord Abbot were seized by a creditor. Fortunately things seem to have began to improve.

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Add. Higashi-Hongwanji, Kyo.

OTORI, *Keisuke*, Baron (cr. 1900), Privy Councillor, b. Feb. '33 in Harima; was one of the ablest generals on the Shogunate side, in the civil war of the Restoration; but had to surrender with the future Adm. Viscount Enomoto to the Imperial troops after having defended Hakodate and was imprisoned for two years. (See "Enomoto"). Then appointed an official of the then created Hokkaido Colonization Board; next a Secretary of the Public Works Dep't now no more; President of the Peers' School, etc.; was Minister at Seoul when war broke out between Japan and China; removed to the present post shortly later. Is the President of the Businessmen's Corporation, Tokyo.
Add. Torii-saka, Azabu, Tokyo.

OURA. *Kanetake*, Mem. House of Peers and ex-Minister of Communication, b. in Satsuma, May '50; Governor of Shimane-ken '63, afterward that of Yamaguchi, Kumamoto, Miyagi, &c.; Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police '98-'00 and '01-'03; appointed to the Ministrial post Sept. 1903; is one of the ablest lieutenants of Marshal Yamagata, and a leader of the Daido Club. He holds the Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.
Add. Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

OYAMA, *Iwao*, Marshal, Marquis, (cr. Count '84, gr. Marquis '95)' ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army, an ex-Chief of the General Staff; b. Oct. 42 in Satsuma, is a nephew of the great Saigo, and took some distinguishing part in the work of the Restoration; sent to Europe to study military tactics early in the era, and followed the Franco-Prussian war as attaché of the latter Army; had to experience bitterest pang in the Satsuma rebellion of '77 when his elder brother, as Governor of Kagoshima sided with the rebels and when he had to command a Brigade against his adoring uncle. He was promoted Lieut.-Gen. '78 and full General' 91, meanwhile surrounded by a staff brilliant young officers, undertaking a signal service in carrying our Army to the state of efficiency. On the occasion of the Japan-China War the General was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army which took Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei; Marshal '98 and Chief of the General Staff, which post he soon resigned "to make room for the young talent" and succeded by the late Viscount Gen. Kawakami, who may be said to have perfected the staff service to the present state of efficiency. His premature death obliged him, after the late Prince Komatsu filled the vacancy for a short while, to resume former post in the General Staff till the time of the outbreak of the late war in which he, with the help of his second in Command, Gen. Kodama, and staff of brilliant officers, did carry the Imperial armies to the pinnacle of fame. The Marquis bears the 2nd class of the Golden Kite and the Grand Order (''02) and for service in the late war he was granted 1st class Golden Kite and Collar of Crysanthemum. Bestowed Order of Merit by King Edward. Marchioness Oyama was one of the young ladies who were first despatched by the Government for study to U.S.A. in '71, and is a grad. of Vassar Col.

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Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

OYAMA, *Tsunasuke*, ex-Japanese Minister at Rome, b. '53 at Kagoshima; was at Legation Chancellor '78-'79 at Rome and Paris; promoted Secretary of the Legation at London '84; personal secretary to the Foreign Minister '86; transferred to Secretary of Legation at Paris '88; appointed Minister at the Hague '92, then at Vienna, and finally at Rome, '99 till '06.

OZAKI, *Saburo*, Baron, (cr. '96), Mem. House of Peers since '90, b. 42 in Kyoto-fu; held various posts at the Home Office and Cabinet, the last post he held being that of the Director of Legislative Bureau '90. Was a promoter of the Seoul-Fusan R'ly. His service rendered in connection with the Restoration was rewarded with Peerage.
Add. Azabu Roppongi, Tokyo.

OZAKI, *Yuki-o*, M.P., of unbroken record, Mayor of Tokyo, b. '59 in Miye-ken; studied at Keiogijuku and for a short while held post of jun. Secretary at Central Gov., leaving which he soon attracted public notice as one of those prominent politicians opposed to the clan Gov. and swore to introduce party politics. In '87 he was ordered to leave Tokyo by the coup d'etat; he utilized this opportunity for purpose of visiting England whence he returned home on the eve of the summoning of the 1st session of the Diet to sit in ever since. He was chief councillor of the Foreign Office '97, when the short-lived entente was concluded between the Matsukata Cabinet and the Progressives; was the Minister of Education in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet, but had to resign from a trivial cause but leading to his severing connection with Count Okuma's party with which he had been identified since its inception. He next joined Marquis Ito's new party and made its leader in the House but in '03 he resigned the Constitutionalists, so that he is now a free lance; elected Mayor of Tokyo the same year; in '05 married as second wife Miss Theordore Ozaki, daughter of Baron Ozaki by English lady.
Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

SAIONJI, *Kin-mochi*, Marquis, (cr. '84, formerly courtier), Premier and Leader of *Seiyukai*, b. Oct. '49 at Kyoto, young brother to Marquis Tokudaiji (Lord Chamberlain) and adopted as heir of the present house. Early attracted notice for precocious genius, having been allowed to take part when under 20 in the grave councils culminating in the rehabilitation of the Imperial authority. At 19 he was Commander-in-Chief of an Imperial Army; Gov. of Niigata for a few months in '68; and was dispatched abroad for study to France '69-'80. Brought home highly democratic notions that startled his seniors, issuing a democratic paper called "Oriental Liberty" with the late Mr. Nakaye and Mr. Matsuda, M.P. (Min. of Justice) which he had to discontinue in deference to the strong objection of senior Peers of conservative ideas. Then commenced his offical career, first as Vice-Senator '81; accompanied Marquis Ito to Europe and U.S.A. to investigate Parliamentary system '82; Senator '83; Minister to Austria '85; then moved to a similar post at Berlin '88; President of the Board of Decora-

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tion '91; Vice-Pres. Code Investigation Commission and Vice-Pres. House of Peers '93; Privy Councillor '94; held chair of Education in the 2nd Ito Cabinet '94-'96 temporarily acting as Min. of Foreign Affairs in consequence of the late Count Mutsu's illness; Min. of Education in the 3rd Ito Cabinet and was nominated President of the Privy Council on the death of Count Kuroda, and as President he had to occupy post of Prime Minister *ad interim* no less than three times during the interval between the resignation of one Ministry and the formation of another. When Marquis Ito with whom he orangized the *Seiyukai* had to enter the Privy Council July '03, the subject of the sketch exchanged post with him and became Leader of the *Seiyukai*. On the fall of the Katsura Ministry on account of public discontent about terms of the peace, the retiring Premier recommended the Marquis as his successor and he was installed in the chair Jan. '06. His younger brother is the head of great Sumitomo family by whom he was adopted.
Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

SAITO, *Minoru*, Vice-Admiral, Minister of the Navy, b. '58 in Iwate-ken; entered the Naval Academy; Sub.-Lieut. '82; was Naval attaché to the Japanese Legation at Washington '84-'86 to be attached to the Naval Staff Board as Lieutenant; Staff officer of the Standing Squadron '90 to be attached again soon after to the said Board; acting Com. of Takao '92. At the outbreak of the Japan-China War he held post of naval aide-de-camp to His Majesty; transferred to be Vice-Commander of the cruiser Izumi and then to Chief Staff Officer in charge of the Standing Squadron, and was rewarded with 4th class Golden Kite for his servicee in the war: undertook as second in command the task of bringing home from England the battleship Fuji '96. Lieut.-Commander '97, and Captain '98 in command first of Akitsushima on which he cruised to Manila the same year and next of Itsukushima. Appointed the same year Vice-Minister of the Navy under Adm. Baron Yamamoto; Rear-Adm. 1900; and Vice-Adm. '04; recommended as his successor when the Baron left the chair. Granted 2nd class of Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in connection with the late War.
Add. Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

SAITO, *Momotaro*, Auditor to the Imp. Household Treasury, b. '53 in Tokyo, and early entered the service of the Imperial Court in which he was steadily promoted till he rose to the present honorable post. He frequently travelled abroad on a suite of one or another Imperial Prince, the last occasion being the Wedding Ceremony of the Crown Prince of Germany when he was on the suite of T.H. Prince and Princess Arisugawa.
Add. Omote-cho, Ak., T.

SAKAKI, *Junjiro*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, and Dir. and Prop. of Sakaki Hospital for Women's Diseases near Shokonsha, Kudan, b. in Tokyo '59, grad. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., then studied his speciality at Berlin whence he returned about ten years ago, and soon founded the pre-

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sent hospital which is one of the most flourishing establishments of the kind in the city.
Add. Samban-cho, Tokyo.

SAKATANI, *Yoshiro*, Hogaku-hakushi, Minister of Finance, b. Jan. '63, son of a celebrated scholar in Chinese. Grad. the Gov. Univ., Tokyo and entered the Dep't of Finance '87, with which he is connected without a break, having been successively Councillor, Accountant, Director of Accountant Bureau, Vice-Min· '01 and lastly the present post '06.
Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

SAKUMA, *Samata*, General, Viscount, (cr. '95), b. in Choshu, '44; took part in the Civil War of the Restoration; Lieut. '72; Major-Gen. '81; Lieut.-Gen. '86 and Comander of the 2nd Division (Sendai); appointed Military Commander of the Districts of Occupation in the Japan-China War; promoted full General '98 and at present holds the post of Gov.-Gen. of Formosa.
Add. Taihoku, Formosa.

SAMEJIMA, *Kazunori*, Adm. (ret.), 3rd order of the Golden Kite, b. '44 in Kagoshima, was Sub.-Liut. of the Navy '72 and steadily promoted, he was Vice-Adm. '97 and full Adm. '05, commanded a squadron in the time of the Japan-China War, and filled the post of Commander of Sasebo Admiralty before he was placed on the retired list early this year. Granted 2nd class Golden Kite.

SAMEJIMA, *Takenosuke*, Mem. House of Peers and Aud. Bank of Japan, b. '48 in Kagoshima, studied in U.S.A. while young and was appointed a teacher at the Foreign Language School on his return home, was appointed clerk in the Foreign Office about '82, then Per. Sec. to the Minister, next to Marquis Ito as Premier, and repeatedly held post of Chief Sec. to the Cabinet formed by his chief.
Add. Kogai-cho, Az., T.

SANEYOSHI, *Yasuzumi*, Baron, Dr. Igaku-hakushi, Surgeon-Gen. and Dir. Medical Bureau of the Navy, b. '48 in Kagoshima, entered the Col. Med. Imp. Univ. 69; Lieut.-Surgeon of the Navy '74, studied Med. in England for several years, was steadily promoted after resumption of duty in the Navy till we find him occupying the highest post of Surgeon-Gen. '92, to be appointed Dir. Medical Bureau as additional post. He was created a Peer with the patent of Baron 97, and as granted 2nd class Golden Kite Great Cordon of Rising Sun.

SASAKI, *Takayuki*, Count, (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. '30 in Tosa, and took an active part in the work of the Restoration. He has, however, consistently kept aloof from active polities since that time, and has been chiefly connected with the Imperial Court and affairs of public edution. Has charge of the bringing up of two of the Emperor's daughters, Princesses Tsune and Kane.
Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

SASAKI, *Toyo*, Dr., one of the highest authorities in internal diseases, b. '39 in Tokyo, and succeeded to the family profession, being one of the pioneer doctors of the Western school. Keeps his own hospital styled Tō-un-do.

SASAKI, *Masakichi*, Dr. Igaku-hakushi, eldest son of the above. b. '56, grad. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., '78, further studied in

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Germany '79-'83 to be appointed on his return Prof. at his alma mater, was appointed Dean of the Col. of Med. but he soon resigned the post to devote himself to practice.
Add Surugadai, Tokyo.

SATO, *Aimaro*, Minister Resident to Holland, b. '57 at Hirosaki; grad. an American univ. '81 and appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office the same year; Legation Sec. unattached '81 and Chief of the Telegraph Section; Sec. to the Legation at Washington '87; transferred to London '91; recalled home and appointed Chief of Telegraph and Translation Sections '93; 1st Sec. to the Legation at Paris '96 and next at Berlin; Min. Res '00 accredited to Mexico; recalled home '02 to be relieved of the post and ordered to attend duty at the head office; had charge of the special correspondence business during the late War and was on the suite of the Peace Plenip. at Portsmouth '05.
Add. Omote-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

SATO, *Shosuke*, Ph. D., Pres. Sapporo Agricultural Col., b. '55 in Hanamaki, Rikuchu; grad. the then existing Foreign Language School '76; grad. the Sapporo Agr. Col. '80; further studied agral economy at Johns Hopkins' and Germany '82-86, and was appointed Professor of the Sapporo Col. on returning home; President '94.
Add, Sapporo Agr. Col.

SATO, *Susumu*, Dr., Igaku-hakushi, b. '45; studied medicine in Germany, and was the Presiding Surgeon of the Hiroshima Military Hospital at the time of the Japan-China War and undertook the operation on Li Hung-chang when the late Chinese statesman was shot by a fanatic while staying at Shimonoseki as Peace Envoy. The Dr. supervised the Hiroshima Mil. Hospital in the late War. He holds 2nd class Rising Sun
Add. Ochano-mizu, Tokyo.

SATSUMA, *Jihei*, a millioraire linen draper in Tokyo who sprang from obscurity, b. '30 in Omi of a farmer's family; articled apprentice till about '64 to the Chojiya, one of the biggest linen draper in Tokyo; then started present business on his own account; was threatened with bankruptcy '75 owing to a sudden fall of shirtings and other cotton goods but the recovery of the market soon afterward saved him from ruin, since when he has steadily risen in prosperity through his unusual diligence and strict integrity.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

SAWAYANAGI, *Masataro*, Vice-Minister of Education, b. '66 in Nagano-ken; graduated Literature College of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; Secretary of the Dep't of Education '90, to combine post of Personary Secretary to the Minister the following year; Dir. of the Hongwan-ji Middle School '93-'95; next that of Gumma Middle School; promoted to be Dir. of the 2nd (Sendai) High School '97, transferred to post of Director of the 1st (Tokyo) High School, then to be Dir. of the Ordinary Education Bureau; next Director of the Tokyo Higher Normal School and attended the World's Oriental Conference held at Berlin '02. He proceeded to London Apr. '06 to deliver a course of lectures on Japanese Education at the London University, but had to return home in a hurry before commencing the lectures in order to take up the

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post of Vice-Minister.
Add. Omote-cho, Koi., T.

SENGE, *Takatomi*, Baron, (cr. '84), Governor of Tokyo-fu, Member of the House of Peers, b. '45 of an ancient family who hereditarily acted as Grand Custodian to the Great Sharine of Izumo; appointed Director of the Ord. Education Bureau '92; Gov. of Saitama '94, that of Shizuoka '97, and lastly the present post '98; was granted Barony in the year '90 in consideration of the honorable position the family occupied from ancient time, being considered as almost rivalling the Imperial House in respect of hoary antiquity.
Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

SENGOKU, *Mitsugu*, Pres. Kyushu R'ly, b. in Tajima '57; a pioneer grad. of Engineering '79, Tokyo Imp. Univ., was long connected with the Gov. Rly.'s as its sectional chief; Pres. of the Kyushu R'ly since '00.
Add. Kyushu R'ly Office, Moji.

SEWAKI, *Toshio*, Dr., L.R.C.P. and M. R. C. S. St. Thomas Hospital College, England; b. '64 in Kagoshima; finished the Medical School at Osaka, '85; further prosecuted studies at St. Thomas Hospital and Brompton '86 -'90, returning home in '90, and was at once attached to the Tokyo Charity Hospital and with following year was made chief doctor of the Tokyo Hospital.
Add. Takanawa, Shiba.

SHAKU, *Sōen*, chief abbot of the Enkaku Temple, Kamakura; crossed over to San Francisco '05 at the invitation of the Russel family there to whom he preached Buddhism, and returned home late in '06 after having travelled through Europe.
Add. Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

SHAKU, *Unshō*, b. in '27 in Shimane-ken; chief abbot of the Mejiro Temple, Tokyo; is reputed as one of the most learned priests of the time.
Add. Mejiro, Tokyo.

SHIBA, brothers. *Shiro*, elder of the two, b. at Aizu '52; studied in America, and '86 was appointed Personal Secretary to the Minister of Agr. and Com. of the time (V't Tani) with whom he travelled through Europe and America on official business; resigned office next year with his chief and published a political novel written in fine Chinese, and which had a great vogue; was arrested on the charge of complicity in the Korean Queen assassination, to be acquitted on examination; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet. He has frequently sat in the House as mem. (Prog.) from his native district, and has lately joined the Daido Club, organized by Count Katsura and others.
Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

SHIBA, *Goro*, Col. (Art.), Mil. attaché, Japanese Emb., at London (app'ted '06), b. '58 in Aizu, 5th son of a retainer of the clan, entered the Mil. Prep. School '73, Cadet School '77, Sub-Lieut. '79, was an attaché to the Legation at London, and that at Peking, and took distinguished part as Major (Art.) in the Japan-China War for which he was rewarded with 4th order of the Golden Kite. But it was during the memorable siege of the foreign dip. corps at Peking by the Boxers '00 that his name began to be widely celebrated throughout the world for valor

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and strategic ability, and this deed gained him decorations from all the Powers that were involved in that tragedy and also the medal for humanitarian service issued by the Pope of Rome. Rewarded with 2nd class Golden Kite for his service in the late war.

SHIBATA, *Kamon*, Mem. House of Peers, b. '61 in Yamaguchi; grad. Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; appointed Councillor Home Office '86, Secretary of the Cabinet '89; Dir. Local Adm. Bureau, Home Office '95; Chief Sec. of the Cabinet in the Katsura Ministry which resigned with change of the Cabinet.
Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

SHIBAYAMA, *Yahachi*, Adm. (ret.), b. '50 in Kagoshima, Sub-Lieut. of the Navy '74, Rear-Adm. and Com. Sasebo Adm. at the time of the Japan-China War and was rewarded for his service with 3rd class Golden Kite; Vice-Adm. '97 and was Com. of Kure Adm. during the late war; transferred to Com. of Port Authur '05, raised to full Adm. '06 and placed on retired list. He was granted 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the late war. Story goes that he was to command the fleet if Togo died, and Shibayama's case supplies another illustration of how one's fortune is controlled by his star.

SHIBUSAWA, *Yei-ichi*, Baron, (cr. 1900), b. '40 in Saitama-ken; is a Nestor of our business circles. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Europe '67-'68 in company of a Tokugawa Prince; appointed a high official in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it '73 with the then Vice-Minister of the Dep't (now Count Inouye) in consequence of his opposition to the policy of the Minister. From that time to this day the subject of this sketch consistently kept aloof from Gov. service though very frequently the chair of Finance has been offered to him. Founded the 1st Bank, pioneer of national banks in '73; was the chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till Spring of '05 when he resigned on account of ill-health; shares equally with the late Mr. Jiro Yano the honour of having carried business education to the present state of prosperity. Also took part in city administration. Before he fell seriously ill some three years ago he had been connected as president or member of the Board of Directors with a large number of business establishments; but he has declined most of them. However with the revived activity of business enterprises after peace his name is associated with the promotion of a large number of companies. He frequently travelled over to Korea where his bank enjoys a great credit and acts as banker to the Korean Court and Government. His elevation to Peerage was in consideration of immense service he had rendered in the cause of public well-being. Travelled through America and Europe '02. His daughter is wife of the present Min. of Finance.
Add. Kabuto-che, Nih., Tokyo.

SHIGA, *Shigetaka*, ex-M.P., journalist, traveller, author, and Prof. Waseda Univ., b. '63 in Okazaki, grad. Sapporo Agri. Col. '84, was

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once a school teacher and then visited the South Seas '86 on board a Naval training ship and by his "Affairs in the South Seas" written soon after his return he acquired a wide reputation for charming style, joined the Progressives '95 and was appointed Dir. Forestry Bureau '97, Chief Councillor Foreign Office '98, but left the Progressives '00 and joined Marquis Ito's party. He was one of the few civilians who were allowed to join the Port Arthur investing army in the late war, and was on the Saghalien delimitation commission. Has written a number of works, chiefly geographical.
Add. Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

SHIGENO, *An-yeki*, Bungaku-hakushi, Mem. House of Peers, b. '27 in Satsuma; held for a long while a chair in the Col. of Lit. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and is one of the veteran scholars in Chinese classics and also a historian. Has attended as Japanese delegate the World conference of National Academies held in Vienna '07.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

SHIMADA, *Saburo*, M.P. of unbroken record, edi. and prop. of the *Mainichi*, b. '52 in Tokyo; connected with a daily journal published in Tokyo '74 and for some years after he held a post of Secretary in the Dep't of Edu., which he resigned '81 when Count Okuma left the Government; was long one of the ablest lieutenants of the Count and a prominent member of his party, but afterward he severed connection with it and has ever been in the House of which he was for a while Vice-President. He is one of the most fluent speakers among contemporary publicists. Wrote several works of historical interest, notably "How Japan was opened to Foreign Intercourse."
Add. Naka-rokuban-cho, Koj.,T.

SHIMAJI, *Mokurai*, one of the noted Buddhist priests, b. '37 in Suwo; took active part in the early part of His Majesty's reign in reforming the system of the *Shinshu* sect to whish he belongs, visited Europe in '71 and the following year on his way home the Bud. districts of India; recently removed to Iwate as abbot of a temple.
Add. Morioka, Iwate-ken.

SHIMODA, *Utako*, Mad., enjoys the reputation of being a Marquis Ito in female circles, being one of the foremost blue-stockings and educationalist, besides occupying the highest post in Gov. service of all the women in Japan. She was b. '55, a daughter of an educational inspector of the fief of Iwamura, Mino, and studied poetry under the then celebrated Hatta Tomonori, was appointed a Court maid of honor when about 16 years old, and again after the death of her husband, fencing-master of the same fief to whom she had been betrothed and who died in '80 after the matrimonial life of four years. Her great ability in composing sonnets having drawn the attention of Her Majesty and it was at her suggestion that her original personal name was changed to the present one which means "Sonnets." On the founding of the Peerage Girls' School she was appointed an instructor, subsequently combining the executive duty of Lady Steward of the school, and now Head of the female department of the Nobles School to which the Girls' School

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was united in '06. Founded a private female school about ten years ago. She visited Europe '93-'95 and is perhaps the only Japanese lady who was received by the Queen of England in audience wearing Japanese costume. Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

SHIMAMURA, *Hayao*, Pres. Naval Staff Col. and chief staff to Adm. Togo during the late War; b. in Kochi '58; entered the Naval Academy '74; Midshipman '81; sent abroad for study in England and Italy '88-'90, and on returning home was made Lieutenant; was staff officer on board the flag-ship Matsushima in the Japan-China War and was slightly wounded in the left leg in the battle of Yellow Sea, Commander soon after and attached to the Naval Board; granted 4th class Golden Kite and Single Ray of Rising Sun for his service in the War; Prof. at the Naval Staff Col. '96 and in the same year attached to the Japanese Legation at Rome; Senior Commander '97; attached to the Naval Board on returning home the same year; Capt. '99; was Commander of *Suma* and Chief Staff of the Standing Squadron in the Boxer Trouble '00 and was granted 3rd class Golden Kite and Rising Sun for the service; attached to the Naval Board and also Prof. at the Col. on returning home; singled out by Adm. Togo as his chief staff officer when he was appointed Commander of the fleet on the eve of the outbreak of the late War; transferred to the present post '06; was granted 2nd class Golden Kite and Double Rays of Rising Sun for his service in the late War. Has been ordered to attend the Hague Peace Conference held '07. Add. Naval Staff Col., Tokyo.

SHIMOSE, *Masachika*, Kogaku-hakushi inventor of Shimose powder, b. '59 at Hiroshima; grad. the now defunct Im. Col. of Engineering '84; connected with the Printing Bureau '84 to '87 and took charge of the work of manufacturing printing ink and pigments; transferred to the Naval Arsenal '87 where he supervised till '00 the ammunition dep't. Meanwhile he had completed his prolonged investigation in explosives and his new compound was adopted in June '93 by the Navy which gave it the name of Shimose powder. His service was rewarded with grant of decoration and a sum of money. In June '99 the Shimose Powder Factory was established at Akabane and he was appointed to take charge of it, and this post he continues to hold. The following year he was granted another decoration. He was frequently appointed a Commissioner of Domestic Exhibition. Mr. Shimose's explosive has proved, employed for the first time in actual fighting in the late War, a terrible destructive agency far more terrible than any similar compound previously known in the world, so that for the complete success of her arms Japan owes to the inventor almost as much for the commanding genius of Marshal Oyama and supreme strategy of Adm. Togo. Has been rewarded with Middle Cordon Rising Sun and grant of annuity.
Add. Hakusan-goten, Koj., T.

SIMLA, *Gentaro*, Vice-President of the Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. '68 in Yamanashi-ken; grad. law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. with honor; appointed Councillor of Agr. and Com.; raised

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to Dir. of Industrial Bureau of the Dep't which he resigned '98; appointed to the present post '02.
Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koi., T.

SHIRANI, *Takêshi*, Dir. Ordinary Education Bureau, b. '63 in Fukuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., 90; appointed at the Home Office in which he held post Councillor, Section Chief and finally Dir. of Shinto Affairs Bureau '02, also serving for some years at the Hokkaido Office, and also at the Edu. Dep't. Transferred to Gov. of Tochigi '03 and appointed to the present post '06.
Add. Tsurumaki-cho, Waseda, T.

SHIBAYAMA, *Shosai*, Master makiye artist, Grand Prize recipient at Paris and St. Louis, ex-Prof. Fine Art Academy; b. '53 in Tokyo; first studied inlaying but subsequently took to makiye; was ordered '87 to make makiye-frame for mirror in the Empress' chamber; organized the Japan Lacquer Art Society with some others '90, and was appointed Prof. of the Academy the followoing year, resigning the post '01. He is specially famous for "level polish makiye," and has frequently received orders from the Imperial Court.
Add. Kobikiche, 1, Kyo., T.

SHODA, *Heigoro*, b. '45 in Oita-ken; was one of the most trusted confidants of the late Mr. Fukuzawa, Japan's greatest educationalist, and one of his assist. teachers in the inception stage of his famous institution, Keiogijiku. Then entered the Mitsubishi firm, soon after its inception and has perhaps done than any other employe in carrying the establishment to the present state of prosperity; has charge of the Nagasaki Dockyard owned by the Mitsubishi firm for long while.
Add. Hayashi-cho, Koi., T.

SODA, *Kinsaku*, one of the prominent merchants of Yokohama, b. '50 in Kozuke, laid the basis of his present wealth through transactions in raw silk early in the era; founded his family bank, Soda Bank, in '96 and has rendered valuable services in all matters of public interests in that city.
Add. Soda Bank, Yokohama.

SOGA, *Sukenori*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount (cr. '84), ex-President of the lately nationalized Nippon Railway Co., and Mem. House of Peers since '91. He was b. '43 in Saga-ken; entered early the Imp. Army; took distinguished part as Commander of brigade on the occasion of civil war of '77; was subsequently a Divisional Commander at various places; held for a while the post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff; retired from active service about '87; was once chief military tutor and aide-de-camp of the Crown Prince. He is one of the strongest members in the Upper House.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

SONE, *Arasuke*, Baron, (cr. 1902), Member of the Privy Council, Chief of Horse Affairs Bureau, ex-Minister of Finance, b. '49 in Choshu; was despatched to France to study military tactics '72-'77, but soon left Army and entered the civil service; Councillor of the Legislative Bureau and held other posts '81-'90; chief secretary of the Lower House '90, and M.P. for Yamaguchi '92 when he was elected Vice-President of the House, reentered the Gov. service and represented Japan at Paris '93-'97; accepted the portfolio of

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Justice '98 in the 3rd Ito Cabinet; Minister of Agr. and Com. '98-'00 in the Yamagata Cabinet. The chairs occupied by him in the last Ministry may be seen from the Ministerial schedule shown elsewhere. His zeal in the question of horse improvement induced him to accept the present post in the Bureau which was created in '06. Was granted the Grand Cordon of Rising Sun in connection with the late War.
Add. Sakurada-cho, Az., T.

SONODA, *Kokichi*, Banker, President of *Dai Jugo Ginko* (15th Bank), b. Jan. '48 in Satsuma, and adopted into the family; entered the Kaisei Gakko (forerunner of present Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '69 first as student, then appointed Assist.; removed to the Foreign Office as clerk '71; dispatched to England '74 as Jap. Exhibition Commissioner and subsequently appointed attache to the Legation; personal Secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Inouye) '79; Jap. Consul in London '82 and was allowed to attend the Bank of England as apprentice for about six months; elected President of the Yokohama Specie Bank '90 then verging toward ruin owing to adverse condition of exchange; dispatched to London to bring home the indemnity from China '96-'97; transferred to the present post '99. His first wife, daughter of adopted father, died in '75, and he married third daughter of Mr. Tominaga in '80.
Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

SONODA, *Yasukata*, Baron, (cr. '97), ex-Governor of Hokkaido, Mem. House of Peers, b. '50 in Satsuma. Was long connected with the Police affairs, having held the post Police-Gen. of Tokyo twice; was relieved of the last post in Dec. '06.
Add. Shinmachi, Akasaka, T.

SOYEDA, *Juichi*, Hogaku-hakushi, Pres. Industrial Bank of Japan, b. '63 in Fukuoka-ken; reputed as a prodigy of genius when a child on account of his precocious talent; grad. the course of Pol. Economy of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84; further prosecuted his studies at Cambridge, England and Heidelberg, and appointed a Councillor of the Treasury on his return home '87. He was promoted from one higher post to another in the same office till he filled the Vice-Ministership, at the time of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet '98. On the fall of this Cabinet he retired from the Gov. service; appointed President of the Formosan Bank June '99 when that bank was inaugurated; removed to the chairman of the Organization Com. of the Japan Industrial Bank and appointed its President on its being formally started '02. He took active part in the monetary reform work, and in the recent introduction of foreign capital.
Add. Suido-bata, Koi. T.

SUENOBU, *Dosei*, Pres. Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., Dir. Meiji Fire Ins. Co. and of several other important concerns, b. '55 in Kochi and was among the first batch of graduates of the Imp. (now Tokyo) Univ., and has ever since devoted himself to business.
Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

SUFU, *Kimihira*, Governor of Kanagawa-ken, Mem. House of Peers, b. '48 in Choshu; Secretary of Justice Dep't '76; promoted to one higher post to other till in time he was appointed Chief Secretary of the

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Cabinet; he was appointed Councillor to the Legation, Italy '87 and after returning home he was appointed Gov. Hyogo-ken and afterward to the present post.
Add. Kanagawa-Kencho, Yo'ma.

SUGI, *Kyoji*, Hogaku-hakushi, b. '28 at Nagasaki, is one of the earliest statisticians of Japan. Left Gov. service '83 and has since devoted himself to his special study.

SUGI, *Magoshichiro*, Viscount, (cr. '87), Privy Councillor, b. '35 in Choshu; took active part in the work of the Restoration, but has subsequently pursued a quieter career generally connceted with the Imperial Court; Lord Steward of late Empress Dowager's Household; then the Treasurer of the Imp. Household; appointed Privy Councillor '97.
Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., T.

SUGIMURA, *Toraichi*, Minister Plen. at Mexico, b. '57 at Kanazawa; took service at Justice Dep't '75; removed to the Foreign Office '85; Secretary of the Legation at Rome '87; removed to Paris '91; to St. Petersburg '92; to Vienna '94-99; again to St. Petersburg '98-02; finally promoted to Minister to Mexico.

SUGITA, *Tei-ichi* Pres. House of Rep. and M.P. of unbroken records, leader of *Seiyukai*, b. '51 in Fukui-ken; is one of the dwindling class of old Liberals who struggled for the cause of freedom by sacrificing personal interest and comfort; appointed Gov. of Hokkaido in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet '98; elected Vice-President of the House '02-'03; President Jan. '06.
Add. Honmura-cho, Az., T.

SUMITOMO, *Kichizaemon*, b. '64 at Kyoto, represents one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan; is a younger brother of Marquises Tokudaiji and Saionji, and adopted by the family; once sat in the House of Peers as representative for the highest tax payers of Osaka. The family runs the Sumitomo Bank (Cap. *Y.* 1,000,000 and Res. *Y.* 2,500,000), copper mining and smelting, and also colliery.
Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

SUYEMATSU, *Kencho*, Baron, (cr. '95), Bungaku-hakushi, Privy Councillor, b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; started public career as writer on the staff of the *Nichi Nichi;* attracted Marquis Ito's notice for his uncommon qualities, and got appointed Chancelior of the Legation at London, where he turned his leisure fully to advantage by attending lectures; obtained leave to study at Cambridge; M.P. from his district '90-'95; Director of the Legislative Bureau '92-'96. During the Japan-China War he was sent to Seoul on some important diplomatic mission which procured for him the patent of Barony; Minister of Communication in the Ito Cabinet '98; Minister for the Interior '00-'01 in the *Seiyukai* Ministry: was sent to England soon after the outbreak of the late hostilities and till his dep. for home Jan. '06 he had worked hard to advocate cause of Japan by contributing articles to several European journals, subsequently published in book form as "Risen Sun Empire;" also wrote "Japanese Fantasies." Appointed Privy Councillor Feb. '06. Is a son-in-law of Marquis Ito whose eldest daughter is Baroness Suyematsu. Was awarded for his services during the late

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War with Grand Cordon Rising Sun.
Add. Shiba Nishikubo, Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Tozaburo*, M.P., b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; has attained the present position from obscurity through sheer diligence and perseverance; made himself famous of late for his inventive ingenities, having invented a candy manufacturing machine, lemonade manuf'ing process, sugar refining machine, etc. Started a sugar refinery in '95 which is now one of the best paying concerns in Tokyo; heads the list of inventors of Japan as to number of patents he holding about forty. Was returned form Shizuoka to the House '03.
Add. Nippon Seito Co. Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Chokichi*, Art Commissioner to the Imperial Household and a master metal-caster, b. '48 in Saitama, nephew of a celebrated caster in the early days of this era and under whom he learned the art; had to struggle hard against adversity till about '76 when he was engaged to superintend bronze ware work of the Kiritsu Kosho Kaisha, an art objects exporting firm started by Mr. Shioda and others and no longer existing; has won high class prizes at all the foreign and domestic exhibitions during these 30 years. The big incense burner with peacocks for which he won gold-medal at Paris Fair '78 is now kept at the British museum.
Add Akashi-cho, Kyo., Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Iyubi*, Barrister, b. in Kambe, Isê, '54; first studied at Keiogijuku and next at the Imp. Univ., grad. '81 Law in the latter; connected with the Peers' School till '85; transferred to the Foreign Office and was Consul in Korea and Hongkong. Resigned '89 and opened law office in Tokyo, also connected with business. Joined the Liberals, was returned from his native place in the 7th and 8th general elections, and held post of Vice-Min. of Home Office at the time of the Okuma-Itagaki coalition Cabinet.
Add. Kaga-cho, Kyobashi, T.

SUZUKI, *Samaya*, Gen. Man. of the Sumitomo family, Osaka, b. in Kanazawa '62; grad. Law Imp. University '87; was a Councillor of the Dep't. of Agri. and Com. on graduation; then removed to a post of secretary in several Local offices, lastly at Osaka, to resign the post and to enter the present service about 15 years ago.
Add. Sumitomo, Osaka.

TAJIRI, *Inajiro*, Baron, (cr. '96), Hogaku-hakushi, Chief of the Board of Audit, b. at Kyoto, June '50; grad. Yale Univ., U.S.A. in '79; Councillor of the Finance Dep't '81; afterwards Dir. of Loan and other Bureau; twice Vice-Minister of Finance '92-'97 and '98-1901 and then transferred to the present post. He is teaching political economy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and other institutions, and enjoy as great a reputation as a scientist as he is as an executive officer; has written several works on political economy.
Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koi., T.

TAKAGI, *Kenkwan*, Baron, (cr. '05), Igaku-hakushi, D.S. hon. (Columbia and Penn.), L.L.D. (Durham Eng.), Mem. House of Peers since '92, b. in Satsuma, '49; studied medicine in England, and was connected with the Naval Surgery from

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which he retired '92 after having held the post of Surgeon-General. It was during his tenure of office that he adopted barley-rice mixed ration in place of rice alone for fleet as a preventive against the leg dropsy, which had prevailed extensively among men and officers of the fleet, and succeeded in putting a stop to this annoying disease. On retiring from the service he, with the help of persons charitably disposed, organized the Tokyo Charity Hospital, one of the most perfectly arranged medical institutions in Japan; opened several years ago the Tokyo Hospital as his own private enterprise. Visited England and U.S.A. '05-'06.
Add. Nishikonya-cho, Ky., T.

TAKAGI, *Toyozo*, Hogaku-hakushi, Mem. House of Peers, lawyer, b. '52 in Tamba; connected with the Bench till '98, holding the post of Vice-Minister of Justice at that time; since that time he is practising law in Tokyo.
Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

TAKAGI, *Saburo*, Pres. of the Doshin Kaisha (pioneer silk exp. firm in Yokohama), b. '41 at Yedo, second son of a *samurai* of Shonai clan; studied navigation at the Shogunate Naval Training School; entered in '67 school at New Brunswick and finished the grammar school course '71, was appointed that year a post of cashier at the newly established Japanese Legation in U.S.A.; a clerk of the Legation '82; Vice-Consul at San Francisco '74-'76; Consul at New York '75-'80 when he resigned to start with some others the Doshin Kaisha with which he has since been connected.
Add. Doshin Kaisha, Yo'ma.

TAKAHASHI, *Korekiyo*, Pres. Yokohama Specie Bank and Vice-Gov. of the Bank of Japan b. '54 in Tokyo, son of a painter and adopted by a *samurai* of Sendai; sent to America for study '67; was for several months treated as a slave through the treachery of his knavish American "guardian"; returned home the following year and got a lucrative post at one place and another owing to his knowledge of English; appointed an official of the Dep't Agr. and Com. '81; ultimately rising to Dir. Patent Bureau, but this post he had to abandon owing to the notorious fraud of a "gold mine" in Peru, he and his friends who formed a company to exploit, having been victimized by a German swindler. Soon he found a post in the Bank of Japan; promoted a Director having charge of the western section of Japan; removed to the Yokohama Specie Bank '95 to be elected Vice-Pres. '97; elected Vice-Gov. Bank of Japan, to return. as President, once more to the Specie Bank '06, retaining the former post. He was financial Agent for raising foreign loans in England and America, and was dispatched abroad twice on the important mission '04-'06.
Add. Yokohama Specie Bank.

TAKAHASHI, *Sakuye*, Hogaku-hakushi, b. '65 in Nagano-ken; grad. Politics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; legal adviser to Adm. Ito, Commander of the Combined Squadrons, at the time of the Japan-China War; proceeded to England to study International Law '97-'01; Prof. at his alma mater since his return home; wrote several works bearing on international law,

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and is one of the "7 University's Jingoes" who first sounded the toscin of war in the late hostilities.
Add. The Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

TAKAHASHI, *Shinkichi*, President of the Hypothec Bank of Japan, Mem. House of Peers, b. '47 in Satsuma; a secretary of the Treasury '74; afterward appointed Customs Chief at Nagasaki, Kobe, Osaka, etc: transferred to the Consular service and appointed Consul at New York; recalled to be given the post of a Bureau Director in the Dep't of Agr. and Com; left Gov. service and held post of President of the Kyushu Rly. on its inauguration; transferred to the present post 1900.
Add. Fujimi-cho, Az., T.

TAKAHIRA, *Kogoro*, Amb. to Rome, b. '54 in Iwate-ken; began his career as official of the former Public Works Dep't, to be transferred to For. Office as translator '76; Legation Secretary at Washington '81; removed to Seoul '84; Consul to Shanghai '87; Secretary at the Head Office '90; Consul-Gen. at New York '91; Minister Resident at the Hague '92; Envoy Extr. and Min. Plenip. accredited to the court of Rome '94, to be transferred to Vienna shortly after; appointed Vice-Minister under Viscount Aoki '99; and the following year appointed Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. at Washington where he was Peace Plenipotentiary; relieved of the post in '05, and has been nominated Mem. of the House of Peers, which he resined on the appointment to the present post Feb. '07.

TAKAKUSU, *Junjiro*, M.A. (Oxf.). Pre. of Foreign Language School and Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. in Bingo 65; was connected with Buddhism while young; entered Oxford '88 and studied Sunskrit, further studying in Germany, to return home '97 and appointed Prof. at the Tokyo Univ.; Per. Secretary to Min. of Communication (Baron Suyematsu) and transferred to the present post. Has translated several Sanskrit and Pali works. Stayed in London under the Baron during the late war.
Add. Naka Rokuban-cho, Koj.,

TAKAMATSU, *Toyokichi*, Kogakuhakushi, b. at Tokyo, '52; studied chemistry in England and Germany '79-'84; held long a chair at the Col. of Eng. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. combining post of Patent Comptroller; since '03 is Manag. Dir. of the Tokyo Gas Works.
Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

TAKAMINE, *Jokichi*, Dr. inventor of Taka Diastase," "Adorenalin" and other panted medicine, was b. in '53 in Kaga; completed Applied Chemistry at the former Engineering Col., to be sent to England to prosecute further studies, returning home '81 to be appointed chemist to Dep't of Agri.. and Com. where he did much to improve sakê brewing and indigo making. Attended the Worlds' Fair at New Orleans in '84 as Japanese Commissioner, and since then he has settled in U.S.A. where he married a daughter of a well-known druggist in Chicago and a relative of Henry George. He invented a powerful alcoholic ferment; established the Takaminê Ferment Co. in Chicago.

TAKAMURA, *Ko-un*, master-artist in wood and ivoy carving, Prof. of Gov. Fine Art Academy, b. '52 in Tokyo; studied under Takamura To-un, a celebrated

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Buddhist image carver in Tokyo who died '79; undertook wood-model for the bronze images of Nanko erected in front of the Imp. Palace and of the elder Saigo at Uyeno Park. Won Gold medal at the Paris Fair 1900 and has frequently been honored to carve in presence of Their Majesties. Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household.
Add. Sendagi Hg., T.

TAKASAKI, *Chika-aki*, Gov. of Osaka, b. '53 in Kagoshima and was one of those who were roughly treated as spies by the Kagoshima rebels in '77 and narrowly escaped death. Subsequently served as Chief Police Inspector at various districts, then Provincial Governor at Ibaragi, Nagano, Okayama, etc.; also Bureau Director at the Home Office. Granted the Grand Cordon of Rising Sun in connection with the War.
Add. Osaka-fucho, Osaka.

TAKASAKI, *Masakaze*, Baron, Privy Councillor, b. '36 in Satsuma; took some active part in the work of the Restoration, and was despatched early in the era to Europe to investigate some state affairs; subsequently connected with the Imperial Household chiefly on account of his eminence in Japanese poetry, he occupying the post of chief of the Poetry Section in the Court in addition to that of a Privy Councillor; lost son and heir, Lieutenant of the Navy, at Port Arthur.
Add. Ichibei-cho, Az., T.

TAKASHIMA, *Kaemon*, one of the new-made millionaires, b. '32 at Tokyo; and carried out import business early in the era and had the misfortune of being thrown into prison on the charge of having transacted with foreigners without permission; utilized the lonely hours for the investigation of the Japanese art of divination of which he is regarded as the best master living; resumed business on being released; reclaimed several hundreds of acres of land between Yokohama and of land between Yokohama and Kanazawa, that part of land sea-ward from the Gov. Rly. line and bearing the name "Takashima Street" and which reclaimed land he presented to the Gov.; one of the founders of the Yokohama Gass Works, and once held the chair of President of the Hokkaido Tanko Rly. and other business concerns.
Add. Aoki-cho, Yokohama.

TAKASHIMA, *Tomonosuke*, Viscount, (cr. '84), Lieut-Gen. (retried), Privy Councillor b. in Satsuma, '44; Colonel in '74; Major-Gen., in '77 as Brigade Commander took active part in the Civil War of that year; Commander of Kumamoto Army Division '83 and then at Osaka; twice entered Cabinet as Minister of War first in '91-'92 and next in '96-'97 and was the Minister of the short-lived Colonial Dep't that was created soon after the Japan-China War and abolished about a year or two later.
Add. Kioi-cho, Tokyo.

TAKATA, *Sanai*, Hogaku-hakushi, b. '60 at Tokyo; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82, and has ever since been connected with the Waseda Univ. which was started the same year by Count Okuma; was once one of the leading members of the Prog. but has for years past

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kept aloof from active politics devoting himself to affairs of the Univ. of which he is active President. Was Director of the Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office '96-'97 and Senior Councillor of Education '98. He has repeatedly been returned to the House from Saitama-ken.
Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

TAKATA, *Shinzo*, prop. well-known Takata Shokai, exp. and imp. firm, b. in Sado '55, second son of a petty official named Amano: adopted by Rokurobei Takata, his father's colleague; succeeded to foster father's duty '68; student-interpreter at Ebisu Custom House '69; reached Tokyo '70 to seek fortune; entered the Allen's Firm, Yokohama the following year; started business on his own account '82 which, by his untiring perseverance and extreme prudence, has been carried to present position of prosperity.
Add. Takata & Co., Tokyo.

TAKEKOSHI, *Yosaburo*, M.P., author and journalist, b. at Honjo, Musashi, '65, and adopted into the present family, studied at the Donin-sha and Keiogijiku, and also under missionaries. Began his journalistic career about '88 as writer on the staff of the *Osaka Koron* and *Kokumin*, then that of the *Jiji* '95, started his own paper in Tokyo, the *Sekai-no-Nippon* '96 which, however, had to be abandoned after a few years' existence. Won confidence of Marquis Saionji and was appointed his Per. Sec. when he held the chair of Education '98, next entered the *Niroku*, and was returned from Niigata in '02. Has written "History of Japan" and other works. He travelled abroad in '06, and is now writer on the staff of the *Yomouri*.
Add. Higashi Okubo, near T.

TAKETOMI, *Tokitoshi*, M.P., leader of the Progressive Party, b. '55 in Saga-ken; from obscure politician of local reputation suddenly came to the front as soon as he began to sit in the House where he has been returned almost without a break from the first session '90; Dir. of the Com. and Ind'al Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Com. in the Matsukata-Okuma Ministry '96-'97; Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry; is a man of acute insight and great power of decision, and is moreover reputed as being the best financial talent among the Progressive members.
Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

TAMURA, *Rishichi*, Pre. Tokyo, Cotton Mill, b. '48 in Tokyo; long connection with the Mitsui, and was Yokohama agent for the Mitsui Bank till '85; memorialized the Gov. to encourage spinning business the enormous import of yarns having continued to upset for several years the balance of trade; resigned the Mitsui '85 and started with others the present Tokyo Cotton Mill '86, the only factory in Tokyo at that time.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

TANABASHI, *Aya*, born, '39 at Osaka: is one of the most noted lady educationalists; besides teaching at the Gov. Higher Girls Normal School and other places she keeps her own private girls' school. Her son, Mr. Ichiro Tanahashi, ex-M.P., maintains the tradition of the family, keeping a flourishing private boys' school of secondary education.

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TANABE, *Sakuro*, Kogaku-hakushi, b. '62 at Tokyo; grad. '84 the Gov. Engineering Col.; undertook the work of connecting Lake Biwa with the river Kamo by canal which was successfully carried out '90; Prof. of the Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., then an Engineer to the Hokkaido Government; a Prof. on Engineering of the Imp. Kyoto Univ. from '00.
Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

TANABE, *Teikichi*, adv. of the millionaire house of Sumitomo, Osaka; b. '46 at Numazu; first learned navigation; appointed secretary of the mediatised local office of Numazu soon after the Restoration; entered Tokyo Local Office in which he held post of Chief School insp. and pres. Tokyo Normal School; entered the Sumitomo house '79 and till his resignation '94 he had rendered distinguished service in pushing the work of the house to the present greatness. Is now Pre. of the Kyodo (Union) Fire Ins. Co.
Add. Osaka.

TANAKA, *Fujimaro*, Viscount, (cr. '87), Privy Councillor, b. '45 at Nagoya; most distinguished Imperialist in the Owari clan and was greatly instrumental in inducing his liege lord, subsequently Marquis Tokugawa, to renounce the cause of the Tokugawa Shogunate: appointed to a high post in the Education Dep't soon after the Restoration; Minister of Justice '80-'81, and Envoy Extr. Min. Plenip. '84 at Rome; next to Paris '87-'90; assumed the chair of Justice '91; soon resigned after and was installed in the Privy Council.
Add. Suido-bata, Koi., T.

TANAKA, *Gentaro*, b. '53 in Kyoto-fu; is a prominent citizen of Kyoto which he frequently represented in the House, and has been a Mem. of the House of Peers as representative of the highest tax-payers of the prefecture. He is connected with most leading business establishments in that city.
Add. Kyoto

TANAKA, *Ichibei*, b. '38 at Osaka; is connected with several leading business concerns in Osaka and vicinities.
Add. Osaka.

TANAKA, *Inagi*, Chief Liberarian of the Gov., b. '56 in Suwo; grad. '81 course of Japanese and Chinese Literatures, Imp. Univ.; was subsequently appointed assist. Prof. at the Univ., combining other duties at the Edu. Dep't; visited Europe and America, '88-'90 to study affairs relating to librabries, and was appointed '93 to the present post.
Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

TANAKA, . *Mitsu-aki*, Viscount (cr. '87), Minister of the Imp. Household, b. 43 in Tosa; has had a varied career, having been connected with the Army till '81 when he held the rank of Quarter-master Gen. and retired from activ service; Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police '89-'91; transferred the following year to the post of President of the Peers' School, to be shortly after transferred to the office of Vice-Mn. of the Imp. Household, where succeeded Count Hijikata in the Ministry '98 and continues to occupy the chair. His wife, Viscountess Tanaka, who was a leading figure in the ladies' society of Tokyo, was carried away by disease '05. He was sent to Korea early this year to carry congratulatory message from His Majesty concerning

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the wedding of the Korean Crown Prince.
Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., T.

TANAKA, *Shohei*, Rigaku-hakushi, b. in Awaji, 62; studied accoustics at Berlin '84-'98, and received a reward from the Kaiser for his invention of a wind instrument while studying at Berlin; till lately an officer of the Nippon Rly. Co. owing to lack of a proper post which allow his special talent a full play; has resigned the place in order to devote himself to some important researches.
Add. Unemê-cho, Ky., T.

TANAKA, *Yoshio*, Mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-waiting, and one of foremost botanists of the old school, b. '38 in Iida, Shinano; Sen. Secretary of Agr. '81 and Com.,, Senator '83; Mem. of the Japan Academy (cor. British Royal Society). He is not only a botanist but is also a great authority in agriculture, fishery, and forestry, and has always been connected with the Domestic Exhibitions.
Add. Kinsuke-cho, Hg., T.

TANAKADATE, *Aikichi*, Rigaku-hakushi, b. in Iwate-ken, '56; after grad. the Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. he proceeded to England and Germany to complete his studies in physics in its bearing to seismology which he has charge of in the Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Add. Yaoe-cho, Hg., T.

TANI, *Tateki*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount, (cr. '84), Mem. House of Peers, b. '37 in Tosa, and took active part in the Civil War of the Restoration. It was in another and far more disastrous civil trouble of '77 that the fame of the subject of the sketch suddenly acquired a great eminence, for it was chiefly owing to his stubborn defense of the Castle of Kumamoto where he, then Maj.-Gen., was Commander of the Garrison, that the rebels' design of marching up eastward was frustrated and they were routed by the Imperial forces that came to the rescue of the beleagured garrison that had been, after the siege of about two months, almost reduced to the verge of starvation. He left the active service not long afterward; subsequently took to politics and rose to the Ministerial position, having assumed the portfolio of Agr. and Com. '85-'87. He is a power in the House of Peers where he has been elected without break by fellow Peers of his own rank since the opening of the Diet. Is a man of intense sincerity though somewhat lacking breadth.
Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.

TATSUNO, *Kingo*, Kogaku-hakushi, b. '56 at Karatsu; is a pioneer architect who has gone through a regular collegiate education having grad. Architecture at the defunct College of Engineering. He studied in Enggineering. He studied in England '80-'83, and had charge of the building of the Nippon Ginko, Parliament and other large edifices. At present he practises his profession, and is a consulting architect to many important offices.
Add. Hiyoshi-cho, Kyo., T.

TERAO, *Hisashi*, Rigaku-hakushi, Prof. of Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '55 at Fukuoka; studied mathematics and astronomy in France '70-'83; Dir. of the Gov. Observatory at Tokyo.
Add. Azabu. Iikura, Tokyo.

TERAO, *Tōru*, Hogaku-hakushi,

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Prof. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '58 at Fukuoka; connected with the Bench for some years after grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; transferred to the Col. of Law of his alma mater '91; studied at Brussels '92-'95 to finish his study in science of international law, his special line; resigned his additional post as Councillor of the Foreign Office June '05, on account of his being one of the pronounced 'Seven Univ. Jingoes.'
Add. Kikui-cho, U., T.

TERASAKI, *Khoggo*, b. '66; one of the most prominent young artists of Japanese painting.
Add. Uyeno Sakurai, T.

TERA-UCHI, *Seiki*, General, Minister of War, b. 52 in Choshu, 2nd son of S. Toda and adopted by a retainer of the same clan; Sub.-Lieut. '71, Maj. '79, ordered to study in France '82, and on his return was given posts at the Mil. Cad. School, Per. Sec. to the War Min; Vice Dir. Toyama Mil. School, Dir. Cav. School, Chief Staff officer to the 1st Div., Sectional Chief at the General Staff Board etc. He as Maj.-Gen. supervised transport affairs in the Japan-China War and rewarded with 3rd class Golden Kite. Raised to Lieut.-Gen. '97 and appointed Insp.-Gen. Mil. Edu., then Vice-Chief, appointed War Min. '02 in the Katsura Cabinet. He was granted G.C.V.O. by King Edward while service in the late war was rewarded with 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulonia.
Add. War Office, Tokyo.

TESHIMA, *Seiichi*, Pre. Higher Technical School, Tokyo, b. '57 in Kazusa; studied in America '70-'74; held various posts as Dir. Bureau of Dep't of Edu., Chief Commissioner of Japan at the Chicago and St. Louis world's fairs.
Add. Komagome, Hongo, T.

TODA, *Ujitomo*, Count, Grand Master of Ceremonies (cr. '84; formerly *Daimyo*); studied in America '71-'76; Legation Councillor '86; Env. Extr., Min. Plenip. accredited to the Court of Vienna; removed to the Imp. Household Dep't as Vice-Chief of the Board of Ceremonies.
Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

TOGO, *Heihachiro*, Admiral, Chief of the Naval Staff, the hero of the memorable battle of Tsushima was b. in Dec. '47, a son of a petty retainer of the Lord of Kagoshima. He commenced sailor's career at 16 on board a small warship owned by the Prince, and at 21 he on board the *Kasuga* (old), then one of the few ships in the infantine Navy of the Imperial Government, first came under fire in the fight with the now Ad., then the rebel chief, Enomoto's *Kwaiten*. In '71 he with 13 young officers were sent to England for study, of whom he is the only survivor: entered the Military School near Portsmouth; then removed to the Merchant Marine School on the Thames; went through a course of practical navigation on board a sailing ship which sailed for and returned from Melbourne '74; studied naval science under a Prof. of Greenwitch Academy and returned home '78 on board the *Hiyei* just completed at an English yard to the order of Japan. From that time till the outbreak of the Japan-China War '94-'95, nothing particular occurred. His sinking of the Chinese transport *Kowshing* at the very threshold of the Japan-China War, then the

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Captain of the cruiser *Naniwa*, was fraught of grave consequences, for the *Kowshing*, though used as a transport by the Chinese, was a British steamer flying the British flag, while the negotiation between Japan and China had not yet been broken off. It was evident that Togo's act on that critical occasion did precipitate it. A story is told that even the late Marquis Saigo, then Minister of Marine, was aghast when the intelligence of the sinking of the *Kowshing* had reached him and that he repeatedly condemned it to have been rash and reckless. Some conjecture that Togo, in taking that resolute course, may have been under secret instruction from the late Gen. Viscount Kawakami, Vice-Chief of General Staff, and whose strong representations could at last induce the then Premier, Marquis Ito, to adopt the alternative of war. On the return of peace Togo was promoted Rear-Adm. with the 4th Order of Golden Kite, and was attached to one Admiralty after another, till in 1900 he became Vice-Admiral with the command of Maizuru Admiralty. That post he had to exchange with Vice-Adm. Hidaka, then Commander of the Combined Fleet, when outbreak of hostilities with Russia was imminent. His actions during the war belong to the province of history and should better be omitted here. When the surviving enemy's warships at Port Arthur had all be accounted for by the gun-fire from the memorable 203 metre height, Togo, with his Admirals and Captains, returned to Tokyo at the express desire of His Majesty. On his arrival on Dec. 30th '04, he was welcomed with frantic enthusiasm by the grateful nation. Again on Feb. 6th '05, the anniversary of his first departure against Port Arthur, he left Toyko on board the flagship *Mikasa*. This famous vessel, while lying at anchor at Sasebo, suddenly burst into explosion on the midnight Sept. 10th and sank with a fearful casualty of officers and men. The awful incident occurred on the very day when the Admiral secretly started for Tokyo on some important mission. After protratted attempt the precious battleship was refloated on August 7th '06, and at once endocked. The disaster was judged to have been caused by the accidental explosion of magazines from electric light, as in the case of the French warship *Jena* which exploded at Toulon this year. Togo was promoted full Admiral June '04 and transferred to the present supreme post Dec. '05. His farewell letter to officers and men supplied a theme for patriotic utterances in Europe and America. Was made Mem. of the Order of Merit by King Edward while his service in the late War was rewarded with 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Crysanthemum. The Adm.'s wife is a daughter of the late Vis. Kaieda, Privy Councillor, two sons and a daughter being born of their wedlock.

Add. Kamirokuban-cho, Tokyo.

TOKUDAIJI, *Sanenori*, Marquis, (cr. '84; formerly courtier), Grand Chamberlain and Keeper of the Privy Seal, b. '39 at Kyoto. Has had an unvaried career, he being connected with the Imperial Household from the inauguration of the Imp.

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Gov., at one time as Min. of the Household but principally as the Grand Chamberlain which post he occupies for some decades. His devoted faithfulness is duly appreciated by His Imp. master who places in him, it is said, implicit confidence. Was granted Grand Order and Grand Cordon of Crysanthemum for his service during the war. The Marquis is an elder brother to Marquis Saionji and Mr. Sumitomo, millionaire of Osaka.
Add. Ichiban-cho, Tokyo.

TOKUGAWA, *Iyesato*, Prince, (cr. '84), President of the House of Peers, b. '63 at Tokyo, is third son of Yoriyoshi Tokugawa, the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa, and was adopted as heir '68 by the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, himself an adopted heir, on the very next year of the surrender of Regency to the Imp. Court. Studied in England '73-'77; was appointed President of the House of Peers '03 where he had began to sit by right of birth soon after he reached majority. The Princess is a sister of the late Prince Konoye.
Add. Senda-gaya, Tokyo.

TOKUGAWA, *Yoshihisa*, Prince, b. '37, seventh son of the then Prince of Mito, one of the three main scions of the great house of Tokugawa. Installed '66 as 15th and the last of the illustrious line of Shogun that was founded by Iyeyasu and of the occupants of the Military Regency started by Yoritomo 11-86, the life of the old Prince supplies a unique sight seldom seen elsewhere. He was confronted soon after his succession to the exalted ancestral seat with the national convulsion that had been originated several years before and that was aimed at pulling down the Regency and reinstating the Imp. House to its rightful sovereign seat. But for his enlightened conviction that the time had come to put an end to the anomalous dual system of the trusted authority, the work of Restoration could not have been so readily accomplished at such minimum of bloodshed which was caused by the band of misguided followers of the Tokugawa. After Restoration he has altogether kept aloof from active politics and spent his time in shooting and other manly sports. In '02 he, who had resigned the title of Prince to his adopted son, was granted independently the same title and in future therefore, the great house of Tokugawa will embrace two princes.
Add. Kobinata, Koi. T.

TOKUNO, *Michimasa*, ex-Dir. Gov. Printing Works, b. at Kagoshima '52, eldest son of the late Dir. of the same works; was at first destined for the Navy; followed the Imperial troops sent against Hakodate; joined the late Saigo's (his sister's husband) expedition to Formosa '74; subsequently an official in local offices; junior 1st Secr. Treasury '84; junior Dir. Printing Works '85 to be dispatched abroad the same year to inspect printing business; again on a similar mission '87; full Dir. '88 on the death of his senior; and has since been connected with the establishment respected officials and work hands under his control.
Add. Atagoshita, Shiba. T.

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TOKUTOMI, brothers. *Iichiro*, journalist, chief editor and proprietor of *Kokumin Shimbun*, born '63 at Kumamoto, of the family of a Chinese scholar; received education at the Doshisha, Kyoto; sprang into fame by the publication about '86 of "The Future Japan," which is a lucid exposition of democratic ideas; issued '87 the monthly magazine entitled "The Friend of the Nation," subsequently discontinued, and in '90 the "Kokumin" (Nation), a daily paper. His democratic idea has subsequently veered round, and the *Kokumin* as the Goy. organ to the Katsura Ministry, and for its defence of the Peace Treaty he and his paper were made target of fierce denunciation and even assault by the public. Occupied a high post in the Home Office at the time of the Matsukata-Okuma Cabinet '97, and wrote many books among which the "Life of Yoshida Sho-in" may be mentioned. He with Mr. E. Fukai visited Europe and America in the year 1896.

Kenjiro. (Pen name "Rokwa"), younger of the two brothers, long on the staff of the *Kokumin*. Wrote '99 "Namiko," a novel intended to depict collisions between old and modern ideas of Japan, and it has enjoyed an immense popularity having gone through more than '64 editions and even translated and published in America by a Japanese a couple of year ago. Next followed "Omoide-no-ki," somewhat autobiographic and "Kuroshiwo" (Black Current), incomplete and of socialistic tendency. He undertook pilgrimage to Jerusalem and to Tolstoy in '06, and is now issuing 4 page fortnightly as his organ.
Add. Kasuya, near Tokyo.

TOMATSU, *Magotaro*, Paymaster-Gen. Army, b. 47 in Wakayama of a family named Obori and adopted by the present family at eight years old; followed the contingent of his lord in the expedition of Choshu by the Tokugawa and had had bitter experience owing to the defeat of the expedition; studied for a short while at Kobe and Tokyo but soon returned home and took to farming; a local school inspector '75, then an official of industrial section of Wakayama Kencho; clerk of Mil. Store Headquarters at Kobe in the Civil War '77, and has since been connected with the supply branch of the Army ultimately rising to the top of the service. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite (war honor.)
Add. Aoyama Harajiku, Tokyo.

TOMI-I, *Masa-akira*, Hogaku-hakushi, Mem. House of Peers, b. '58 at Kyoto; grad. Lyon Univ. in France '83; Prof. of the College of Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85-'03.

TOMITA, *Tetsunosuke*, Mem. House of Peers, b. '35 at Sendai; studied at a school in New Brunswick before the Restoration; was appointed Vice-Consul at New York in '73; afterwards Secretary to the Legation at London; Secretary of the Finance Dep't '81; Vice-Gov. of the Bank fo Japan '83, and promoted its Gov. '87 which post he resigned in '89; Governor of Tokyo Prefecture '91-93. Is now connected with several business establishments.
Add. Daimon-cho, Koi., T.

TOMIZU, *Hiroto*, Hogaku-hakushi,

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b. '61 at Kanazawa; studied law in England and Germany '89-'94; was one of the most pronounced of the "Seven University Jingoes," and surprised the public by his daring expositions of the situation and his compulsory resignation occasioned the resignation of President Yamakawa, then the famous "Strike" of the Faculty, finally resignation of the Min. of Education. The agitation was finally settled by the reinstatement of the Prof. to his former seat.

Add. Iida-machi, Tokyo.

TOYOKAWA, *Ryohei*, b. '52 in Tosa, and since his grad. from the Keiogijuku has been connected with the Mitsu-Bishi with whom he is related by blood. Has charge of the Mitsu-Bishi Banking Dep't, and is a prominent figure in business circle of Tokyo.

Add. Suido-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

TSUBOI, *Shogoro*, Rigaku-hakushi, Prof. of Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '63 at Tokyo; is the highest authority on anthropology in Japan, and his researches into the relics of Ainu and Korobockle races have awakened a wide interest among scientific circles of the world.

Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

TSUBOUCHI, *Yuzo* Bungaka-hakushi, author and edu'ist, b. '59 in Aichi-ken; is connected with the Waseda Univ. from its inception, '82, he having grad. that year Co. Lit. of the now Imp. Tokyo Univ.; is more widely known in public as the first living novelist of regular univ. education, and his first writing, "Student's Life," pub. soon after his graduation, though a poor stuff as seen today, had an immense vogue on account of its unconventional treatment; wrote other novels and also several dramas; also works on ethics, and has been devoting his spare hours to the work of reforming Japanese dramas. He is one of the master men of letters.

Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

TSUCHIKO, *Kinshiro*, Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Fire and Transport Insurance Co. b. '63 at Mino, grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; studied for several years in America and England, and went through practical side of banking business as an extra employee of a certain bank in America; entered the Yokohama Specie Bank about '90 and held post of junior agent at its London Branch; entered the present Co. '96. Is gifted with rich sense of humor, and has even written a brochure on the subject, "Philosophy of Humor."

Add. Yumi-cho, Hg., Tokyo.

TSUDA, *Umeko*, daughter of Tsuda Sen, an agriculturist, b. '65 at Tokyo; was among the first batch of girls sent '71 to U.S. A. for study by the Imp. Gov., staying there till '82, and on returning home was appointed teacher of the Peerage Girls' School combining post of Interpreter to Her Majesty; is now the founder and proprietor of the Girls' English School in Kojimachi, Tokyo, which started some seven years ago enjoys a great popularity; started about the same time an English student magazine in conjunction with others. Has frequently visited America.

Add. Goban-cho, Koj. T.

TSUJI, *Shinji*, Mem. House of Peers, educationalist. b. '42 in

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Nagano-ken; entered the Education Dep't '65 and continued in its service till '96 when he, Vice-Minister, resigned. Is the president of a life insurance company, and also chairman of the Japan Edu. Association.
Add. Yumi-cho, Hg., Tokyo.

TSUKAHARA, *Osamu*, journalist and novelist, b. '48 at Tokyo; was connected with *Nichi Nichi* '78, but has lately joined the *Mainichi Dempo*. He is reputed as one of the foremost writers of romance.

TSUKAMOTO, *Katsuyoshi*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander 9th (Kanazawa) Div., b. in Gifu '47, and adopted into the present family; Sub.-Lieut. '72 and Col. at the time of the Japan-China War in which he gained the 4th class Golden Kite. Maj.-Gen. '97 and fought in the late War first at the head of a Brigade of the Osaka Div., and was promoted Lieut.-Gen. after the battle of Liaoyang in which his chief Gen. Baron Ogawa was wounded and sent home. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor.)

TSUKUDA, *Ichiyo*, Vice-Pres. of the Industrial Bank of Japan, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; Secretary of Finance Dep't '93, and was afterward appointed Chief of Customs at Kobe, and Councillor of War Office. Was Financial Adviser to Viceroy Yuan Shihkai '02-'06; appointed to the present post July, '06.
Aat. Harajiku, Aoyama, T.

TSURUHARA, *Teikichi*, Dir. Gen. of Resi. Gen. Korea b. '55, grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '75, and entered the Foreign Office where he was rapidly promoted and was appointed Consul at Shanghai and also at London; entered the Bank of Japan where he filled the post of Dir. Banking Bureau; resigned the post '98 and was nominated Mayor of Osaka '02, resigning it in June '05; appointed to the present post Dec. '05.
Add. Seoul, Korea.

TSUZUKI, *Keiroku*, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council, Mem. House of Peers, b. '62 at Tokyo; studied in Germany '82-'85 after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; appointed Secre. Legation and Per. Secre. to the Foreign Min. '86; travelled abroad '89 in the suite of Marquis Yamagata, then Min. of Home Office in which he was subsequently appointed Dir. of Public Works Bureau '94; again travelled with Marquis Yamagata when the latter was dispatched to Moscow to attend the Tsar Nicholas' coronation ceremony; Vice-Min. of Edu. '97; Env. Extr. Mini. Plen. unattached '98; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '99 under Vis. Aoki and left office owing to some disagreement of views with his chief. Was on the suit of Marq. Ito when he visited Europe '01-'02.' Appointed to the present post '03. He is a son-in-law of Count Inouye. Appointed as Special Amb. to attend the Hague Peace Conference of '07.
Add. Mamiana, Az., T.

UCHIDA, *Kakichi*, Dir. Shipping Bureau, Communication Dep't b. '66 in Tokyo; graduated Law, Imperial University '91, after which he entered the Department in which be ultimately rose to the present position '03.
Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

UCHIDA, *Kosai*, Amb. to Vienna, b. '65 in Kumamoto-ken, -ap-

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pointed Attache of the Legation at Washington '87, Per. Sec. to the Mini. of Agr. Com. (C't Mutsu) '90; held a similar post at the Foreign Office when his chief was transferred to it; Secr. of Legation at London '93; transferred to a similar post at Peking '95-'97; Dir. of Political Bureau, to be promoted to the Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '00, and removed to the Legation at Peking '01-'06; nominated to the present elavated post Feb. '07. Mrs. Uchida is a daughter of Mr. Dogura, a millionaire of Yamato, and was educated at Vassar Col., U.S.A.

UCHIDA, *Sadatsuchi*, Minister to Brazil, b. in Fukuoka, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89 and was appointed the same year dipl. attache; Vice-Consul at Shanghai '90-'93, Consul at New York afterward, Con.-Gen. '02-'06.

UCHIMURA, *Kanzo*, Christian thinker and essayist, b. '61 in Saitama; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col., '81, and was appointed clerk in Dep't of Agr. and Com. and compiled the Japan Marine Fauna catalogue, fishery having long been his favorite study; crossed over to America and stayed till '88 during which he studied at Amerhest Univ. and also investigated education for lunatics at Pensylvannia Lun. Hos'l. Was appointed teacher at the Tokyo High School, and by his refusal to bow before the Emperor's portrait from religious scruple he had to resign. Subsequently he has fought hard as non-sectarian Christian preacher, journalist and educationist, fighting with almost Carlyean vehemence. Has written "How I became a Christian" (in English), and other works, and is now publishing the monthly magazine, "Study of the Bible."
Add. Tsunohazu, near Tokyo.

UCHIYAMA, *Kojiro*, Maj.-Gen. and Mil. Attaché to the Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg, b. '59 in Tottori; Sub. Lieut. (Art.) '79; was attached to the Legations in Russia and France; was rewarded with 4th class Golden Kite in the Japan-China War, and was Com. Art. Corps attached to the 2nd Army during the late War. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honor.)

UKITA, *Kazutami*, historian and educationist, Prof. Waseda Univ., b. '54 in Kumamoto: studied English under Capt. Janes of U. S. A. engaged by the Lord of the fief and was converted into a Christian; entered the Doshisha '76 and grad. '79 and was for same while engaged in religious work; Prof. at his alma mater: entered Yale 92 and studied theology and politics; was again Prof. at the Doshisha and next at present institution '96.
Add. Yak-oji, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

UME, *Kenjiro*, Hogaku-hakushi. Prof. of Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '60 in Shimane-ken: studied law in France and Germany '86-'89 after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ., at which he has been teaching civil and com. laws since '90; appointed Dir. of Legislative Bureau '97 and Vice-Min. of Edu. '98. Is Legal Adviser to the Korean Government.
Add. Hayashi-cho, Koi., T.

UN-NO, *Bisei*, Prof. Gov. Fine Art Institute at Ueno, was b. '63 at Mito, and is noted as one

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of the master glyptists and casters, being a nephew of below. He has twice visited Europe and America.
Add. Uyeno, Park.

UN-NO, *Shomin*, Prof. of the Gov. Fine Art Institute at Uyeno, b. '44 at Mito; is a master glyptist; an Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household.
Add. Bamba-cho, Hj., Tokyo.

URYU, *Sotokichi*, Vice-Admiral, Commander of the Takeshiki Naval Station, b. '54 at Kanazawa; entered the Navy early and was dispatched to America to complete study at Annapolis; Capt. '91; naval attache at the French Legation till '96; appointed Commander of the *Akitsushima*, *Fuso*, *Yashima* and others; Rear-Adm. '00 with a post at the Naval Staff Board; ordered to take the command of a detachment under Adm. Togo on the outbreak of the late War, the sinking of the *Varyag* and *Korcetz* at Ninsen on Feb. 9th by this detachment being well known. He took part in the battle of Aug. 14th (off Shantung) and in that of the Japan Sea, meanwhile promoted to Vice-Adm. The Adm.'s wife is a sister of Mr. Masuda, of the Mitsui, and was one of the pioneer girl students sent by Japan to U.S.A. for study, and is a Prof. of the Higher Normal Girls' School. The Adm. was granted 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Corden of Rising Sun (war honor).
Add. Takeshiki, Tsushima.

USAGAWA, *Kazumasa*, Lieut.-Gen., Sectional Chief at the War Office, b. '49 in Yamaguchi, 4th son of T. Fujimura and adopted by K. Usagawa of the same clan; Lieut. '99, staff officer to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him the 4th class Golden Kite; Maj.-Gen. '01 and promoted '06. He was granted 2nd class Golden Kite as war honor.
Add. Minami Teramachi, Y., T.

USHIBA, *Takuzo*, b. '50 in Miyeken; held a clerical post at the Home Office '76; appointed Adv. to the Korean Gov. '82-'83; Director of the Taxation Bureau, Treasury '83-'87 when he left officialdom to be appointed a Dir. and in time Man. Director of the Sanyo Rly. lately nationalized. Was a M.P. '92-93.
Add. Sanyo Rly. Co., Kobe.

UYEHARA, *Yusaku*, Lieut.-Gen. b. '56 in Hyuga and adopted into the present family; Sub.-Lieut. (Eng.) '79, was ordered to study in France '89 staff office to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him 4th class Golden Kite; attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Tsar and also Hague Peace Conference; during the late War was chief staff to Marshal Nozu whose eldest daughter is his wife. Was granted 2nd class Golden Kite and Rising Sun as war honor.
Add. Daimachi, Akasaka, T.

WADA, *Hikojiro*, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce., M.P., b. '59 in Hiroshima-ken; took active part in the democratic movement under Count Itagaki about 1880; visited Europe and America '89-'90; was identified for several years with the former Nationalist Association; appointed Dir. of the Agri. Bureau, Ar. and Com. Dep't '97-'03; transferred to the Com. and Ind. Bureau, and then raised to the present post. He has sat in the House without break since '92.
Add. Kobiki-cho, Tokyo.

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WADA, *Tsunashiro*, b. '56 in Fukui-ken, is one of the foremost mineralogists and geologists of Japan; Secr. of the Dep't. Agr. and Com., and promoted Dir. of Mining Bureau; undertook the founding of the Gov. Steel Works at Wakamatsu '97-'98; has since been engaged in gold mining work.
Add. Sanai-saka, U., Tokyo.

WAKAO, *Ippei*, b. in Yamanashi-ken. '20; and acquired the present affluence by dealing in raw silk early in the era; Member House of Peers for the highest-tax-payers of his native district; founded a family bank (Wakao Bank) and is connected with several business establishments.
Add. Kofu, Yamanashi-ken.

WAKATSUKI, *Reijiro*, Vice-Min. of Finance, b. '66 in Shimane, to be adopted into the present family '86; grad. Law of the Imp. Univ. '92; was appointed councillor of the Treasury soon after graduation where he rapidly rose to be made a Bureau Dir. '03, and then to the present post on the formation of the present Cabinet (Jan. '06). Has been appointed Financial Agent stationed abroad.
Add. Yarai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

WATANABE, *Chiaki*, Baron, (cr. 1900), Treasurer and Dir. of Estate Bureau of the Imp. Household, b. '43 in Nagano-ken; took some active part in the work of Restoration and held the post of Sec. at Kagoshima at the time of the outbreak of that disastrous civil war; subsequently appointed Gov. of one prefecture or another, till appointed Vice-Min. of Home Office '92; is reputed as being one of the wealthiest among public servants. He is an elder brother of Vis. K. Watanabe (which see).
Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

WATANABE, *Kunitake*, Viscount (cr. '96), ex-Minister of Finance, b. '46 in Nagano-ken; was long connected with the Treasury till he rose to be Vice-Min. '89-'92 and next to the principal post '92-'94. In consideration of his service during the Japan-China War he was created Viscount; was temporarily transferred to the chair of Communications but soon restored to the original chair of Finance which he left '95. He was Marquis Ito's right-hand man when he undertook the organization of the "model party" '00, having held the post of chairman of the Organization Committee. Some estrangement took place between the two, for the Vis't resigned the chairmanship; but when the Marquis organized his Ministry he was given the chair of Finance. The Ministerial rupture over the question of financial adjustment, and the retrenchment insisted upon by the Viscount culminated in the miserable collapse of the Cabinet. The adoption by the succeeding Finance Minister of a retrenchment measure similar to that proposed by the subject of this sketch seems to indicate that he was in the right in that notorious Ministerial dissension. The Viscount is a great votarist of the Buddhist doctrine of asceticism, and wrote a little work on Indian philosophy.
Add. Azabu Hommura-cho, T.

WATANABE, *Noboru*, Viscount, (cr. '87), b. '38; long connected with the civil service as local Gov. and lastly the Chief of the Board of Audit '84-'00. He is famous as a master of sword-

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manship.

WATANABE, *Senjiro*, Man. Dir. Mitsui Bussan, b. '58 in Tokyo, a son of a doctor; studied commerce at Mr. Yano's Commercial School (forerunner of present Higher Com. School) and the now defunct Mitsubishi Com. School; entered the Mitsui Bussan '79, to be sent soon afterward to its London Branch of which he had charge of for over 20 years till his return home '02 to take post at the head office. Mrs. Watanabe is an English lady.
Add. Shimmachi, Akasaka, T.

WATANABE, *Shotei*, b. in '51 at Tokyo, and is celebrated for his delicate style of painting, landscapes, flowers, birds, etc.; an Art Commissioner to the Imp. Household.

WATASE, *Shozaburo*, Prof. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. at Numazu in '63; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84, and after studying for a little while his special subject of zoology at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was despatched to John's Hopkin's Univ. by the Gov.; appointed Lecturer by the Chicago Univ. where he remained till 1900, when he returned home and was soon after given the present chair at the Univ. here.
Add. Doshimmachi, Koi., T.

YAMAGATA, *Aritomo*, Marshal, Marquis, (cr. Count '84 and gr. Marquisate '95), Pres. of Privy Council, holder of Grand Cordon, one of the elder statesmen, was b. April '38 in Choshu, and was one of the ablest captains when the clan of Choshu had to defend itself against the invasion of the Army of the Tokugawa Shogunate a year before the Imp. Gov. was restored to power. He was a chief staff officer who practically directed the operation when the Imp. Army was sent against the clan of Aizu, the last champions of the fallen Tokugawa; appointed a Major-Gen. and a junior Vice-Minister of War by the Imp. Government soon after restoration of tranquility. Promoted Lieut.-Gen. '72 and the Minister of War '73; was chief of staff of the Army of subjugation commanded by the late H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa in the civil war '77. After having sat frequently in the chair of the Chief of the General Staff and of War,circumstances obliged him to undertake various civil posts, chiefly connected with Home Affairs and Justice Department. Visited Europe and America '88-'89 to study the local self-government system and the constitution of civil corporations. Was sent to the front as commander of the 1st Army, in the Japan-China War, but soon compelled by ill-health to return home and was granted Marquisate and the 2nd Order of the Golden Kite. Attended the Coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas '96, and brought home the Yamagata-Lobanow Convention (see Chap. "Diplomacy"), in regard to Korea. He undertook the arduous task of forming a Ministry '89-'91, and his long military custom of strict discipline landed him more than once into scrapes with the freedom-loving members, for from his long military career, he hates political parties and is a pronounced opponent of the principle of party Cabinet. He was therefore opposed to Marquis Ito's proposal to recommend the Opposition leaders, Counts Okuma and Itagaki, to form a ministry as successors,

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and the Marshal and his followers secretly watched an opportunity to pull down the party ministry, and the latters' internal dissension soon enabled them to attain their purpose. The Marshal, under the circumstances, was obliged to undertake the task of forming a Ministry '98-'00, and his second Ministerial career was not a success. The Marshal's political career outwardly ended with this second Premiership, but he still continued to wield potential power in active politics. The late Katsura Cabinet was practically a Yamagata Ministry except in name, the ex-Premier himself being one of his most trusted lieutnants, for the Marshal's strong magnetic power combined with his paternal kindness has created a host of followers. His conservative ideas are naturally opposed to the principle held by Marquis Ito, and the recent ministerial changes may therefore be said as outcome of rivalry between the two statesmen. On the outbreak of the late War the Marshal succeeded Marshal Oyama as Chief of the General Staff, to be transferred to present position on Marquis Ito's departure for Korea as Resident-Gen. The Marchioness died some years ago and he has been a widower since. He has adopted as heir, as he had no issue, one of his sister's sons, the present Min. of Communications. (V. "Marquis Ito.") He was made member of the Order of Merit by King Edward, while the service in the late War was rewarded with 1st Class Goden Kite and Collar.
Add. Sekiguchi, Koi., T.

YAMAGATA, *Isaburo*, Minister of Com. b. '57 in Choshu; held various subordinate posts in the Central Government and served as Gov. in several provinces; appointed to the present post soon after the formation of the Saionji Ministry; and given present chair in deference to his powerful uncle and father-in-law, he being an adopted son and heir of Marshal Marquis Yamagata, and son of his sister.
Add. Kobiki-cho, Tokyo.

YAMAKAWA, *Kenjiro*, Rigaku-hakushi, Mem. House of Peers, b. July '54 at Aizu; studied physics in America and Europe, was connected with the Tokyo Imp. Univ. from his return in '72; resigned '05 President of Imp. Tokyo Univ. dissatisfied with interference of executive authorities (v. "Tomizu").
Add. Hatsune-cho, Koi., T.

YAMAMOTO, *Gombei*, Mem. of Supreme Mil. Council, Admiral, Baron, (cr. '02), b. Oct. '52 in Satsuma and fought in the War of the Restoration on the Imperial side; one of the pioneer graduates of the Naval Academy which he left '77; was on board a naval training vessel that visited America and then made a voyage round the world on board a German warship; promoted to Lieut. '80 and appointed Vice-Commander of the cruiser *Asama*; was one of the commissioners sent to England '85 to bring home the cruiser *Naniwa* built there; Commander of g.b. *Amaki* '86; was dispatched to Europe and America in '87 on suite of the then Vice-Minister of the Navy (Adm. Kabayama); Captain '90 and commander of *Takao* and next of *Takachiho*. He was soon transferred to the Naval Office

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first as Personal Secretary of the Minister; promoted as Director of a Bureau and was gazetted Rear-Admiral '95. Vice-Minister '96 when he was promoted to Vice-Adm. and Minister from '98 to Jan. '06, having been appointed full Admiral '04. He was granted 4th Class Golden Kite in connection with the Japan-China War during which he was at Hiroshima as personal Secretary to the Minister of the Navy. For his service in the late War he was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon. The Admiral is an able speaker and is statesman like capacity. Despatched to England on suite of Prince Fushimi '07 and was decorated G.C.M.G. by King Edward.
Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

YAMAMOTO, *Kamclaro*, b. '47 at Osaka; is the greatest Japanese tea-merchant in Kobe, having made the present fortune through his direct export of tea early in the era. He is the chairman of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and is a leading figure in the business circles of Kobe and Osaka.
Add. Kobe.

YAMAMOTO, *Tatsuo*, Mem. House of Peers, ex-Gov. of the Bank of Japan, b. '56 in Oita-ken; connected with educational work from '80 to '82 when he entered the Mitsubishi Firm and was appointed a Director of the Yusen Kaisha which was created on the amalgamation of the Mitsubishi with the rival company; entered '90 the Bank of Japan in which he was appointed Dir. of Banking Bureau, to be nominated Governor '98; relieved of the post '03 when the term expired; nominated Mem. Upper House in Nov. of the same year.
Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Koj., T.

YAMANO-UCHI, *Ichiji*, Dir. of the Rly. Affairs Bureau and Vice-Pres. of the Imp. Railways, was b. '67 in Kagoshima; grad. in '90 Law of the Tokyo Imp. Univ.; appointed Governor of Aomori-ken '01; Director of the Railway Bureau '03; Vice-President in '07 as additional post.
Add. Gov. Railways Bureau, T.

YAMASE, *Sho-in*, Prof. of the Music Acad. at Uyeno, b. '45; is a master-player of Japanese *Koto*.

YAMAWAKI, *Gen*, Mem. House of Peers and President of Adm. Litigation Court., b. in Fukui '49, eldest son of a retainer of the clan; studied medicine at the Medical School of the fief and is one of the few remaining pupils of Rev. Dr. Griffis, author of "Mikado's Empire" etc. who was engaged as instructor by the Prince. Subsequently proceeded to Nagasaki to pursue his study and learn Dutch. Sent to Germany '70 and studied law at Berlin, returning '72. He afterward filled various high civil posts and was appointed to the present post in Jan. '06. Mr. *Haruki* Yamawaki, Sectional Chief and Dir. of Com. Museum, Agri. and Com. is his adopted son and heir.
Add. Hinoki-cho, Aka., Tokyo.

YAMAZA, *Enjiro*, Dir. Political Bureau, Foreign Office; b. '66 in Fukuoka, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '92, entered the Foreign Office soon after and served abroad for a number of years, at the Legations and Consulates in London, Seoul etc.; was appointed the present post '01. Was on the suite of the

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Peace Plenip. '05 and of the Plenip. to China '06.
Add. Nagata-cho Nichomê, T.

YANO, *Fumio*, b. '50 in O ita-ken; has had a varied career; first began his active life as Sec. of Finance '78-'81 and won the confidence of his chief, Count Okuma, with whose resignation he left office and was for some while a leader of the political party organized by the Count; wrote a political novel delineating the life of Ancient Greece and it enjoyed a great popularity; he visited Europe and America, and on returning became chief editor of the *Hochi;* entered the Imperial Household '90 as Dir. of Imp. Archieves; removed to Min. to Peking '97-'99. He has lately returned to journalism; and has somewhat turned to a socialist philosopher. He is more a man of letters than a politician.
Add. Harajuku, Aoyama, T.

YASHIMA, *Kajiko*, a famous lady educationist, b. '34 at Kumamoto; principal of the Joshi Gakuin (Girls' School) which she founded in Tokyo about '95; has devoted herself to the work of elevating the ideal of women and of reclaiming the erring sisters; one of the principal promoters of the Society for the ed the World's Conference of the Society held in U.S.A. last year.
Add. Kami-niban-cho, Koj., T.

YASUDA, *Zenjiro*, is millionaire who sprang from obscurity to the present affluence, greatest perhaps next to the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi; b. Oct. '38 in Toyama-ken, and was an apprentice at a shop in Yedo and finally opened an exchange shop on his own account. This was enlarged in scope and elevated to a bank. He has founded several other banks and has moreover lent his powerful backing in the starting of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., the Imp. Marine Insurance Co. and the Kyosai Life Insurance Co. Being a public spirited man he does not spare to furnish fund to any useful undertaking. The fund required in the Osaka Harbor Works was almost wholly supplied by him. He is a business man of extraordinary integrity and diligence.
Add. Yokoami-cho, Hj., T.

YASUHIRO, *Ban-ichiro*, Mem. House of Peers, b. '59 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at Cambridge, England, for some years teacher at Kyoto High School; long held the secretaryship at the Cabinet, Home Office and others. Chief Secretary of the Yamagata Cabinet '98-'00, and held the post of Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. '01-'03.
Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

YODA, *Hyaksen*, Chinese scholar, b. in Sakura; took part in the Restoration movement and on the reinstatement of the Imp. Government was given office of Secretary in the then Cabinet, Edu. Dep't etc. Resigned service '85, to devote himself to literary pursuit, and has written a number of dramas.
Add. Ogawa-machi, Kanda, T.

YOKOI, *Tokio*, M.P., journalist and author b. '57 in Kumamoto, eldest son of the celebrated Heishiro Yokoi who was assasinated early this era; studied English at Kumamoto and was one of the first graduates of the late Neejima's Doshisha of which he was made Pres. '97 but left '99 owing to the dispute with the foreign mission board. He twice visited abroad and studied

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philosophy at Yale '94-'96, but with his resignation of the post at his alma mater he turned a politician indentified with the *Seiyukai*, and shortly held a post of Councillor in the Communication Dep't. Was connected with the *Nichi Nichi* and visited India '03, and was returned from Okayama-ken in the last general election.
Add. Higashi Okubo, near T.

YOKOTA, *Kuniomi*, President of the Supreme Court, b. '50 in Oita-ken; entered the juricidal service '76, Public Procurator '80, then acting Dir. Criminal Bureau and Sec. of the Dep't which post he resigned to study law in Europe '86-'91 to be appointed on return Pub. Pro. of the Tokyo Appeal Court, Councillor then Vice-Min. of Justice '96, Soli.-Gen. '98 Chief Pub. '99, Soli.-Gen. '04, and has been appointed the present post June '06.
Add. Kagurazaka, U., T.

YOSHIDA, *Kosaku*, ex-Man. Dir. Tokyo R'ly Co. & Dir. of several other concerns. b. '55 in Tokyo. son of a wealthy pawnbroker; succeeded to the business when only 20 and restored the prosperity of the house that had began to decline; promoted the Tokai Bank '90.
Add. Domei-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

YOSHIHARA, *Saburo*, Vice-Min. of Home Affairs, b. '54 in Chiba-ken; entered the former Law School, Justice Dep't '76 but had to leave it without finishing the course owing to illness; a Jun. Judge '77-86 at various district courts; entered the House of Rep. as Sec. '90; then Tokyo Imp. Univ. '88 to study law and finished the course the following year; appointed a Secretary of the House of Representatives '90; then Secretary in Saitama, Osaka and Aichi, to be promoted to the Governor of Kagawa and next of Okayama, till he was transferred to the Home Office as Director of Local Administration Bureau '03 and to the present post in Jan. '06.
Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj.. T.

YOSHIKAWA, *Akimasa*, Viscount, (cr. '96), ex-Minister of Home Affairs, Mem. House of Peers, b. '41 at Tokushima; entered the civil service early in the reign, and after having held various posts in the Treasury, Home Office and others was appointed the Gov. of Tokyo and then Vice-Min. of Home Affairs. Then began his ministerial career, first as Minister of Edu. '90, Justice '93-'96, Home Office '91-'96, Communications twice '98-'00 and '01-'03, Home Office '04, which last he had to resign in connection with the Sept. anti-Peace Agitation in Tokyo.
Add. Azabu Miyamura-cho, T.

YOSHINO, *Seikei*, b. '49 at Tokyo, undertook for long a conspicuous part in the municipal work of Tokyo, and repeatedly occupied the chair of the Municipal Council. Sat for the city in the House '90-'92.

YURI, *Kimmasa*, Viscount, (Cr. '87), Mem. House of Peers, b. '29 at Fukui; filled with credit the arduous post of Treasurer to his clan shortly before the Restoration and that of Min. of Finance of the Imp. Gov. after that grand work had been consummated. It was chiefly through his persevering efforts and judicious management that the Gov. could pay its way at the initial stage of its restoration. He was not a mere financier,

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but a statesman as well, for the celebrated "Five Articles of Oath" concerning the internal reform publicly sworn by the Emperor at his coronation was a result of the Viscount's memorialization. Has held aloof from active politics long since. Add. Shinjiku, Tokyo.

ZUMOTO, *Motosada*, editor of the Seoul Press, b. '62 in Hoki Province, and grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84; was long on the staff of the *Japan Mail;* entered civil service for a short while and was twice appointed Per. Sec. to Marquis Ito when he was Premier; started the *Japan Times* '97 in conjuction with three other including the present writer, and it has served a useful purpose of conveying to foreigners Japanese view presented by native writers. Has traveled twice through Europe and America and was once a special correspondent of the London Standard. Accompanied Marquis Ito to Seoul as non-official mem. of the Residency-Gen., and in January last year he took over the *Seoul Press* formerly owned by some foreigners.

OBITUARY.

(July '06—May '07.)

Name.	Rank & Profession.	Date of Death.
Adachi, *Seisei*,	Baron; Court Official	19 Apr., '07.
Arai, *Shogo*,	M.P., politician	16 Oct., '06
Hatano, *Denzaburo*,	M.P., politician	13 Feb., '07.
Hiraoka, *Kotaro*,	M.P., Progressives leader	24 Oct., '06
Kaiyeda, *Nobuyoshi*,	Viscount, Privy Councillor	27 Oct., '06
Kagami, *Koken*,	Court Councillor	8 Apr., '07
Kanai, *Yukiyasu*,	Mem. of the House of Peers	14 May, '07
Kawamê, *Kyo*,	Judge	20 Feb., '07
Kawasaki, *Hichiroemon*,	a millionaire. Prop. Kawasaki Bank	30 Jan. '07.
Kodama, *Gentaro*,	Visc., General, Chief of the General Staff, ex-Gov.-Gen. of Formosa, stateman &c.	23 July, '06
Kurokawa, *Mayori*,	Prof. Tokyo Art Academy	29 Aug., '06
Kusuda, *Yeisei*,	Baron	22 Oct., '06
Matsumoto, *Jun*,	Mem. of the House of Peers, ex-Surgeon-Gen.	12 Mar., '07.
Moroto, *Seiroku*,	millionaire of Ise	12 Nov., '06
Nakanê, *Juichi*,	ex-Chief Sec. of the Privy Council,	16 Sept., '06
Nishimura, *Katsuzo*,	business man	31 Jan., '07
Nemoto, *Michiaki*,	Chinese scholar	3 Sept., '06
Ogura, *Hisashi*,	ex-Governor of Gifu	5 Nov., '06
Sassa, *Tomofusa*,	M.P., politician, leader of the Imperialists (now Daido Club.)	28 Aug., '06
Tatsumi, *Naobumi*,	Baron, General ex-Commander of the 8th Army Div.	7 Mar., '07.
Tokugawa, *Mōsho*,	Marquis	20 Aug., '06.
Yamamoto, *Hosui*,	painter of European School	15 Nov., '06.
Yasukawa, *Shigenari*,	Pres. of the *Aikoku* life Insurance Co.	29 Aug., '06.

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CHAPTER VIII.

DIPLOMACY.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY AND INTERNAL REFORM.

In the brief survey to be given in the present chapter of the history of Japan's diplomacy in modern time we must start with the arrival on June 3rd., 1853, of Commodore Perry to Uraga carrying from President Filmore a message proposing to establish between the two countries regular connection of trade and intercourse. The mission bore fruit and on June 19th, '58, a treaty of commerce was concluded between the Government of the time and the Representative of U.S.A., Townsend Harris, who had arrived as Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent in July '56. That was the first treaty of the kind that was ever concluded by Japan with a foreign country. In the same year a similar treaty was concluded with Netherland, Russia, Great Britain, and France. Owing to the ignorance of Japan about foreign affairs and also owing to peculiar circumstances existing at that time, all those international stipulations were necessarily one-sided and were highly detrimental to the interests of Japan. The presence in them of provisions about extra-territorial rights, tariff rates, etc. long subjected Japan to serious material disadvantages and to keen humiliation. When, in 1872, Japan dispatched to America and Europe the late Prince Iwakura as embassy, America was approached with the object of revising this treaty. The attempt was of course premature. However, in 1879, America was kind enough to conclude a revised treaty from which the obnoxious clauses had been removed, but as proviso was tacked to it that the treaty would not be operative unless the other Powers similarly revised their treaties with Japan. this magnanimous act of America was barren of any practical result.

MIXED COURT AGITATION.

For more than two decades afterward Japan devoted all her energy to the work of improving her internal system along the line of Western civilization, and in 1885 the question of revising the treaty was revived at the instance of Great Britain and Germany both of which admitted that Japan, having made a striking progress in her civilization, was now entitled to take rank with the advanced Powers of the Occident in the status of equality. A draft of a new treaty was drawn up in time, but a presence in it of a clause for providing the system of mixed courts like those in Egypt evoked the opposition of the public. Count Inouye, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, was, in consequence, obliged to resign in '87. The work was next taken up by Count Okuma who was appointed to the vacant post. The mixed court clause was minimized and the appointment of foreign judges was limited only to the

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Supreme Court. The public opinion was not satisfied with that clause, and the agitation culminated in the throwing of a bomb by a would-be patriot at the Foreign Minister, who had also to leave office. The incident deprived him permanently of one leg which was hit by splinters and had to be amputed.

REVISION OF THE TREATIES.

For some years after the conclusion of the Japan-China War Japan found herself confronted with a far more aggressive antagonist to deal.

These repeated thwartings and failures all the more fortified the resolution of the Government to carry to a definite solution this grave problem of treaty revision, and every possible obstacle that stood in the way of that great goal was steadily removed. When in 1892 this long-standing affair was taken up by the new Foreign Minister, the late Count Mutsu, he first of all approached Great Britain as the country which held larger share of interests than any other in the question. At last the negotiation bore fruit and a revised treaty was concluded with our present ally on July 17th, 1894; the other Powers followed suit, the revised treaties were put in practice on 17th, July, 1899, and for the first time Japan gained admittance into the comity of nations on the status of equality, and her long persevering efforts for internal reform were fittingly rewarded.

The Anglo-Japanese Agreement for Alliance concluded in Jan. '02 marked the development of Japan's diplomacy subsequent to the Japan-China War.

JAPANESE DIPLOMACY REGARDING KOREA.

The long standing problem of internal reform with the view of recovering national autonomy having been completed, Japan had next to turn her attention to safeguarding her rights and interests in Korea. In this Japan found in China a powerful rival. In '85 the relative positions of the two Powers were definitely embodied in the Tientsin Agreement which, besides, recognized, as insisted upon by Japan from the first, the independence of Korea which China had too often treated with contempt. The violation of this Agreement by China and the Japan-China War that arose from it caused her to withdraw her hand from the Peninsula. But now Russia stepped in, and actively began to pursue aggressive policy in Korea and Manchuria. For several years the diplomatic game in Seoul, between Japanese and Russian representatives presented interesting developments not unlike those of the game of chess between consummate players, the then King of Korea (now Emperor) furnishing the prize of the game. And the weak and vacillating Sovereign allowed himself to be made a puppet of one or the other. At one time Japan's position in Korea was sufficiently despairing in consequence of the supposed implication of some Japanese adventurers in the assassination of the Korean Queen, and it was not without difficulty that Japan succeeded in arriving at temporizing arrangement by means of Yamagata-Lobanow Convention '96. Komura-Weber Memorandum '96 and Nishi-Rosen Protocol '98. This strained relation between Japan and Russia, first on account of the latters' in-

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terference in the Treaty of Peace between Japan and China and next by her aggression in Korea, was aggravated by her occupation of Manchuria after the Boxer trouble, and culminated in outbreak of war.

JAPAN-KOREAN RELATION.

The maladministration and lack of consistent policy of Korea has constituted a serious menace to the interests and peace of Japan, so much so that Japan has been twice involved on that account in great foreign war in the space of only ten years, first with China and then Russia. Maintenance of peace and order in the peninsula being a matter of such vital importance for Japan, it was quite natural that our Government, with the outbreak of hostilities with Russia, should have devised measures for definitely guarding erratic doings of Korea.

Japan-Korean Treaty.

"Mr. Hayashi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and Major-General Yi Tchi Yong, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs interim of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, being respectively duly empowered for the purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ART. I.—For the purpose of maintaining a permanent and solid friendship between Japan and Korea and firmly establishing peace in the Far East, the Imperial Government of Korea shall place full confidence in the Imperial Government of Japan and adopt the advice of the latter in regard to improvement in administration.

ART. II.—The Imperial Government of Japan shall in a spirit of firm friendship ensure the safety and repose of the Imperial House of Korea.

ART. III.—The Imperial Government of Japan definitively guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire.

ART. IV.—In case the welfare of the Imperial House of Korea or the territorial integrity of Korea is endangered by aggression of a third Power or internal disturbances, the Imperial Government of Japan shall immediately take such necessary measures as the circumstances require and in such cases the Imperial Government of Korea shall give full facilities to promote action of the Imperial Japanese Government.

The Imperial Government of Japan may, for the attainment of the above-mentioned object, occupy, when the circumstances require it, such places as may be necessary from strategical points of view.

ART. V.—The Governments of the two countries shall not in future, without mutual consent, conclude, with a third Power such an arrangement as may be contrary to the principle of the present Protocol.

ART. VI.—Details in connection with the present Protocol shall be arranged as the circumstances may require, between the Representative of Japan and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Korea.

Done at Seoul, February 23rd, 1904."

This relation between the two countries was further made closer with the restoration of peace, and by a new convention concluded at that time Korea was placed

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under the protection of Japan.

The New Convention Between Japan and Korea.

"The Governments of Japan and Korea, desiring to strengthen the principle of solidarity which unites the two Empires, have with that object in view agreed upon and concluded the following stipulations to serve until the moment arrives when it is recognised that Korea has attained national strength:—

ART. I.—The Government of Japan, through the Department of Foreign Affairs at Tokio, will hereafter have control and direction of the external relations and affairs of Korea, and the diplomatic and consular representatives of Japan will have the charge of the subjects and interests of Korea in foreign countries.

ART. II.—The Government of Japan undertake to see to the execution of the treaties actually existing between Korea and other Powers and the Government of Korea engage not to conclude hereafter any act or engagement having an international character, except through the medium of the Government of Japan.

ART. III.—The Government of Japan shall be represented at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea by a Resident General, who shall reside at Seoul, principarily for the purpose of taking charge of and directing matters relating to diplomatic affairs. He shall have the right of private and personal audience of His Majecty the Emperor of Korea. The Japanese Government shall also have the right to station Residents at the several open ports and such other places in Korea as they may deem necessary. Such Residents shall, under the direction of the Resident General, exercise the powers and functions hitherto appertaining to Japanese Consuls in Korea and shall perform such duties as may be necessary in order to carry into full effect the provisions of this Agreement.

ART. IV.—The stipulations of all treaties and agreements existing between Japan and Korea not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement shall continue in force.

ART. V.—The Government of Japan undertake to maintain the welfare and dignity of the Imperial House of Korea.

In faith whereof, the Undersigned duly authorized by their Governments have signed this Agreement and affixed their seals.

Signed. HAYASHI GONSUKE,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Signed. PAK CHIE SOON,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

November 17th. 1905."

JAPAN AS AN ALLY OF BRITAIN.

The decline of China's prestige as a result of her war with Japan and the rise of the latter in consequence to the position of paramount power in the Far East suggested to the astute diplomatists in Downing Street of the advisability of further cementing the bond of friendly understanding between their country and Japan. In pursuance of that policy, Britain rejected Russia's proposal to prevent Japan from acquiring the Liaotung Peninsula, and this act of Britain may be said to mark a new departure in her Far Eastern policy. Japan so far appreciated this friendly attitude of her present ally, that when she evacuated Wei-hai-wei she did so on condition that it would be transferred to Britain. This re-

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lationship acquired greater strength with the progress of time, till coming to January, '02, it made an important development in the form of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement for Alliance. The potent influence which that simple document exercised not only for benefit of the parties concerned but for the peace of the whole world was significantly demonstrated on the occasion of the late war. The Agreement was further expanded both in spirit and scope by the Anglo-Japanese Treaty for Alliance which was concluded almost simultaneously with the signing of the Portsmouth Treaty for Peace.

The Anglo-Japanese Agreement for Alliance.
(Concluded 30th Jan. '02.)

"ART. I.—The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognised the independence of China and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Havink in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power, or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subjects.

ART. II.—If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against its ally.

ART. III.—If in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. IV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

ART. V.—Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, the above mentioned interests are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

ART. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded."

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The Anglo-Japanese Treaty for Alliance.

(Official Text made public Sept. 27, '05.)

PREAMBLE.

"The Governments of Japan and Great Britain, being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on the 30th January, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object,

(*a*).—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India;

(*b*).—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(*c*).—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their speical interests in the said regions.

ART. I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

ART. II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arsing, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance these interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal oppotunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

ART. IV.—Great Britain having a special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

ART. V.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

ART. VI.—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

ART. VII.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances men-

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tioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

ART. VIII.—The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VI., come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their Seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 12th day of August, 1905.

(Seal) Signed. TADASU HAYASHI,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan at the Court of St. James.

(Seal) Signed. LANSDOWNE,
His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE TREATY OF PEACE CONCLUDED BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

(Official Text.)

The Treaty of Peace, signed at Portsmouth on September 5, was ratified by the Emperors of Japan and Russia on the 14th October, and was published in Tokyo on the afternoon of 16th of the same month, in triple texts of Japanese, English and French. The following is the English text:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias on the other part, animated by the desire to restore the blessings of peace to Their countries and peoples, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Peace, and have, for this purpose, named Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

His Excellency Baron Komura Jutaro, Jusammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Minister for Foreign Affairs, and

His Excellency M. Takahira Kogoro, Jusammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America;

and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

His Excellency M. Serge Witte, His Secretary of State and President of the Committee of Ministers of the Empire of Russia, and

His Excellency Baron Roman Rosen, Master of the Imperial Court of Russia and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States

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of America;

Who, after having exchanged their full powers which were found to be in good and due form, have concluded the following Articles:

ART. I.—There shall henceforth be peace and amity between Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias and between Their respective States and subjects.

ART. II.—The Imperial Russian Government, acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military and economical interests, engage neither to obstruct nor interfere with the measures of guidance, protection and control which the Imperial Government of Japan may find it necessary to take in Korea.

It is understood that Russian subjects in Korea shall be treated exactly in the same manner as the subjects or citizens of other foreign Powers, that is to say, they shall be placed on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

It is also agreed that, in order to avoid all causes of misunderstanding, the two High Contracting Parties will abstain, on the Russo-Korean frontier, from taking any military measure which may menace the security of Russian or Korean territory.

ART. III.—Japan and Russia mutually engage:

1.—To evacuate completely and simultaneously Manchuria except the territory affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula, in conformity with the provisions of additional Article I. annexed to this Treaty; and

2.—To restore entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China all portions of Manchuria now in the occupation or under the control of the Japanese or Russian troops, with the exception of the territory above mentioned.

The Imperial Government of Russia declare that they have not in Manchuria any territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive concessions in impairment of Chinese sovereignty or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

ART. IV.—Japan and Russia reciprocally engage not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries, which China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

ART. V.—The Imperial Russian Government transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, with the consent of the Government of China, the lease of Port Arthur, Talien and adjacent territory and territorial waters and all rights, privileges and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and they also transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan all public works and properties in the territory affected by the above mentioned lease.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Chinese Government mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

The Imperial Government of Japan on their part undertake that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects in the territory above referred to shall be perfectly respected.

ART. VI.—The Imperial Russian Government engage to transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, without compensation and with the consent of the Chinese Government, the rail-

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way between Chang-chun (Kuan-cheng-tzu) and Port Arthur and all its branches, together with all rights, privileges and properties appertaining thereto in that region, as well as all coal mines in the said region belonging to or worked for the railway.

The two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Government of China mentioned in the foregoing stpulation.

ART. VII.—Japan and Russia engage to exploit their respective railways in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes and in no wise for strategic purposes.

It is understood that that restriction does not apply to the railway in the territory affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula.

ART. VIII.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will as soon os possible, conclude a separate convention for the regulation of their connecting railway services in Manchuria.

ART. IX.—The Imperial Russian Government cede to the Imperial Government of Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty, the southern portion of the Island of Saghalien and all islands adjacent thereto, and all public works and properties thereon. The fiftieth degree of north latitude is adopted as the northern boundary of the ceded territory. The exact alignment of such territory shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of additional Article II. annexed to this Treaty.

Japan and Russia mutually agree not to construct in their respective possessions on the Island of Saghalien or the adjacent islands, any fortifications or other similar military works. They also respectively engage not to take any military measures which may impede the free navigation of the Straits of La Perouse and Tartary.

ART. X.—It is reserved to the Russian subjects and inhabitants of the territory ceded to Japan, to sell their real property and retire to their country; but, if they prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they will be maintained and protected in the full exercise of their industries and rights of property, on condition of submitting to Japanese laws and jurisdiction. Japan shall have full liberty to withdraw the right of residence in, or to deport from, such territory, any inhabitants who labour under political or administrative disability. She engages, however, that the proprietary rights of such inhabitants shall be fully respected.

ART. XI.—Russia engages to arrange with Japan for granting to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk and Behring Seas.

It is agreed that the foregoing engagement shall not affect rights already belonging to Russian or foreign subjects in those regions.

ART. XII.—The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Russia having been annulled by the war, the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia engage to adopt as the basis of their commercial relations, pending the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce and navigation on the basis of the Treaty which was in force previous to the present war, the system of reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most favoured nation, in which

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are included import and export duties, customs formalities, transit and tonnage dues, and the admission and treatment of the agents, subjects and vessels of one country in the territories of the other.

ART. XIII.—As soon as possible after the present Treaty comes into force, all prisoners of war shall be reciprocally restored. The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia shall each appoint a special Commissioner to take charge of prisoners. All prisoners in the hands of one Government shall be delivered to and received by the Commissioner of the other Government or by his duly authorized representative, in such convenient numbers and at such convenient ports of the delivering State as such delivering State shall notify in advance to the Commissioner of the receiving State.

The Governments of Japan and Russia shall present to each other, as soon as possible after the delivery of prisoners has been completed, a statement of the direct expenditures respectively incurred by them for the care and maintenance of prisoners from the date of capture or surrender up to the time of death or delivery. Russia engages to repay to Japan, as soon as possible after the exchange of the statements as above provided, the difference between the actual amount so expended by Japan and the actual amount similarly disbursed by Russia.

ART. XIV.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias. Such ratification shall, with as little delay as possible and in any case not later than fifty days from the date of the signature of the Treaty, be announced to the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia respectively through the French Minister in Tokio and the Ambassador of the United States in Saint-Petersburg and from the date of the *later* of such announcements this Treaty shall in all its parts come into full force.

The formal exchange of the ratifications shall take place at Washington as soon as possible.

ART. XV.—The present Treaty shall be signed in duplicate in both the English and French languages. The texts are in absolute conformity, but in case of discrepancy in interpretation, the French text shall prevail.

In witness whereof the respectvie Plenipotentiaries have signed and affixed their seals to the present Treaty of Peace.

Done at Portsmouth (New Hampshire) this fifth day of the ninth month of the thirty-eighth year of Meiji, corresponding to the twenty-third day of August (fifth September) one thousand nine hundred and five.

(Sig'd) SERGE WITTE. [L. S.]
(Sig'd) ROSEN. [L. S.]
(Sig'd) JUTARO KOMURA. [L. S.]
(Sig'd) K. TAKAHIRA. [L. S.]

SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT.

In conformity with the provisions of Articles III. and IX. of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia of this date, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have concluded the following additional Articles:

I.—to ART. III.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia mutually engage to commence the withdrawal of their military forces from the territory of Manchuria simultaneously and immediately after the Treaty of Peace comes into operations, and within a period of eighteen months from

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that date, the Armies of the two countries shall be completely withdrawn from Manchuria, except from the leased territory of the Liaotung Peninsula.

The forces of the two countries occupying the front position shall be first withdrawn.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to maintain guards to protect their respective railway lines in Manchuria. The number of such guards shall not exceed fifteen per kilomètre and within that maximum number, the Commanders of the Japanese and Russian Armies shall, by common accord, fix the number of such guards to be employed, as small as possible having in view the actual requirements.

The Commanders of the Japanese and Russian forces in Manchuria shall agree upon the details of the evacuation in conformity with the above principles, and shall take by common accord the measures necessary to carry out the evacuation as soon as possible and in any case not later than the period of eighteen months.

II.—To ART. IX.—As soon as possible after the present Treaty comes into force, a Commission of Delimitation, composed of an equal number of members to be appointed respectively by the two High Contracting Parties, shall on the spot, mark in a permanent manner the exact boundary between the Japanese and Russian possessions on the Island of Saghalien. The Commission shall be bound, so far as topographical considerations permit, to follow the fiftieth parallel of north latitude as the boundary line and in case any deflections from that line at any points are found to be necessary, compensation will be made by correlative deflections at other points. It shall also be the duty of the said Commission to prepare a list and description of the adjacent islands included in the cession and finally the Commission shall prepare and sign maps showing the boundaries of the ceded territory. The work of the Commission shall be subject to the approval of the High Contracting Parties.

The foregoing additional Articles are to be considered as ratified with the ratification of the Treaty of Peace to which they are annexed.

Portsmouth, the 5th day, 9th month, 38th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 23rd August (5th September) 1905.

(Signed) SERGE WITTE.
(Signed) ROSEN.
(Signed) JUTARO KOMURA.
(Signed) K. TAKAHIRA.

The Evacuation Agreement signed on Oct. 31, '05 by the Japanese and Russian Plenipotentiaries is as follows:—

1. "By the 31st of December, 1905, the Japanese troops are to withdraw from their advanced posts within the lines of Fakumun, Kinkiatun, Changtu, Weiyuanpaumun and Fushun. The Russians, by the same date, are to withdraw within the lines of Itungchow, Yeholing, Weitszkau, Pamiencheng and Shanchingtsz.

2. By the 1st of June, 1906, the Japanese will withdraw from Fakumun, Tiehling, Fushun and the regions immediately south of them; and the Russians will withdraw from Shanchingtsz, Kunchuling station, Itungchow and the regions immediately north of them.

3. By the 1st of August, 1906, the Japanese will retire from Hsinmintun, Mukden, Fushun and the districts immediately south of them; and the Russians, from Sankiatun, Changchun, Palipau

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and the regions immediately north of them.

Proceeding in the above order, the two armies will withdraw so as not to leave more than 250,000 men each in Manchuria after the 15th of April, 1906, and not more than 75,000 men each after the 15th of October, 1906; and the high contracting parties agree that by the 15th of April, 1907, each shall have withdrawn the whole of its forces. But it is provided that, as laid down in the Portsmouth Treaty, 15 men per kilometer may be retained as railway guards."

With regard to the transfer of the railway, the arrangements are as follows:—

"On the 15th of May, 1906, a committee of 3 shall be sent out by both sides and the transfer shall commence. By June 1st, 1906, the line south of Kunchuling station shall be handed over, and by the 1st of August the section northward of that place shall be placed in Japanese possession."

THE PEKING TREATY.

(Signed Dec. 22 '05.)

The Portsmouth Treaty made it necessary for Japan to arrive at a definite and formal convention with China concerning the decisions made by the Japanese and Russian Peace Plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth. The text of the convention is as follows:—

"ART. I.—The Imperial Chinese Government consent to all the transfers and assignment made by Russia to Japan by Articles V. and VI. of the Treaty of Peace above mentioned. (Portsmouth Conference.)

ART. II.—The Imperial Japanese Government engage that in regard to the leased territory as well as in the matter of railway construction and exploitaton, they will, so far as circumstances permit, conform to the original agreements concluded between China and Russia.

In case any question arises in the future on these subjects, the Japanese Government will decide it in consultation with the Chinese Government.

ART. III.—The present Treaty shall come into full force from the date of signature.

It shall be ratified by their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of China and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Peking as soon as possible, and not later than two months from the present date."

The following is the additional agreement:—

"ART. I.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that as soon as possible after the evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese and Russian forces, the following cities and towns in Manchuria will be opened by China herself as places of international residence and trade:

In the Province of Shingking:

Fenghwangcheng; Liaoyang; Hsinmintun; Tiehling; Tungkiangtzu and Fakumen.

In the Province of Kirin:

Changchun (Kuanchengtzu); Kirin; Ninguta; Hunchun and Sanhsing.

In the Province of Heilungkiang:

Tsitsihar; Hailar; Aihun and Manchuli.

ART. II.—In view of the earnest desire expressed by the Imperial Chinese Government to have the Japanese and Russian troops and railway guards in Manchuria withdrawn as soon as possible, and

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in order to meet this desire, the Imperial Japanese Government, in the event of Russia agreeing to the withdrawal of her railway guards, or in case other proper measures are agreed to between China and Russia, consent to take similar steps accordingly. When tranquility shall have been re-established in Manchuria and China shall have become herself capable of affording full protection to the lives and property of foreigners, Japan will withdraw her railway guards simultaneously with Russia.

ART. III.—The Imperial Japanese Government, immediately upon the withdrawal of their troops from any regions in Manchuria, shall notify the Imperial Chinese Government of the regions thus evacuated, and even within the period stipulated for the withdrawal of troops in the Additional Articles of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia, the Chinese Government may send necessary troops to the evacuated regions of which they have been already notified as above mentioned, for the purpose of maintaining order and tranquility in those regions. If, in the regions from which Japanese troops have not yet been withdrawn, any villages are disturbed or damaged by native bandits, the Chinese local authorities may also dispatch a suitable military force for the purpose of capturing or dispersing these bandits. Such troops, however, shall not proceed within twenty Chinese li from the boundary of the territory where Japanese troops are stationed.

ART. IV.—The Imperial Government of Japan engage that Chinese public and private property in Manchuria, which they have occupied or expropriated on account of military necessity, shall be restored at the time the Japanese troops are withdrawn from Manchuria and that such property as is no longer required for military purposes shall be restored even before such withdrawal.

ART. V.—The Imperial Chinese Government engage to take all necessary measures to protect fully and completely the grounds in Manchuria in which the tombs and monuments of the Japanese officers and soldiers who were killed in war are located.

ART. VI.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that Japan has the right to maintain and work the military railway line constructed between Antung and Mukden and to improve the said line so as to make it fit for the conveyance of commercial and industrial goods of all nations. The term for which such right is conceded is fifteen years from the date of the completion of the improvements above provided for. The work of such improvements is to be completed within two years, exclusive of a period of twelve months during which it will have to be delayed owing to the necessity of using the existing line for the withdrawal of troops. The term of the concession above mentioned is therefore to expire in the 48th year of Kuang Hsu. At the expiration of that term, the said railway shall be sold to China at a price to be determined by appraisement of all its properties by a foreign expert who will be selected by both parties. The conveyance by the railway of the troops and munitions of war of the Chinese Government prior to such sale shall be dealt with in accordance with the regulations of the Eastern Chinese Railway. Regarding the manner in which the

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improvements of the railway are to be effected, it is agreed that the person undertaking the work on behalf of Japan shall consult with the Commissioner dispatched for the purpose by China. The Chinese Government will also appoint a Commissioner to look after the business relating to the railway as is provided in the Agreement relating to the Eastern Chinese Railway. It is further agreed that detailed regulations shall be concluded regarding the tariffs for the carriage by the railway of the public and private goods of China.

ART. VII.—The Governments of Japan and China, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will conclude, as soon as possible, a separate convention for the regulation of connecting services between the railway lines in South Manchuria and all the other railway lines in China.

ART. VIII.—The Imperial Chinese Government engage that all materials required for the railways in South Manchuria shall be exempt from all duties, taxes and likin.

ART. IX.—The methods of laying out the Japanese Settlement at Yingkou in the Province of Shinking, which has already been opened to trade, and at Antung and Mukden in the same Province, which are still unopen although stipulated to be opened, shall be separately arranged and determined by officials of Japan and China.

ART. X.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that a joint-stock company of forestry composed of Japanese and Chinese capitalists shall be organized for the exploitation of the forests in the regions on the right bank of the River yalu and that a detailed agreement shall be concluded in which the area and term of the concession as well as the organization of the company and all orgulations concerning the joint work of exploitation shall be provided for. The Japanese and Chinese shareholders shall share equally in the profits of the undertaking.

ART. XI.—The Governments of Japan and China engage that in all that relates to frontier trade between Manchuria and Korea most favoured nation treatment shall be reciprocally extended.

ART. XII.—The Government of Japan and China engage that in all matters dealt with in the Treaty signed this day or in the present Agreement the most favourable treatment shall be reciprocally extended.

THE COPYRIGHT CONVENTION BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

ART. I.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other, the protection of copyright for their works of literature and art as well as photographs, against illegal reproduction, on the same basis on which protection is granted to the subjects or citizens of the other, subject however to the provisions of Art. II. of the present Convention.

ART. II.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties may without authorization translate books, pamphlets or any other writings, dra-

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matic works, and musical compositions published in the dominions of the other by the subjects or citizens of the latter, and print and publish such translations.

ART. III.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification thereof shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible. It shall come into operation from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall be applicable to such works only as shall be published after it shall have come into operation. Either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right, at any time, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the present Convention, and at the expiration of three months after such notice is given this Convention shall wholly cease and determine.

In witness whereof the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Tokio, in the Japanese and English languages, this 10th day of the 11th month of the 38th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 10th day of November, of the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

(L. S.) TARO KATSURA.

(L. S.) LLOYD C. GRISCOM."

"The notes exchanged between the word 'published' used in Article III. means 'published for the first time,' and consequently that the Convention shall not be applicable to any reproduction in future in one of the two contracting countries of works published in the other country prior to the exchange of ratifications."

(ratified on Apr. 28, '06.)

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AT TOKYO.

Austria-Hungary.

Kōjimachi-ku Kioi-cho. (Teleph. "Bancho" 1308.)

Ambassador	M. d'Ambro.
1st Secretary	Otto Franz.
Military Attaché	Major Dani de Gyarmata.
Naval Attaché	Lieut. Count J. Colloredo Mannsfeld.

France.

Kōjimachi-ku Iida-machi Itchome. (Teleph. "Bancho" 291.)

Ambassador	M. Gerard.
Councillor	Fermand Couget.
2nd Secretary	Emile Dard.
3rd „	Baron Pieyre.
2nd Interpreter	Rene Andre.
Military Attaché	Colonel Baron C. P. Corvisart.
Naval Attaché	Lieutenant de Vaisseau Martinie.

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Germany.

Kōjimachi-ku Nagata-cho. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 1658.)

Ambassador	Baron Mumm von Schwarzentein.
1st Secretary	Cound Montgelas
2nd „	Dr. von Riepenhausen.
Attaché	First Ltt. Bartels.
„	Ltt. von Tiedemann.
„	Ltt. Petersen.
Interpreter	Dr. Ohrt.
„	Dr. Fuehr.
„	Buttmann.
Military Attaché	Major von Etzel.
Naval Attaché	Lieut-Com. Lange.

Great Britain.

Kōjimachi-ku Goban-cho. (Teleph. "Bancho" 59.)

Ambassador	Colonel Sir Claude M. MacDonald.
Councillor	Henry Crofton Louther.
1st Secretary	John Harington Gubbins.
2nd „	The Hon. Francis Oswald Lindley.
3rd „	Robert Henry Clive.
Assit. Jan. Sec....	J. Twizell Wawn.
Interpreter	W. B. Cunningham.
„	G. P. Paton.
Military Attaché	Col. C. Hume.
Naval Attaché	Captain W. C. Pakenham.
„	Com. the Hor. Dormer.
Commercial Attaché	E. F. Crowe.

Italy.

Kōjimachi-ku Urakasumigaseki. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 2385.)

Ambassador	Count Gallina.
Councillor	Baron C. Romano Avezzana.
Interpreter	Chev. Alphonso Gasco.
Military Attaché	Maj. E. Cariglia.

U. S. A.

Akasaka-ku Enokisaka machi. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 144.)

Ambassador	Luke E. Wright.
Councillor	George H. Scidmore.
Secretary	H. P. Dodge.
2nd Secretary	P. Wheeler.
Interpreter	Ransford S. Miller.
Military Attaché	Lt. Col. James A. Irons.
Naval Attaché	Com. John A. Dougherty.

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FOREIGN LEGATIONS AT TOKYO.

Argentine.

Tsukiji.

Chargé d'Affairs ... ... Baldomero Garcia Sagastume.

Belgium.

Kōjimachi-ku Ura-Kasumigaseki. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 3180.)

Minister ... ... Baron d'Anethan.
Attaché ... ... Albert Monlaert.

Brazil.

Akasaka-ku Aoi-cho. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 3931.)

Minister-Resident ... ... Manoel Carlos Goncalves Pereira.
Secretary ... ... Luis Guimaraes.
Naval Attaché ... ... Captain Oliveira de Sampaso.

China.

Kōjimachi-ku Nagata-cho. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 808.)

Minister ... ... Yang Shoo.
2nd Secretary ... ... Lu Yung-Ming.
Attaché ... ... Chau Litai.
„ ... ... Liang Kei-Tai.
„ ... ... Wang Kerh-min.
„ ... ... Yen Tek.
„ ... ... Jun Shau.
„ ... ... Chang Yuen-Chih.
„ ... ... Toh Ying-Chang.
„ ... ... Chang Yun pao.
„ ... ... Pao Hueng Tao.
„ ... ... Woo Pao Ching.
„ ... ... Ma Yung Kuan.
„ ... ... Yang Shih Jun.

Denmark.

Kiridōshi, Shiba.

Diplomatic Rep'tive... ... Jonkheer Loudon.

Mexico.

Kōjimachi-ku Nagata-cho. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 2385.)

Minister ... ... ———
2nd Secretary ... ... Waldo Rascon.
„ ... ... Ferdinando Lera.
Attaché ... ... Benjamin Barrios.

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Portugal.

Kōjimachi-ku Nagata-cho. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 439.)

Minister ... ... José Batalha de Freitas.

Russia.

Kōjimachi-ku Ura-kasumigaseki. (Teleph. "Shimbashi" 2042)

Minister ... ... George Bankhmeteff.
1st Secretary ... ... G. Kozakow.
2nd „ ... ... A. Bouteneff.
Military Attaché (Agent)... Colonel Samoiloff.
Naval „ („)... Lieutenant Voskressensky.

Siam.

Kōjimachi-ku Yaesucho.

Minister ... ... Phya Narisra Rajkitch.
2nd Secretary ... ... Nai Chai Prapah.

Spain.

Tsukiji.

Minister ... ... Don Luis de la Barrera Y. Riera.
Secretary ... ... T. Garrido Cisneros.

Sweden.

Shiba-ku Sakaccho.

Minister ... ... Jonkheer Loudon.
1st Secretary ... ... Léon van de Polder.
Interpreter... ... ... Dr. M. W. de Visser.

Switzerland.

The Imperial Hotel.

Minister ... ... Dr. Paul Ritter.

FOREIGN CONSULATES IN JAPAN.

Argentine.

Yokohama ... ... Don Baldomero Garcia Sagastume (Consul-General).

Austria-Hungary.

Yokohama ... ... Von Szathmary-Kiraly (Consul General).
A. Prohaska (Secretary).
Kobe ... ... Henry Bonar (Consul).
Nagasaki ... ... Harold G. Parlett (Acting-Consul).
Hakodate ... ... Hugh Horne (Acting-Consul).
Shimonoseki ... ... E. A. Griffiths (Acting-Consul).

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Belgium.

Yokohama	Mave Curelier (Officer in Charge of Consul-General).
Kobe	Alb. Hofmann (Consul).
Nagasaki	F. Ringer (Consul).
Osaka	J. Favre (Consul).

B:azil.

Yokohama	Dario Freire (Consul).
Kobe	Alb. Hofmann (Vice-Consul).

Chili.

Yokohama	Chev. L. Casati (Officer in Charge of Consul-General).
Kobe	M. Vendrel (Consul).

China.

Yokohama	Woo Chung Yen (Consul-General).
Kobe	Woo Chung Yen (Consul), Foo Chen Yu (Attaché).
Nagasaki	Bien Pu Cheong (Consul).

Denmark.

Yokohama	S. Warming (Consul).
Kobe	Chas. Braess (Consul).
Naga-aki	F. Ringer (Consul).
Hakodate	S. Warning (Acting-Consul).
Tansui	F. Reindorf („).

France.

Yokohama	F. Steenackers (Consul).
	George La-Loche (Vice-Consul).
Kobe	H. Ayme Martin („)
Nagasaki	G. Goudareau (Consul in Charge).

Germany.

Yokohama	F. Von Syburg (Consul-General).
	Dr. Mudra (Vice-Consul).
	F. Von Rueb („)
Kobe	F. Thiel (Consul).
	E. Hafen (Secretary).
Nagasaki	G. Mueller-Beeck (Consul).
Tansui	F. Reinsdorf (Consul).
Tairen (Kwantung) ...	John Edward Jones.

Great Britain.

Yokohama	J. C. Hall (Consul-General).
	F. M. Hobart Hampdem (Vice-consul).
	E. L. S. Gordon (Vice-consul).
Kobe	Henry Bonar (Consul).
	J. B. Rentiers (Vice-Consul), W. M. Royds (Assistant).

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Nagasaki	Harold G. Parlett (Consul).
Hakodate	Hugh Horne (Vice-Consul).
Shimonoseki	E. A. Griffiths (Consul).
Tansui	A. M. Chalmers (Consul).

Italy.

Yokohama	Count Gallina. (Consul-General).
Kobe	Wenceslau de Moraes (Consul).
Nagasaki	G. Müller-Beeck (German-Consul in Charge).

Netherland.

Yokohama	F. Retz. (Acting Vice-Consul).
Kobe	H. van Oordit de Lauwenrecht (Consul).
Nagasaki	G. Goudareau (in Charge).
Tansui	A. W. Gillingham (Consular-Agent).

Norway.

Yokohama	F. Retz (Acting Vice-Consul).
Kobe	William Campbell (Acting Vice-Consul).

Peru.

Yokohama	R. Fatchtmann (Acting Vice-Consul).
Kobe	George Peterson (Vice-Consul).

Portugal.

Yokohama	Jose Batalha de Freitas (Consul-General).
Kobe	Wenceslau de Moraes (Consul).
Nagasaki	F. Ringer (Vice-Consul).

Roumania.

Kobe	W. de Moraes (Vice Consul).

Russia.

Yokohama	Victor Grosse (Consul General).
Nagasaki	Zinovi Polianovsky (Consul).
Hakodate	L'Asseseur de College Guillanme Trautschold (Vice-Consul).
Kobe	L'Asseseur de College Alexander Maximow (Cousul).

Spain.

Yokohama	Don Rafael Acquaroni de Solis (Consul).
Kobe	H. Ayme Martin (French Consul in Charge).
Nagasaki	A. Gese (in Charge).

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Sweden.

Yokohama	F. Retz (Acting Vice-Consul).
Kobe	O. Skybak (Acting Consul-General).
Nagasaki	F. Ringer (Acting Vice-Consul).

Switzerland.

Yokohama	Dr. Paul Ritter (Consul-General).
Kobe	F. Krien (Consul in Charge).

U. S. A.

Yokohama	Henry B. Miller (Consul-General).
	E. G. Babbitt. (Vice-Consul).
Kobe	Hunter Sharp (Consul).
Nagasaki	Charles B. Harris (Consul).
	Charles S. Leavenworth (Vice-Consul).
Hakodate	Edward Julian Kiug (Consular Agent).
Seoul	Thomas Sammons (Consul-General).
Tansui...	S. D. Fisher (Consul).
Tairen (Dalny)	Percival S. Heintzleman (Vice-Consul).

JAPANESE EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES ABROAD.

Austria-Hungary.

Embassy at Vienna.

Ambassador	Kōsai Uchida.
1st Secretary	Genshiro Nishi.
3rd Secretary	Takamatsu Okuda.
Military Attaché	Lieut-Colonel M. Fukuda.

Consulates.

Trieste	Georg Huetteroott (Hon.).
Vienna	Arnold Wolff (Hon.).

France.

Embassy at Paris.

Ambassador	Shin-ichiro Kurino.
Councillor	Keishiro Matsui.
2nd Secretary	Shichita Tatsuke.
,, ...	Tokugoro Oda.
3rd Secretary	Senshi Yamanaka.
Military Attaché	Lieut.-Colonel K. Machida.
Naval Attaché	Commander K. Moriyama.

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Consulates.

Marseilles	B. Seréne (Hon.).
Lyons	T. Yamada.
Bordeaux	Charles Luis Braquehaye (Hon.).
Havre	W. R. Langstaff (Hon).

Germany.

Embassy at Berlin.

Ambassador	Katsunosukê Inouye.
Councillor	Yeki Hioki.
2nd Secretary	Otojiro Sasano.
,, ...	Mitsunojō Funakoshi.
3rd Secretary	Katsuji Debuchi.
Military Attaché	Colonel M. Akashi.
Naval Attaché	Captain R. Yashiro.

Consulates.

Berlin	Karl Wolffson (Hon.).
Bremen	Max Nössler (Hon.).

Great Britain.

Embassy at London.

Ambassador	Baron Jutaro Komura.
Councillor	Hikokichi Ijū-in.
1st Secretary	Count Hirokichi Mutsu.
2nd Secretary	Jūjiro Sakata.
,, ...	Torikichi Obata.
3rd Secretary	Tsuneo Matsudaira.
Military Attaché	Colonel G. Shiba.
Naval Attaché	Captain S. Tochinai.

Consulates-General.

London	Jūjiro Sakata.
Ottawa (Canada)	T. Nose.
Sydney (New South Wales) ...	M Iwasaki (Acting).

Consulates.

Liverpool	P. E. J. Hemelrik (Hon. Consul).
Glasgow	A. R. Brown (Hon.).
Middlesborough	Waynman Dixon (Hon.).
Melbourne	Sir Malcolm McEacharn (Hon.).
Wellington (New Zealand) ...	A. S. Aldrich (Hon.).
Vancouver	K. Morikawa.
Townsville	G. Narita.
Bombay	B. Fujita.

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Colombo	C. E. H. Symons (Hon.).
Hongkong	T. Tanaka.
Singapore	K. Kishi (acting).
Adelaide	Herbert Angas Parsons (Hon.).

Italy.

Embassy at Rome.

Ambassador	Kogoro Takahira.
1st Secretary	Masakata Ichiku.
3rd Secretary	Ninro Imai.

Consulates.

Milan	Costanzo Cantoni (Hon.).
Naples...	Marqueis Francois de Goyzueta (Hon.).
Messina	Chevalier Ricardo Contarelli (Hon.).
Venice...	Commandeur Guillaume Berchet (Hon.).
Palermo	Chevalier Michele Follina (Hon.).
Genoa	Chevalier Edward Canali (Hon.).

U. S. A.

Embassy at Washington.

Ambassador	Viscount Shūzo Aoki.
Councillor	Tsunejiro Miyaoka.
2nd Secretary	Masanao Haniwara.
3rd Secretary	Bunzo Kubota.
"	Matsuro Nagai.
Military Attaché	Lieut.-Colonel K. Tanaka.
Naval Attaché	Captain J. Takeshita.

Consulates-General.

New York	Chōzō Koikê.
Honolulu	K. Saito.

Consulates.

San Francisco	S. Uyeno.
Chicago	S. Shimizu.
Seattle...	S. Hisamizu.
New Orleans	J. W. Philips (Hon.).
Philadelphia	J. Franklin Mcfadden (Hon.).
Boston...	Osborne Hawes (Hon.).
Manila...	S. Akazuka.

Belgium.

Legation at Brussels.

Minister	Satsuo Akizuki.

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2nd Secretary	Matsujirō Kameyama.
3rd Secretary	Sadao Matsumura.
,, ...	Shigetsuna Furuya.
,, ...	Doichi Matsuda.

Consulates.

Antwerp	S. Matsumura.
Brussels	Alexandre Halot (Hon.).

Brazil.

Legation at Rio de Nicro.

Minister	Sadatsuzu Uchida.
2nd Secretary	Arajiro Miura.

China.

Legation at Peking.

Minister	Gonsukê Hayashi.
1st Secretary	Moritaro Abe.
2nd Secretary	Nagakuni Tei.
,, ...	Kumataro Honda.
2nd Interpreter	Kisaburo Shimakawa.
3rd Secretary	Takanori Okawahira.
Military Attaché	Colonel N. Aoki.

Consulates-General.

Shanghai	H. Eitaki.
Tientain	H. Kato.
Mukden	M. Hagihara.
Harbin	T. Kawakami.

Consulates.

Chefoo	T. Obata.
Newchwang	A. Segawa.
Foochow	K. Nakamura.
Amoy	S. Uyeno; Y. Yoshida.
Shashi	I. Motobe.
Hangchow	K. Mizuno.
Suchow	C. Shirasu.
Changking	S. Tokumaru.
Antung	S. Okabe.
Kangtong	S. Ueno.
Kirin...	K. Shimakawa.

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Denmark.

Consulate.

Copenhagen ... ... J. Henningsen (Hon.).

Holland.

Legation at the Hague.

Minister ... ... Aimaro Sato. (also accredited to the Court of Denmark).
2nd Secretary ... ... Fujitaro Otori.
3rd Secretary ... ... Shun-ichi Nagaoka.

Consulates.

Amsterdam ... ... B. H. Schroeder (Hon.).
Rotterdam ... ... Hermanns de Jongh (Hon.).

Mexico.

Legation at Mexico.

Minister ... ... Minoji Arakawa.
1st Secretary ... ... Shinsaku Kohdera.
3rd Secretary ... ... Chonosuké Yada.

Siam.

Legation at Bangkok.

Minister ... ... Shosaku Matsukata.
2nd Secretary ... ... Kuma aburo Tanabe (Consul at Bangkok).

Russia.

Legation in St. Petersburg.

Minister ... ... Dr. Ichiro Motono.
1st Secretary ... ... Kentaro Ochiai.
3rd „ ... ... Goro Tsuda.
Military Attaché ... ... Major-General K. Uchiyama.
Naval Attaché ... ... Captain T. Kuroi.

Consulate.

Odessa... ... ... N. Fukuda (Acting).
Uladiostock ... ... M. Nomura.

Spain.

Legation at Madrid.

Minister ... ... Manjiro Inagaki.
1st Interpreter ... ... ———

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Sweden.

Legation at Stockholm.

Minister	Toraichi Sugimura.
2nd Secretary	Sankuro Kusakabe.
„	Kuma-ichi Horiguchi.

Consulate.

Stockholm	Carl Setterwall (Hon.).

Others.

Consulates.

Lima (Peru)	Luis N. Brayce (Hon.).
Buenos Ayres (Argentine) ...	Herbert Shephert (Hon.).

SUCCESSIVE JAPANESE MINISTERS ACCREDITED.

(From opening of the country)

to Austria-Hungary.

		Appointed.	Relieved.
Count Sano (late)	Min. ple. / En. Ex.	Dec. '73	Dec. '74
Viscount Aoki	do.	Aug. '76	March '80
Yuzuru Ida (late)	do.	March '81	July '82
Kagenori Uyeno (late)	do.	July '82	Dec. '84
Marquis Saionji	do.	Feb. '85	June '86
Count Toda	do.	June '87	Dec. '90
Kōki Watanabe (late)	do.	July '90	April '92
Kogoro Takahira	do.	Dec. '96	Dec. '98
Nobuaki Makino	do.	Feb. '99	April '06
Kosai Uchida...	Amb.	Jan. '07	——

to France.

Samejima (late)	Res.—Min.	Oct. '70	——
do.	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	Nov. '73	Dec. '80
Yuzuru Ida (late)	do.	July '81	April '83
Marquis Hachisuka	do.	Dec. '82	Sept. '86
Viscount Fujimaro Tanaka ...	do.	June '87	June '90
„ Yasushi Nomura ...	do.	March '91	April '93
Baron Arasuke Sonê	do.	May '93	Feb. '97
Shin-ichiro Kurino	do.	May '97	Rem. to Russia. — '01
Dr. Motono	do.	— '01	Rem. to Russia. Jan. '06
Shin-ichiro Kurino	Amb.	Feb. '06	——

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to Germany.

Viscount Shuzo Aoki	do.	Sept. '74	Dec. '85
Viscount Shinagawa (late) ...	do.	Sept. '75	March '87
Marquis Saionji	do.	June '87	Aug. '91
Viscount Aoki	do.	Jan. '92	May '97
Katsunosuke Inouye	do.	Feb. '98	——
do.	Amb.	Jan. '06	——

to Great Britain.

Count Terajima (late)	Min. Ple. / En. Ex.	April '72	Oct. '73
Kagenori Uyeno (late)... ...	do.	Sept. '74	July '79
Viscount Mori (late)	do.	Nov. '79	April '84
Viscount Kawase	do.	May '84	Dec. '93
Viscount Aoki	do.	Dec. '98	Nov. '94
Taka-akira Katō	do.	Nov. '84	'99
Viscount Hayashi...	do.	'99	——
do.	Amb.	Dec. '05	May '06
Baron Jutaro Komura	do.	June '06	——

to Italy.

Count Sano (late)	Res.-Min.	Jan. '73	Sept. '73
Viscount Kawase	Min. ple. / En. Ex.	Sept. '73	
Marquis Nabeshima	do.	March '80	May '82
Marquis Asano	do.	March '82	May '83
Viscount Fujimaro Tanaka ...	do.	May '83	June '87
Viscount Tokugawa	do.	July '87	Jan. '91
Baron Nakashima (late) ...	do.	Oct '92	Aug. '94
Kogoro Takahira	do.	Aug. '94	Rem. to Vienna, Dec. '95
Shin-ichiro Kurino	do.	April '96	Rem. to Paris. May '97
Nobuaki Makino	do.	May '97	Rem. to Vienna, '99
Tsunasuke Oyama...	do.	'99	——
Kogoro Takahira	Amb.	Jan. '07	——

to Russia.

Viscount. Vice-Adm. Enomoto	Min. ple. / En. Ex.	Jan. '74	Oct. '78
Count Yanagiwara (late) ...	do.	March '80	Jan. '83
Baron Yoshitada Hanabusa...	do.	March '83	Aug. '86
Baron Tokujiro Nishi	do.	June '86	June '69
Viscount Tadasu Hayashi ...	do.	March '97	'99
Baron Jutaro Komura	do.	Feb. 1900	Rem. to Peking, Oct. '00
Sutemi Chinda	do.	1900	Recalled 10 Feb. '04
Shin-ichiro Kurino	do.	Nov. 1900	——
Dr. Ichiro Motono	do.	Jan. '06	——

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to U S. A.

Viscount Mori (late)			June 25, '73
Kagenori Uyeno (late)... ...	Res.-Min	Oct. 72	Did not proceed to post.
Vis. Kiyonari Yoshida (late)	Min. Ple. En. Ex.	Sept. '74	Jan. '82
Count Munenori Terajima(late)	do.	July '82	Nov. '83
Baron Ryu-ichi Kuki	do.	May '84	Nov. '87
Count Munemitsu Mutsu (late)	do.	Fed. '88	Jan. '90
Gozo Tateno (late)	do.	Dec. '90	Aug. '94
Shin-ichiro Kurino	do.	Sept. '94	Rem. Rome. Apr. '96
Toru Hoshi (late)...	do.	April '96	Sept. '98
Baron Jutaro Komura	do.	Sept. '98	Rem. St. Petersburg. Feb. 1900
Kogoro Takahira	do.	June '00	Jan. '06
Viscount Shuzo Aoki	Amb.	Jan. '06	——

SUCCESSIVE FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES ACCREDITED TO JAPAN.

Austria-Hungary.

	Appointed	Relieved
Heinrich Freiherr von Calice	1871, 23, April	1874, 21, March
Ignaz Freiherr von Schaeffer	1874, 21, March	1877, 22, April
Carl Retter von Boleslawski, Gerent von 1877, 3. Mar. bis 1879, Sept.		
Maximilian Ritter Hoffer von Hoffenfels.	1879, 26, Jan.	1883, 4, March
Carl Graf Zalushi.	1883, 4, March	1888, 18, Jan.
Rüdiger Freiherr von Biegeleben ...	1888, 20, Jule	1893, 23, April
Legations-Sehretär Heinrich Graf Condenhove, Geschäftsträger.		
Christoph Graf von Wydenbruch	1895, 10, Sept.	1899, 5, Oct.
Adalbert Ambró von Adamócz	1899, 31, Oct.	
Adalbert Ambró von Adamócz, Ambassador of H. Apostolic Majesty	1907, 23, Jan.	

France.

	Appointed
Pushesue de Bellecourt, Chargé d' affairs	1860, 14, Feb.
Le meme, avec le titre de Minister Plenipotentiairy ...	1861, 14, June
Roches, Minister Plenipotentiairy	1863, 7, October
Maxime Outrey, Min. Ple.	1868, 18, Feb.
Bershemy, Min. Ple.	1873, 24, May
De Geofroy, Envoy Extraordinairy and Min. Ple.	1876, 30, Apr.
Guillaume de Roquette, Env. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1880, 20, Apr.
Tricon, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1882, 2, Mar.
Sienkiewicz. En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1883, 20, July
Harmand, En. Ex. and Min. Ple....	1894, 19, Apr.
Gerard, Ambassador...	1906, 12, October

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Germany.

Von Brandt, Consul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1863, 5, May
Von Brandt, Consul-General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1868, ?
Von Brandt, Minister Resident	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1872, 30, March
Von Eisendecher, do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1875, 3, Dec.
Von Eisendecher, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1880, 14, June
Count Doenhoff, Envoy Extr. & Minister Plen.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1883, 24, April
Von Holleben, do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1886, 16, March
Baron Von Gutschmid, do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1892, 10, Dec.
Count Leyden, do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1898, 29, March
Count Arco Valley, do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1901, 10, May
Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1906, 22, May

Great Britain.

1858. James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Special Mission.
1859. Rutherford (afterwards Sir Rutherford) Alcock, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. and Consul-General. Nov. 30.
1865. Sir Harry Smith Parkes, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to the Tycoon, and Consul-General, March 28. Hitotsu-Bashi Chiunagon, Tycoon, Aug. 29. 1866. Mutsuhito, Emperor, February 13. 1867.
1868. The Same, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to the Mikado.
1883. Hon. F. R. (now Rt. Hon. Sir F.) Plunkett, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. July.
1888. Hugh Fraser, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., April 30. [Died at his post, June 4, 1894.]
1894. Hon. P. le Poer Trench, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., June 25.
1895. Sir E. M. Satow, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., June 1.
1900. Sir C. M. MacDonald, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., Oct. 26.
1905. The Same, Amb., Nov. 25.

Italy.

1874-1877. Count Te' d' Ostiani, En. Ex. & Min. Plenip.
1877-1883. Count Misse Barbolani " "
1883-1886. Le Chevalier Sanciarez, Charge' d'Affairs.
1886-1891. Le Chevalier R. de Martino, En. Ex. & Min. Pl.
1891. Le Prince de Cariati, Charge' d'Affairs.
1891-1895. Le Chevalier R. de Martino, En. Ex. & Min. Pl.
1895-1900. Le Comte E. Orfini, En. Ex. & Min. Plen.
1900. Le Chevalier V. Cobianchi, Charge' d'Affairs.
1901-1904. Le Comeur. G. Melegari, En. Ex. & Min. Plen.
1904-1907. Le Comte G. C. Vinci, " "
1907. Le Baron C. Romano Avezzana, Charge' d'Affairs.
1907. Le Comte G. Gallina, Ambassador.

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U. S. of America.

1852. Commodore Mathew C. Perry, U. S. N., Special Mission, Nov. 13.
1856. Townsend Harris, Consul-General, Sept. 3.
1859. Townsend Harris, Minister Resident. Jan. 17.
1861. Robert H. Pruyn, Minister Resident, Nov. 14.
1866. Robert B. Van Valkenburg, Minister Resident, Feb. 16.
1869. Charles E. DeLong, Minister Resident, June 23.
1873. John A. Bingham, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Oct. 2.
1885. Richard B. Hubbard, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., April 6.
1889. John F. Swift, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., May 13. Died at his post, July, 1891.
1892. Frank L. Coombs, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., April 25.
1893. Edwin Dun, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., May 24.
1897. Alfred E. Buck, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., June 28. Died at his post Dec. 4, 1902.
1903. Lloyd C. Griscom, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., Mar. 3.
1906. Luke E. Wright, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Mar. 31.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Signed at London, 16th July, 1894.

ART. I.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other Contracting Party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property.

They shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice in pursuit and defence of their rights; they shall be at liberty equally with native subjects to choose and employ lawyers, advocates and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such Courts, and in all other matters connected with the administration of justice they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by native subjects.

In whatever relates to rights of residence and travel; to the possession of goods and effects of any kind; to the succession to personal estate by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort in any manner whatsoever, which they may lawfully acquire, the subjects of each Contracting Party shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same privileges, liberties and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imports or charges in these respects than native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the Laws, Ordinances and Regulations, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship, and also the right of burying their respective coun-

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trymen according to their religious customs, in such suitable and convenient places as may be established and maintained for that purpose.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are, or may be, paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ART. II.—The subjects of either of the Contracting Parties residing in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the army, navy, national guard or militia; from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service, and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

ART. III.—There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties may trade in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other by wholesale or retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandize of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects; and they may there own or hire and occupy the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops and premises which may be necessary for them, and lease land for residential and commercial purposes, conforming themselves to the Laws, Police and Customs Regulations of the country like native subjects.

They shall have liberty to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other, which are, or may be, opened to foreign commerce, and shall enjoy, respectively, the same treatment in matters of commerce and navigation as native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, without having to pay taxes, imposts or duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind, other or greater than those paid by native subjects, or subjects of the most favoured nation, always to the Laws, Ordinances and Regulations of each country.

ART. IV.—The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses and shops of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected.

It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to, such dwellings and premises, or examine or inspect books, papers or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the Laws, Ordinances and Regulations for subjects of the country.

ART. V.—No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, from whatever place arriving; and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importa-

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tion into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving, than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country, nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other country. This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons or of cattle or of plants useful to agriculture.

ART. VI.—No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other than such as are, or may be, payable on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other than such as are, or may be, payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possession of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possession of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

ART. VII.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other exemption from all transit duties, and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities and drawbacks.

ART. VIII.—All articles which are, or may be, legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in Japanese vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Japanese vessels; and, reciprocally, all articles which are, or may be, legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in British vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in Japanese vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in British vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other place.

In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is, or may be, legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese or in British vessels, and whatever may be the place

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of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties or of any third Power.

ART. IX.—No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, light-house, quarantine or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name, or for the profit, of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions of either country upon the vessels of the other country, which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

ART. X.—In all that regards the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels, which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

ART. XI.—The coasting trade of both the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the Laws, Ordinances and Regulations of Japan and of Great Britain, respectively. It is, however, understood that Japanese subjects in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty and British subjects in the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, shall enjoy in this respect the rights which are, or may be, granted under such Laws, Ordinances and Regulations to the subjects or citizens of any other country.

A Japanese vessel laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, and a British vessel laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one port, and continue her voyage to the other port or ports of destination where foreign trade is permitted, for the purpose of landing the remainder of her original cargo there, subject always to the Laws and Custom-house Regulations of the two countries.

The Japanese Government, however, agrees to allow British vessels to continue, as heretofore, for the period of the duration of the present Treaty, to carry cargo between the existing open ports of the Empire, excepting to or from the ports of Osaka, Niigata and Ebisu-minato.

ART. XII.—Any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be

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payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the Regulations and Tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the local authorities shall inform the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such Consular officer, they shall inform the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of Japanese vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of Her Britannic Majesty shall take place in accordance with the Laws, Ordinances and Regulations of Great Britain, and, reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to British vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan shall take place in accordance with the Laws, Ordinances and Regulations of Japan.

Such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furnitures and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including those which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents, when claimed by them. If such owners or agents are not on the spot, the same shall be delivered to the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents upon being claimed by them within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such Consular officers, owners or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandise saved shall be exempt from all the duties of the Customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the ordinary duties.

When a ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of one of the Contractng Parties is stranded or wrecked in the territories of the other, the respective Consul-Generals, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents shall be authorized, in case the owner or master, or other agent of the owner, is not present, to lend their official assistance in order to afford the necessary assistance to the subjects of the respective States. The same rule shall apply in case the owner, master or other agent is present, but requires such assistance to be given.

ART. XIII.—All vessels which, according to Japanese law, are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels, which, according to British law, are to be deemed British vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed Japanese and British vessels, respectively.

ART. XIV.—The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents of each of the Contracting Parties, residing in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall receive from the

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local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subjects of the country where the desertion takes place.

ART. XV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Government, ships, subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Government, ships, subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party; it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed in all respects by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation.

ART. XVI.—Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consular and Consular Agents in all the ports, cities and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers.

This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to every other Power.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consuls and Consular Agents may exercise all functions, and shall enjoy all privileges, exemptions and immunities, which are, or may hereafter be, granted to Consular officers of the most favoured nation.

ART. XVII.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same protection as native subjects in regard to patents, trade-marks and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

ART. XVIII.—Her Britannic Majesty's Government, so far as they are concerned, give their consent to the following arrangement:—

The several foreign Settlements in Japan shall be incorporated with the respective Japanese Communes, and shall thenceforth from part of the general municipal system of Japan.

The competent Japanese authorities shall thereupon assume all municipal obligations and duties in respect thereof, and the common funds and property, if any, belonging to such Settlement, shall at the same time be transferred to the said Japanese authorities.

When such incorporation takes place, existing leases in perpetuity under which property is now held in the said Settlements shall be confirmed, and no conditions whatsoever other than those contained in such existing leases shall be imposed in respect of such property. It is, however, understood that the Consular authorities mentioned in the same are in all cases to be replaced by the Japanese authorities.

All lands which may previously have been granted by the Japanese Government free of rent for the public purposes of the said Settlements shall, subjects to the right of eminent domain, be permanently reserved free of all taxes and charges for the public purposes for which they were ori-

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ginally set apart.

ART. XIX.—The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable, so far as the laws permit, to all the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to:—

India, The Dominion of Canada, Nowfoundland, The Cape, Natal, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand.

Provided always that the stipulations of the present Treaty shall be made applicable to any of the above-named colonies or foreign possessions, on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given to the Japanese Government by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tokio within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present Treaty.

ART. XX.—The present Treaty shall, from the date it comes into force, be substituted in place of the Conventions, respectively of the 23rd day of the 8th month of the 7th year of Kayei, corresponding to the 14th day of October, 1854, and of the 13th day of the 5th month of the 2nd year of Keiou, corresponding to the 25th day of June, 1866, the Treaty of the 18th day of the 7th month of the 5th year of Ansei, corresponding to the 26th day of August, 1858, and all Arrangements and Agreements subsidiary thereto concluded or existing between the High Contracting Parties; and from the same date such Conventions, Treaty, Arrangements and Agreements shall cease to be binding, and, in consequence, the jurisdiction then exercised by British Courts in Japan, and all the exceptional privileges, exemptions and immunities then enjoyed by British subjects as a part of, or appurtenant to, such jurisdiction, shall absolutely and without notice cease and determine, and thereafter all such jurisdiction shall be assumed and exercised by Japanese Courts.

ART. XXI.—The present Treaty shall not take effect until at least five years after its signature. It shall come into force one year after His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government shall have given notice to Her Britannic Majesty's Government of its wish to have the same brought into operation. Such notice may be given at any time after the expiration of four years from the date hereof. The Treaty shall remain in force for the period of twelve years from the date it goes into operation.

Either High Contracting Party shall have the right, at any time after eleven years shall have elapsed from the date this Treaty takes effect, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, and at the expiration of twelve months after such notice is given this Treaty shall wholly cease and determine.

ART. XXII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokio as soon as possible, and not later than six months from the present date.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in duplicate, this sixteenth day of the seventh month of the twenty-seventh year of Meiji.

(L. S.) AOKI

(L. S.) KIMBERLEY.

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THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

The Franco-Japanese Agreement was published in the *Official Gazette* on June 17th this year.

ARRANGEMENT.

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of the French Republic, animated by the desire to strengthen the relations of amity existing between them, and to remove from those relations all cause of misunderstanding for the future, have decided to conclude the following Arrangement.

"The Governments of Japan and France, being agreed to respect the independence and integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal treatment in that country for the commerce and subjects or citizens of all nations, and having a special interest to have the order and pacific state of things preserved especially in the regions of the Chinese Empire adjacent to the territories where they have the rights of sovereignty, protection or occupation, engage to support each other for assuring the peace and security in those regions, with a view to maintain the respective situation and the territorial rights of the two High Contracting Parties in the Continent of Asia."

In witness whereof, the Undersigned: His Excellency Monsieur Kurino, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to the President of the French Republic, and His Excellency Monsieur Stephen Pichon, Senator, Minister for Foreign Affairs, authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Arrangement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, the 10th of June 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.
(L. S.) S. PICHON.

DECLARATION.

The two Governments of Japan and France, while reserving the negotiations for the conclusion of a Convention of Commerce in regard to the relations between Japan and French Indo-China, agree as follows:

The treatment of the most favoured nation shall be accorded to the officers and subjects of Japan in French Indo-China in all that concerns their persons and the protection of their property, and the same treatment shall be applied to the subjects and protégés of French Indo-China in the Empire of Japan, until the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed between Japan and France on the 4th of August, 1896.

Paris, the 10th of June, 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.
(L. S.) S. PICHON.

CHINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

(RELATING TO THE SINMINTUN-MUKDEN AND KIRIN-CHANCHUN RAILWAY.)

(Signed on 15th Apr. '07.)

ART. I.—China to purchase the Sinmintun-Mukden railway, at 1,660,000 *yen*, and China in reconstructing the railway to borrow half of funds required in the work east of the Liao from South Manchurian Railway Company.

ART. II.—China in constructing

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a railway between Kirin and Changchun to borrow half of funds from the same Company.

ART. III.—Terms of the said loans to be similar to those for the railways in and out Shanghaikwan, excepting date of repayment; *i.e.* (a) the loan for the Sinmintun-Mukden Railway east of the Liao to be redeemed in 18 years, and in 35 years for the other.

(*b.*) The property and receipts of the former Railway to be offered as security to the Company for the loan relating to that railway, and similar arrangement to be made with the other loan.

For any deficit in capital that may appear in future extension of the Kirin-Changchun Railway or constructing of branch lines, China to ask the Company for a loan.

(*c.*) The Chinese Government to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of the loans, and to pay the required sum when the Railway fails to make it. In the event of the Chinese Government failing to pay the principal and interest in arrear, the above railways and the whole of their property to be handed over to the Company, and placed under its control until the said principal and interest shall have been paid. But when the sum in arrears is small, a grace of not more than 3 months may be allowed.

(*d.*) During the term of the loans, Japanese chief engineer to be engaged, and also other Japanese to be engaged when a sufficient number of Chinese is not forthcoming for the conduct of railway business; and also an experienced Japanese shall be engaged as railway accountant, to have full responsibility for the disposition and superintendence of matters relating to the railway account business.

(*e.*) The above railways to carry gratis the troops and provisions sent by the Chinese Government in time of war or famine.

(*f.*) Receipts of the above railways to be deposited with the Japanese banks.

ART. IV.—The Chinese Government, after the purchase of the present Sinmintun-Mukden Railway, to conclude, as soon as possible, the loan contract relating to the railway east of the Liao, and the same Government to cause Chinese and Japanese engineers to co-operately survey the route of the Kirin-Changchun Railway, in order to investigate the expenses required for its construction. The loan contract to be concluded within six months after the conclusion of the said investigations.

ART. V.—Both the Sinmintun-Mukden and Kirin-Changchun Railways to be connected with the South Manchurian Railway, this connection to be under regulations to be decided upon between the committees to be appointed respectively by the Chinese Railway Bureau and South Manchurian Railway Company.

ART. VI.—The actual receipts of the loans mentioned in Articles I. and II. to be equitably fixed in reference to the latest loan contract concluded by China with other countries.

ART. VII.—The Sinmintun-Mukden Railway to be handed over within one month after the payment of its price to the commissioners to be dispatched by the Chinese Railway Bureau.

. . . . . .

The formal transfer of the Sinmintun-Mukden Railway was effected on June 1st.

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CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

During the pre Resoration days learning was far from being universally diffused. In fact, even in the eyes of ordinary *samurai* culture was considered as a sign of physical disability and therefore a thing suitable only to weaklings and effeminate courtiers at Kyoto whose delicate health did not allow them to attend to the manlier art and practices of *samurai*. Of course each feudal fief had its own school side by side with fencing courts, riding-ground, etc., and the cultivation of learning was equally encouraged as that of the art of *samurai*, only it was never popular with the young bloods of the clan. In most places a school existed more for decency's sake and less from practical necessity. By ordinary people learning was even considered as a "dangerous acquirement," apt to lead plebeian possessors astray.

It is worthy to note that the educational system of "New Japan" was arranged on American model, the first foreign adviser on education having been an American gentleman, the late Dr. David Murray. He was an adviser to the Minister of Education from 1875 to 1897 and established the public school system of Japan.

THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT ON EDUCATION.

(Issued on October 30, 1890.)

Know ye, Our subjects:

Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye not only be Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

The way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infalliable for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue.

The 30th day of the 10th month
of the 23rd year of Meiji.

(Imperial Sign Manual.
Imperial Seal.)

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GENERAL STATISTICS ON EDUCATION.

Kind of Schools.	No. of Schools.			Instructors and Teachers.			Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
	1905–6	1904–5	1903–4	1905–6	1904–5	1903–4	1905–6	1904–5	1903–4	1905–6	1904–5	1903–4
Elementary	27,407	27,383	27,463	109,975	105,301	108,360	5,348,213	5,144,113	5,084,099	1,077,221	1,020,405	987,377
Blind and Dumb....	26	20	20	138	111	110	1,433	1,078	1,049	186	160	111
Normal	66	64	61	1,091	1,104	1,069	18 924	19,404	19,466	7,628	8,158	8,543
Higher Normal .	2	2	2	118	113	97	960	902	875	274	151	172
Higher Normal (for Female)	1	1	1	44	45	46	361	354	344	98	87	103
Teachers' Institutes....	5	5	5	30	53	61	154	164	160	152	14,276	152
Middle	271	267	269	5,113	4,839	1,793	104,968	101,196	98,000	14,454	9,878	12,479
Girls' Higher ..	100	95	91	1,561	1,457	349	31,918	18,533	25,719	7,897	1,313	6,024
Higher	7	8	8	284	296	315	4,904	4,931	5.074	1,315	942	1,066
Universities	2	2	2	404	1,514	382	5,821	5,256	4,543	947	2,568	946
Special	47	49	383	1,697	3,731	1,346	25,054	24.081	19,586	3,162	21,094	2,622
Technical	3,031	1,954	1,597	4,321	—	3,342	165,124	114,291	94,847	26,819	58	13,627
Teachers' Technical....	3	3	3	—	—	—	175	174	176	97	—	85
Miscellaneous ..	2,018	1,902	1,986	6,754	6,130	5,900	133,292	121,069	114,677	30,809	25,849	24,912
	32,986	31,755	31,547	131,530	125,091	127,170	5,841,302	5,565,496	5,168,615	1,171,059	1,101,849	1,058,217

The above table gives the number of schools, Gov., public and private, their instructors, students and pupils, and graduates during the last three years.

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EXPENDITURE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (1906—'7).

	Expenses.
	Yen.
The Department Proper	1,757,639
Earthquakes Investigation Committee	23,757
International Geodetic Committee	9,428
Central Meteorological Observatory	66,316
Provisional Observatory for the Measurement of Latitudes	7,562
Committee for the Examination of Medical Practitioners and Pharmaceutists	415,156
Institutions under direct Control of the Dep't	71,615
Salaries for the Directors of Local Normal Schools	3,022,066
Grant for Elementary Education	76,151
Grant for Technical Education	1,000,000
	365,000
Total	6,352,914

EXPENDITURE FOR THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (1906—'7)

	Expenses.
	Yen.
Imperial University of Tokyo	1,657,223
Imperial University of Kyoto	1,289,151
Tokyo Higher Normal School	162,226
Hiroshima Higher Normal School	127,823
Higher Normal School for Females	77,924
Sapporo Agricultural School	53,010
Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry	46,995
Tokyo Higher Commercial School	52,955
Kobe Higher Commercial School	41,804
Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School	13,346
1st Higher School	61,780
2nd „ „	44,244
3rd „ „	40,974
4th „ „	43,641
5th „ „	45,071
6th „ „	48,209
7th „ „	37,255
Chiba Special School of Medicine	26,246
Sendai „ „ „ „	26,296
Okayama „ „ „ „	25,972
Kanagawa „ „ „ „	24,428
Nagasaki „ „ „ „	26,876
Tokyo Higher Technical School	86,530
Osaka „ „ „	71,945

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	Expenses.
	Yen.
Kyoto Higher Technical School	48,609
Nagoya „ „ „	45,299
Kumamoto „ „ „	36,063
Sendai „ „ „	3,527
Tokyo Foreign Language School	45,921
Tokyo Fine Art Academy	48,821
Tokyo Academy of Music	44,499
Tokyo Blind and Dumb School	11,300
Imperial Library	34,999
Total	3,02,066

Foreign Instructors at the Institutions Under Direct Control of the Department of Education.

	United States of America.	England.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Belgium.	Italy.	Spain.	Switzerland.	Austro-Hungary.	China.	Korea.	Total.	Annual Amount of Salaries.
														Yen.
1905-6..	17	17	5	19	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	71	251,658
1904-5..	14	21	14	20	1	1	1	1	2		3	2	71	238,850
1903-4..	16	15	5	20	1	1	1	1	2	—	2	2	66	237,170
1902-3..	12	16	6	20	3	1	1	1	2	—	3	2	67	233,680
1901-2..	12	15	5	21	2	1	1	1	2	—	3	2	66	283,210

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Elementary education is compulsory, and the schools of this grade are divided into ordinary elementary schools and higher elementary schools, both being generally combined. The ordinary elementary school course extends over three or four years and the higher elementary school course over two, three, or four years. The ordinary elementary course is compulsory to children of school-age. 6 to 14. The four year course having been judged inadequate, it has been decided to extend it to six years from 09. The subjects of study in ordinary elementary schools include morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic, and gymnastics. According to local circumstances one or more of such subjects as drawing, singing and manual work may be added. For girls, sewing may be added. The subjects of study in higher elementary schools include morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic, Japanese history, geography, science, drawing, singing and gymnastics. For girls, sewing is added. In a higher elementary school with a two years' course, either science or singing may be omitted or both be omitted or manual work added. In a higher elementary school with a

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course of more than three years, singing may be omitted and manual work added for girls, and for boys one or more of such subjects as manual work, agriculture or commerce may be added. In a higher elementary school with a course of four years, the English language may be added. Certain subjects in elementary schools may be omitted in the case of children who are physically unable to attend to them. A supplementary course may also be established in elementary schools, the object being to give further training in ordinary or higher elementary subjects to such children as have completed the prescribed course of instruction either in ordinary or higher elementary schools or to those who possess attainments equal to or higher than those of the children above mentioned. In supplementary course not more than two years, and such subjects as are most suited to local conditions are to be added to it. The curricula for schools of the two grades are shown below. :—

CURRICULUM OF THE ORDINARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Subjects.	1st School Year.	Hours per week.	2nd School Year.	Hours.	3rd School Year.	Hours.	4th School Year.	Hours.
Morals.....	Elements of Morals.		Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2
Japanese Language.	Read'g. & Writing.	10	Read'g & Writing.	12	Read'g & Writing.	15	Read'g & Writing.	15
Arithmetic..	Counting, Numeration, Addition, Subtraction and Division of Numbers to 20.	5	Ditto, Numbers to 100.	6	Common Addition, Subtraction Multiplication and Division.	6	Common Addition etc. Addition & Subtraction of Decimals. Add. & sub. on the Abacus.	6
Gymnastics.	Sports.	4	Sports, Common Gymnastics.	4	Ditto.	4	Ditto.	4
Drawing....			Simple Forms.		Simple Figures		Simple Figures.	
Singing					Management of Needle. Common Sewing.		Common Sewing.	
Sewing								
Manual Work	Simple Work.	21	Ditto.	24	Ditto.	27	Ditto.	27
Total....								

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Curriculum of the Higher Elementary Schools.

Subjects.	First School Year.	Hours a week.	Second School Year.	Hours a week.	Third School Year.	Hours a week.	Fourth School Year.	Hours a week.
Morals	Points of Morals.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2
Japanese Language	Reading, Writing & Composition.	10	Continued.	10	Continued.	10	Continued.	10
Arithmetic	Addition to Div.				Common Fractions		Proportions.	
	Weights, Measures, Coins and Time.		Decimal Fractions.		Proportions.		Percentage.	
	Simple Decimals.		Common „		Percentage.		Mensuration.	
	Abacus Arith.	4	Proportions.	4	Abacus Arithmetic.	4	Book-keeping.	4
History & Geography	History of Japan.		Abacus Arithmetic. Continued.		Continued.		Abacus Arith. Japan History and Geography, Supplementary Lessons.	3
	Geography „	3	Continued.	3	Outlines of Foreign Geography.	3	Relation of Plants, Animals and Minerals among themselves and to Man. Outlines of Physiology & Hygiene.	2
Science	Plants, Animals, & Minerals.				Construction & Use of Simple Apparatus.			
	Natural Phenomena.	2	Continued.	2	Outlines of Physiology & Hygiene.	2	Various Figures, Simple Geometrical Drawing.	1
Drawing { Boys	Simple Figures.	2	Simple Figures.	2	Various Figures.	2		2
Drawing { Girls		1		1		1		
Singing, Gymnastics	Common Gymnastics, Sports, Military Drill.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2
Sewing	Common Sewing.	3	Continued.	3	Continued.	3	Continued.	3
Manual Work	Simple Work.	3	Simple Work.	3	Simple Work.	3	Simple Work.	3
Agriculture	General Principles.				Continued.		Continued.	
Commerce	General Principles.		Continued.		Continued.		Continued.	
English Language	Read'g. & Writing.		Ditto.		Ditto.		Ditto.	
Total { Boys		28		28		28		28
Total { Girls		30		30		30		30

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NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

	Under Obligation to attend School.					
	Receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.			Not receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.		
	Boys,	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1905–6....	3,396,312	2,996,024	6,392,336	79,305	213,781	293,086
1904–5....	3,295,037	2,860,509	6,155,546	96,314	267,011	363,325
1903–4....	3,218,694	2,757,430	5,976,124	113,468	320,618	434,086
1902–3....	3,241,469	2,713,833	5,955,293	141,955	405,417	547,372
1901–2....	3,177,486	2,543,440	5,720,926	210,787	565,776	776,563
1900–1....	3,097,501	2,236,394	5,333,895	323,283	874,095	1,197,378

	Not yet under Obligation to attend School.			Total No. of Children of School Age.			Ratio of Children attending School, per cent of School proper.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1905–6....	547,648	522,580	1,070,228	4,023,265	3,732,385	7,755,650	97,72	93,34	95,62
1904–5....	523,705	508,869	1,023,574	3,915,056	3,636,389	7,551,445	97,16	91,41	94,43
1903–4....	512,716	494,004	5,006,720	3,844,878	3,572,052	7,416,930	96,56	89,58	93,23
1902-3....	443,213	420,626	863,839	3,826,628	3,539,876	7,366,504	95,80	87,00	91,57
1901–2....	488,222	481,175	969,397	3,876,495	3,590,391	7,466,886	98,78	81,08	88,05
1900–1....	447,695	429,211	876,906	3,868,479	3,593,700	7,408,179	90,55	71,90	81,67

MALE AND FEMALE TEACHERS.(including foreigners)

Year.	Gov. or Communal.			Private.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1904–5.....	84,482	19,790	104,272	672	357	1,029	105,301
1903–4.....	89,030	18,278	107,308	704	348	1,052	108,360
1902–3.....	90,903	17,114	108,017	749	354	1,101	109,118
1901–2.....	86,641	14,948	101,589	768	343	1,111	112,700
1900–1.....	79,888	11,910	91,798	784	317	1,101	92,899

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SALARIES OF TEACHERS IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Monthly Amount of Salaries.		Ordinary Elementary Schools.			Higher Elementary Schools.		
		Ordinary Regular Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Special Regular Teachers.	Ordinary Regular Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Special Regular Teachers.
1904 5	Average for Males.	15,018	8,592	11,872	20,601	13,333	14,834
	„ „ Females.	12,188	8,127	8,109	14,458	10,347	8,993
1903-4	Average for Males.	14,944	8,620	12,339	20,848	12,998	14,826
	„ „ Females.	12,342	8,145	8,181	14,608	10,768	9,086
1902-3	Average for Males.	14,686	8,553	11,813	20,800	13,078	14,283
	„ „ Females.	12,394	8,050	8,050	14,462	10,553	8,936
1901-2	Average for Males	14,295	8,481	11,888	20,251	12,928	13,758
	„ „ Females	12,331	8,086	7,965	14,100	10,212	8,855
1900-1	Average for Males.	13,581	8,355	11,350	19,168	12,619	13,489
	„ „ Females.	12,015	7,914	7,954	13,490	9,968	9,022

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

A school of this grade teaches boys who are desirous to enter higher institutions or who are intended for active life, but practically for the former. A graduate of a middle school is privileged to become a clerk in the Government service without undergoing a civil service examination. The course of study extends five years and a boy who has finished two years at the higher primary school are qualified, theoretically, to enter a middle school on diploma. But in practice, owing to the number of applications far surpassing the available accommodations, applicants are obliged to undergo selective examination at public middle schools, as follows:—

Year	No. of Applicants for Admission.	No. of those enrolled.	No. of those enrolled. per cent. of Applicants.
1905-6	57,950	34,440	56.11
	*5	*5	
1904-5	50,246	31,939	63.44
	*43	*49	

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1903–4	49,129	30,569	62.22
1902–3	53,096	31,657	59.62
1901–2	50,484	29,596	58.60
1900–1	46,895	28,153	60.03
1899	41,431	25,474	61.49

Note. (*) indicates for signers.

THE CURRICULUM OF THE MIDDLE SCHOOL.

Subjects.	1st year Hours per week.	2nd year Hours per week.	3rd year Hours per week.	4th year Hours per week.	5th year. Hours per week.
1. Morals.....	1	1	1	1	1
2. Japanese & Chinese.	7	7	7	6	6
3. English	6	6	7	7	7
4. History & Geography.	3	3	3	3	3
5. Mathematics.....	4	4	4	4	
6. Natural Science.....	2	2	2	1st term 2	—
				2nd „ 2	
				3rd „ 1	
7. Physics & Chemistry.				1st „ 3	
				2nd „ 3	
				3rd „ 4	
8 Civil Government & Political Economy.					2
9. Drawing.....	1	1	1	1	
10. Singing	1	1	1		
11. Military Drill & Gymnastics.....	3	3	3	3	3
Total	28	28	29	30	30

Subj cts Nos. 8 & 10 may be omitted, and indeed they are very rarely included in the curriculum. Mathematics go as far as trigonometry, and natural science covers biology, physiology and mineralogy.

The relative numbers of public and private schools, number of pupils etc, may be seen from the following.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.		Pupils.		Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1905–6	216	41	257	4,212	826	87,131	17,420	11,477	2,929	14,406
	* 10	* 2	* 12	× 30	× 16	× 2	× 3			
1904–5	215	38	253	4,012	752	84,151	16,650	10,401	3,814	14,215
	* 11	* 2	* 13	× 33	× 20	× 48		× 1		× 1
1903–4	209	39	248	3,967	760	81,925	15,720	9,006	3,411	12,417
	* 19	* 1	* 20	× 26	× 17	× 16				
1902–3	200	35	235	3,898	723	79,052	15,643	8,044	3,087	11,131
	* 21	* 1	* 22	× 21	× 11	× 1				
1901–2	182	33	215	3,509	674	72,822	15,228	6,904	2,540	9,444
	* 25	* 1	* 26	× 17	× 4	× 1				
1900–1	159	34	193	3,058	647	64,050	13,943	5,584	2,163	7,747
	* 24		* 24	× 9	× 12	× 1				

* Branch Schools. × Foreigners.

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GIRLS' HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The course of study of higher schools for girls extends over four years, but may be extended or curtailed by one year, according to local circumstances. In addition to general courses, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring to study such arts as are necessary for females, special art courses extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established, in addition to general courses. Special courses of two or three years may also be so instituted, for the benefit of those graduates who desire to pursue some special branches of study.

Curriculum of the Girls' Higher Schools.

Subjects.	1st year h'rs per week.	2nd year h'rs per week.	3rd year h'rs per week.	4th year h'rs per week.
Japanese	2	2	2	2
English	6	6	5	5
History	3	3	3	3
Geography	3	3	2	3
Mathematics	2	2	2	2
Natural History	2	2	2	1
Drawing	1	1	1	1
Housekeeping	—	—	2	2
Sewing	4	4	4	4
Music	2	2	2	2
Gymnastics	3	3	3	3
Total	28	28	28	28

	No. of Schools			Instructors.		Pupils.		Graduates.		Applicants for admission.	No. of admission.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.		
1905-6..	88	11	99	1,377	166	28,136	3,438	6,855	979	19,900	11,511
1904-5..	85	9	94	1,300	142	25,495	2,696	5,979	850	15,470	10,212
1903-4..	82	8	90	1,198	135	22,813	2,573	5,133	797	14,046	9,180
1902-3..	72	7	79	1,052	106	19,185	2,019	4,039	725	11,021	7,363
1901-2..	61	8	69	807	133	14,975	2,240	2,778	812	7,911	6,242
1900-1..	44	7	51	525	114	9,746	1,932	1,832	637	5,888	4,843

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HIGH SCHOOLS.

The abnormal circumstance in which the education system of Japan is placed, the necessity of making the students learn one or two Occidental languages, English or German or both, is chiefly responsible for the existence of the so called High schools where students wishing to enter an University has to study for three years. Just as in the case of Middle schools, applicants for admission are always far in excess over the available accommodation. At present seven schools of this particular grade are maintained by the Government, one each at Tokyo, Sendai, Kyoto, Kanazawa, Kumamoto, Okayama and Kagoshima? These seven high schools, are numbered from the 1st to the 6th and the 7th High School (Zōshikwan). The 5th High School is alone provided with a four year Engineering Department, besides the preparatory course, the rest being purely preparatory stage of three years for the University education. The preparatory course is divided into three classes, the first class for candidates to the Colleges of Law or the College of Literature in the Imperial Universities; the second for candidates to the course of pharmacy in the College of Medicine, the College of Engineering, the College of Science, the College of Science and Engineering, and the College of Agriculture: and the third for candidates to the Colleges of Medicine.

Curriculum of the 1st Section of the High School.

Subjects	1st year Hours per week.	2nd year Hours per week.	3rd year Hours per week.
Morals	—	—	1
Japanese and Chinese classics	6	5	4
English, German & French (to select two)	18	18	16
History	3	3	3
Logic and Psychology	—	2	—
First Principles of Law	—	—	2
First Principles of Economy.			optional (2)
Gymnastics	3	3	3
Total	30	31	29

Curriculum of the 2nd Section of the High School.

Subjects	1st year Hours per week.	2nd year Hours per week.	3rd year Hours per week.
Morals			1
Japanese Langunge	3		
English	8	7	4
German or French	8	7	4
Mathematics	5	4	6
Physics		3	3

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Subjects.	1st year Hours per week.	2nd year Hours per week.	3rd year Hours per week.
Chemistry (lecture)		3	3
do. (experimental) ..			2
Geology and Mineralogy ...			2
Drawing	4	4	2
Gymnastics	3	3	3
Total.....	31	31	30

Curriculum of the Third Section of the High Shool.
Preparatory to the College of Medicine.

Subjects.	First Year. Hours per week.	Second Year. Hours per week.	Third Year. Hours per week.
Morals			1
Japanese Language.....	3		
German	13	13	10
English or French	3	3	3
Latin			2
Mathematics	3	2	
Physics (lecture)		3	3
do. (experimental)			3
Chemistry (lecture)		3	3
do. (experimental) ..			
Zoology & Botany, (lecture).	3		
Zoology (experimental)		3	
Gymnastics.....	3	3	3
Total.....	28	30	31

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	No. of Instructors.			Students.		Graduates.		Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
	Japanese.	Foreign.	Total.	Preparatory Course of Universities.	Engineering Department.	Preparatory Course of Universities.	Engineering Department.		
First High School (Tokyo)	52	5	57	1,010	..	293	..	4,794	1,538
Second High School (Sendai)	36	3	39	597	..	153	..		
Third High School (Kyoto)	30	3	33	581	..	159	..		
Fourth High School (Kanazawa)	34	3	37	579	..	158	..		
Fifth High School (Kumamoto)	46	3	49	674	214	181	27		
Sixth High School (Okayama)	33	3	36	513	..	116	..		
Seventh High School (Kagoshima)	31	2	33	567	..	106	..		
1905–6	262	22	284	4,690	214	1,288	27	4,794	1,538
1904–5	272	24	296	4,755	191	1,301	14	4,167	1,546
1903–4	291	24	315	4,890	184	1,048	18	4,298	1,670
1902–3	276	25	301	4,609	172	856	19	4,574	1,646
1901–2	258	24	282	4,191	170	747	9	5,051	1,702
1900–1	225	21	246	3,602	138	674	21	3,931	1,491

IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES.

There are two universities, viz., the Imperial University of Tokyo and the Imperial University of Kyoto.

The Imperial University of Tokyo.

The University consists of the University Hall and six Colleges of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Literature, Science and Agriculture. The College of Law includes the two courses of Law and Politics, with 30 professorial chairs. The College of Medicine includes two courses of Medicine and Pharmacy, with 28 professorial chairs. In connection with this College there is a course of lectures on State Medicine. The College of Engineering includes nine courses of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Naval Architecture, Technology of Arms, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Applied Chemistry, Technology of Explosives, and Mining and Metallurgy, with 29 professorial chairs. The College of Literature includes three courses of Philosophy, Litera-

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ture, and History, with 21 professorial chairs. The College of Science includes eight courses of Mathematics, Astronomy, Theoretical Physics, Practical Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Geology with 22 professorial chairs. The College of Agriculture includes four courses of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Forestry and Veterinary Science, with 23 professorial chairs. For the training of practical farmers, technical courses of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science are instituted in connection with the College of Agriculture. Post-graduate courses are established in connection with the Colleges of Medicine, Literature and Science. An elective course is also instituted in each College. To the University are attached a library, hospitals, a Historiographic Committee, Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, the Botanical Garden, the Seismological Observatory and the Marine Laboratory.

As regards the length of the courses of study, in the Colleges of Law and Medicine it extends over four years, while in all other subjects of study it is one year less. The period for scientific investigations by students in the University Hall is fixed at five years, and in the case of students of Literature, Science, and Agriculture, the first two years must be devoted to study in the Colleges to which they respectively belong.

The ages of those enrolled in 1905 were as follows: –

	College of Law. Y.M.	College of Medicine. Y.M.	College of Engineering. Y.M.	College of Literature. Y.M.	College of Science. Y.M.	College of Agriculture Y.M.
Maximum	28.1	26.1	29.0	31.0	25.2	28.6
Minimum	19.8	20.3	18.7	19.3	19.1	19.1
Average	22.6	22.9	22.1	23.3	21.8	23.3

The number of those who left before graduation during 1904-5 was 141 students and 41 pupils, while 22 students and 5 pupils died.

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO.

	No. of Professors and Assistant-professors.					Students and Pupils.			Graduates.			Applicants for admission.	No. of Matriculation.
	Professors.	Assistant-Professors.	Lecturers.	Foreign Professors.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.		
University Hall	..	..	..	..	..	698	..	698	*88	..	88	148	148
College of Law	20	5	10	4	39	1,457	53	1,510	168	..	168	413	413
College of Medicine	23	12	3	..	38	495	67	562	98	84	182	245	200
College of Engineering	25	18	17	2	62	541	1	542	141	4	145	231	160
College of Literature	16	4	23	8	51	469	31	500	80	2	82	174	160

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	No. of Professors and Assistant-professors.					Students and Pupils.			Graduates.			Applicants for admission.	No. of Matriculation.
	Professors.	Assistant-professors.	Lecturers.	Foreign Professors.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.	Students.	Pupils.	Total.		
College of Science	21	7	8	..	36	111	8	119	17	1	18	54	48
College of Agriculture..	16	18	12	2	48	197	265	462	29	96	125	685	170
1905-6	121	64	73	16	274	3,968	425	4,393	533 * 88	187	808	1,950	1,299
1904-5	118	61	76	15	270	3,574	425	3,999	472 *130	198	800	1,960	1,341
1903-4	111	61	83	15	270	3,202	453	3,655	467 * 76	247	790	1,643	1,214
1902-3	106	57	76	17	256	2,934	471	3,405	457 * 44	226	727	1,612	1,183
1901-2	104	51	72	18	245	2,670	451	3,121	406 * 44	181	631	1,307	1,038
1900-1	92	43	69	18	222	2,489	381	2,880	389 * 17	188	594	1,183	953

* Students whose term of study in the University Hall has expired.

The Imperial University of Kyoto.

The University is a younger sister of the two by 20 years than the other and was founded in 1897. It consists of the University Hall, the College of Law, the 1st College of Medicine, the 2nd College of Medicine, and the College of Science and Engineering, and the College of Literature. The College of Law includes the two courses of Law and Politics, with 21 professorial chairs. The 1st (Kyoto) as well as the 2nd (Fukuoka) College of Medicine includes only one course of Medicine, with 18 and 11 professorial chairs respectively. The College of Science and Engineering includes 6 courses of Physics, Chemical Technology, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Mining and Metallurgy, with 28 professorial chairs. Those not qualified for admission as regular students but desirous of attending the lectures or experiments on one or more subjects prescribed in the college courses may be admitted as elective students in the College of Law and the College of Science and Engineering, and as students of the special course in the College of Medicine, only when there are vacant seats. The University possesses a library for the use of instructors and students, and a hospital is also connected with the College of Medicine.

Terms of attendance are prescribed as follows: in the College of Law, the shortest term is fixed at three academic years, (Note. It has just been decided by the faculty of the College to extend it to 4 years) the course for any one subject never extending over more than eight academic years. The shortest term of attendance

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in the College of Medicine is fixed at four academic years, likewise never extending over eight academic years. In the College of Science and Engineering the shortest term is fixed at three academic years, never extending over six academic years, the shortest term at the University Hall is fixed at one year. The College of Literature was announced to be opened 1905–6 year.

The ages of students enrolled during the year are shown in the following table :—

	College of Law.	College of Medicine.	College of Medicine. (Fukuoka)	College of Science & Engineering.
	Y.M.	Y.M.	Y.M.	Y.M.
Maximum	35.3	32.5	32.3	29.11
Minimum	19.8	19.7	25.7	20.3
Average	25.1	25.2	29.1	23.6

	No. of Professors and Assistant-professors.					Students and Pupils	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. of Matriculation
	Professors.	Assistant-Professors.	Lecturers.	Foreign Professors.	Total.				
University Hall	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	15	15
College of Law	14	5	5	—	24	485	57	134	134
College of Medicine { Kyoto	18	8	1	—	27	300	31	82	82
College of Medicine { Fukuoka	11	2	14	—	27	219	—	90	90
College of Science and Engineering.	24	13	15	—	52	329	51	90	90
1905–6 (Total)	67	28	35	—	130	1,428	139	411	411
1904–5	58	29	40	—	127	1,257	142	567	584
1903–4	51	24	36	1	112	888	156	452	440
1902–3	49	19	24	1	93	641	41	222	222
1901–2	43	20	18	1	82	491	40	210	205
1900–1	33	18	17	1	69	360	39	215	199

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Professions of the Graduates.

The graduates of the Imperial Universities classified according to their condition in life make the following record.

	Law.	Medicine.	Engineer'g.	Literature.	Science.	Agriculture.	Total.
Administration Officials	394	1	2	22	—	12	431
	24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Judges &c.	346	—	—	—	—	—	346
	56	—	—	—	—	—	56
Officials of Household Dep't	—	—	5	—	—	1	6
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Teachers	62	126	124	559	250	112	1,233
	8	1	32	—	—	—	41
Technical Officials	—	39	553	—	65	251	908
	—	—	86	—	—	—	86
Medical Official at Gov. Offices and Hospitals	—	457	—	—	—	41	498
	—	59	—	—	—	—	59
Members of Parliament	5	1	—	—	1	2	9
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barristers	107	—	—	—	—	—	107
	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Technical Officials of Companies	—	—	582	—	8	7	597
	—	—	119	—	—	—	119
Bankers &c.	203	10	23	4	4	5	249
	36	—	—	—	—	—	36
Practicing Medicine	—	261	—	—	—	—	261
	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Veterinarians	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Engaged by Foreign Gov. or Companies	—	—	29	15	2	9	55
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	48	—	55	22	1	13	139
	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Students at University Halls	350	99	64	79	26	8	626
	8	1	6	—	—	—	15
Studying Abroad	10	30	26	13	2	9	90
	4	—	8	—	—	—	12
Studying at Colleges	—	1	—	22	—	—	23
	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
On Military Service	3	—	3	2	3	1	12
	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Unknown	298	28	23	51	39	29	468
	28	—	23	—	—	—	51
Died	121	130	104	48	45	59	507
	5	—	5	—	—	—	10
Total	1,947	1,183	1,593	837	446	561	6,567
	194	64	279	—	—	—	537

Note:—For each series of figures the upper stand for the University of Tokyo and the lower for the University of Kyoto. The returns for the combined course of Engineering and Science of the latter institution are given under the head of Engineering.

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NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Each locality is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with an elementary school attached to give training to the students in the method of instruction. The course of study extends over four years in the case of males and three years in the case of females. According to local circumstances, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, training courses for elementary school teachers, or training courses for kindergarten conductors may be established in addition to the regular courses. Students are allowed part of necessary expenses. in return for which they are under obligation to give their service at schools for eight years.

For the regular course the number of applicants for admission and admitted is shown below :—

	No. of Applicants for Admission.	Those Admitted.	Percentage of Admission.
1905–6	21,301	4,251	19.95
1904–5	21,754	4,183	19.28
1953–4	21,254	4,274	20.12
1902–3	19,171	4,146	21.63
1901-2	16,175	4,025	24.83
1900–1	12,566	3,419	27.21

The students and gradnates classified as to sexes are as follow :—

	Students.		Gradnates.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1905–6	12,624	3,758	3,093	1,082
1904–5	12,906	3,469	3,092	1,019
1903–4	13,011	3,121	2,939	810
1902–3	12,800	2,533	2,832	525
1901–2	11,900	2,000	2,215	503
1900–1	10,586	1,476	1,703	385

HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Higher Normal Schools under the direct control of the Department of Education, include the Tokyo Higher Normal School, the Hiroshima Higher Normal School and the Higher Normal School for Females (in Tokyo). Schools of secondary and primary grades are attached each to these schools to provide practical opportunities of teaching to the students. A kindergarten, an elementary school and a girls' higher school are attached to the Higher Normal School for Females.

The Tokyo Higher Normal School.

The school system is divided into a preparatory, a principal, and a postgraduate course ; besides which there is a special course and an elective course. The principal course is divided into the following courses ; viz., the Japanese language and Chinese literature ; the English language ; geography and history ; mathematics, physics and chemistry ; natural history.

The course of study in the main school extends over one year in the preparatory, three years in the principal and from one to two years in the postgraduate course. The special course extends over a period not exceeding two years and two terms, the length of the elective course being fixed not to exceed three years.

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	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. of Admission.
Main Course. Japanese Language and Chinese Literature		63	18		
Main Course. English		70	26		
Main Course. Geography and History		65	25		
Main Course. Mathematic, Physics and Chemistry.		69	21		
Main Course. Natural History		56	24		
Preparatory Courses		116	—		
Aided Special Course. English		23	23		
Aided Special Course. Mathematics		25	25		
Aided Special Course. Ethics and Pedagogy		21	21		
Post-graduate Course		23	—		
Elective Course		30	4		
1905–6 (Total)	68	561	187	1,385	179
1904–5	73	600	151	1,067	154
1903–4	—	—	—	2,013	214
1902–3	71	623	142	1,061	204
1901–2	74	529	90	630	198
1900–1	69	480	97	632	248

The Hiroshima Higher Normal School.

Founded in 1902 the school system is divided into a preparatory, a principal and a post-graduate course. The principal course is divided into the following courses: viz., The Japanese language and Chinese literature; the English language: geography and history; mathematics, physics and chemistry; natural history. The course of study extends over one year in the preparatory, 3 years in the principal and from one to 2 years in the post-graduate course.

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	No. of Instructors.	Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. of Admission.
Main Course. Japanese Language and Chinese Literature.		32	7		
Main Course. English		81	26		
Main Course. Geography and History		58	17		
Main Course. Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry		75	20		
Main Course. Natural History		49	17		
Preparatory Course		104			
1905–6 (Total)	50	399	87	177	106
1904–5	40	302	—	176	108
1903–4	26	205	–	167	112
1902–3	12	101	—	375	102

The Higher Normal School for Females.

The school system comprises a literature course, a science course and an art course. A post-graduate course, an elective course, a special course and a training course for kindergarten conductors have also been established, as distinct courses of instruction. A higher school for females, an elementary school, and a kindergarten are also organized in connection with the main institution.

The course of study extends over four years in the literature, science, and art course, while the elective course extends over not less than two and not more than four years, the special course over two years, and the post-graduate course over not less than one and not more than two years.

	No. of Instructors.	Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. of Admission.
Literature Course		95	29		
Science Course		98	20		
Art Course		92	24		
Special Course of Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry.		24	—		
Special Course of Household Management		24	24		
Special Course of Japanese Language and Gymnastics		4	1		
1905–6 (Total)	44	361	98	918	106
1904–5	45	354	87	1,012	127
1903–4	46	344	103	705	107
1902–3	46	367	105	540	126
1901–2	44	331	86	479	117
1900–1	41	323	83	323	129

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SPECIAL INSTITUTES FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

These institutes were specially organized for the purpose of training qualified teachers for normal schools, middle schools, and higher schools for females, and so to supplement the work of regular training institutions. They were opened at the beginning of the 1902-3 year, the number of institutes being five. The 1st institute established under care of the Imperial University of Tokyo was provided with a course of Japanese language, and Chinese literature, together with natural science: the 2nd institute in charge of the 1st Higher School, with a course of physics and chemistry; the 3rd institute in charge of the 2nd Higher School, with a course of mathematics; the 4th institute in charge of the 3rd Higher School, with a course of English language; and the 5th institute in charge with the Tokyo Foreign Language School, with a course of English language.

KINDERGARTENS.

Kindergartens are institutions for the training of infants from three years up to the age of admission to ordinary elementary schools. The subjects for training are games, singing, conversation and handiwork. There is only one Government establishment, that attached to the Higher Normal School for Women.

	No. of Kindergartens.	Conductors.	Total No. of Infants.
1905–6	313	835	28,676
1904–5	293	779	26,018
1903–4	281	749	35,803
1902–3	263	726	24,185
1901–2	254	671	23,671
1900–1	241	596	23,109

BLIND AND DUMB SCHOOLS.

The schools of this class comprise one government, one public and 24 private institutions, the total being 26. In the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School (government institutions) the school system is divided into an ordinary and a professional course. In the ordinary course for the blind, instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, music, acupuncture and massage. The ordinary course for the dumb includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course on the application of their parents. The course of study extends over three years if massage be taken as a special subject, otherwise five years. In order to prepare pupils to engage in the education of the blind

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and dumb, a Training Course for Teachers was established in connection with the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School. The course of study extends over one year. Those who possess licences as ordinary regular teachers in ordinary elementary schools or are possessed of attainments equal to or higher than the requirements of the above standard, may be admitted to the said Course. Those graduates in the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School, or in the Blind and Dumb Institute at Kyoto, who are deemed fit to engage in the education of the blind and dumb, may be granted special admission, to be trained in one or more than one subject of study.

The Blind and Dumb School established by the City of Kyoto may be spoken of as a public institution. The school system of instruction is divided into ordinary and industrial courses. The course of study extends over 8 years in the ordinary course, while in the industrial course it extends over 2 to 5 years.

The following table shows the number of instructors, and pupils, and the annual comparative statistics relating to the same.

Statistics.

		No. of Instructors and Teachers.	Pupils.			Graduates.		
			Blind and Dumb Pupils.		Pupils of Training Course for Teachers.	Blind and Dumb Pupils.		Pupils of Training Course for Teachers.
			Blind.	Dumb.		Blind.	Dumb.	
1905–6	Gov.	19	69	212	12	15	21	12
	Priv.	93	555	585	—	91	47	—
1904–5		18	71	209	8	10	24	8
		93	387	403	—	80	38	—
1903–4		17	71	195	6	16	18	5
		93	300	402	—	40	32	—
1902–3		15	73	196	—	13	16	—
		86	375	358	—	47	20	—
1901–2		15	60	178	—	16	16	—
		64	265	294	—	13	10	—
1900–1		15	59	172	—	10	4	—
		40	156	234	—	8	12	—

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SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The special schools are designed to give a higher grade education, and persons possessing the following qualifications may be admitted to those schools: Persons who have completed the prescribed course of instruction in middle schools or in higher schools for females, with a four or over the four years' course, and persons who have attainments equal to or higher than the requirements of the above standard.

The government establishments of this grade comprise Medical Schools of Chiba, Sendai, Okayama, Kanazawa and Nagasaki, the Tokyo Foreign Language School, the Tokyo Fine Art School and the Tokyo Academy of Music.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Each school is provided with two courses of study including medicine and pharmacy except one at Okayama in which the course of pharmacy is not established. The course of study extends over four years in medicine and three years in pharmacy.

STATISTICS.

Locality of School.	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
Chiba	20	566	101	600	154
Sendai	16	466	67	396	131
Okayama	14	481	67	941	129
Kanazawa	25	533	111	449	160
Nagasaki	19	536	115	256	146
1905–6 (Total)	94	2,582	461	2,142	720
1904–5	99	2,459	432	1,695	690
1903–4	98	1,325	354	1,439	619
1902–3	102	2,183	360	1,341	625
1901–2	99	2,028	341	1,184	571
1900–1	99	1,844	324	988	609

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The Tokyo Foreign Language School.

This institution is designed to give instruction in the following eight languages, viz.; English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Chinese and Korean. The course of instruction extends over three years. Besides the regular course, a special course of two years is established for giving instruction in each of the languages. Regular pupils of the third class are allowed to study at their option one or two of the three subjects of political economy, international law and pedagogics. A post-graduate course of two years is also established for the benefit of graduates.

Statistics.

		No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
Regular Course.	English		95	19	223	28
	French		72	13	108	30
	German		77	8	72	25
	Russian		81	—	49	29
	Italian		11	7	—	—
	Spanish		38	8	—	—
	Chinese		80	27	99	32
	Korean		60	4	40	29
	Total		514	86	591	173
Post-graduate Course			127	--	63	63
Elective Course			33	13	9	9
Special Course			318	74	649	314
1905–6 (Total)		47	992	173	1,312	559
1904–5		51	1,000	177	1,228	648
1903–4		44	933	125	1,202	635
1902–3		45	821	142	1,215	641
1901–2		45	642	93	787	523
1900–1		41	432		442	228

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The Tokyo Fine Art Academy.

This institution is provided with five courses of study including Painting, Designing, Sculpture, Architecture (omitted for the present), and Industrial Fine Arts. Each course of study extends over four years, a preparatory course of one year being imposed on every pupil. For the benefit of those who may desire to continue their studies after graduation, a post-graduate course of not more than three years is maintained, and for those instructors of drawing eugaged in normal schools, or in public or private middle schools, or higher schools for females, or technical schools, who may desire to supplement their studies in special arts of drawing, a training course of drawing extending over not less than one year and not more than two years is maintained. Besides an elective course was established in each course for those desiring to study one or more subjects of study.

Statistics.

		No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
Principal Course.	Painting. Japanese Painting.	78	6	1	1	
	Painting. European „	95	6	2	2	
	Designing	38	2	—	—	
	Sculpture	5	3	—	—	
	Industrial Fine Arts. Metal Engraving	9	1	—	—	
	Industrial Fine Arts. Metal Casting	8	—	—	—	
	Industrial Fine Arts. Lacquer work	22	1	—	—	
Preparatory Course		—	—	134	130	
Elective Course		106	21	59	22	
Post-graduate Course		22	—	12	12	
Drawing Course		4	—	2	2	
1905–6 (Total)		48	407	40	210	169
1904–5		45	370	38	38	123
1903–4		46	337	42	42	117
1902–3		42	324	60	60	127
1901–2		41	313	52	52	115
1900–1		46	294	53	53	93

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The Tokyo Academy of Music.

The academic course is divided into preparatory, main, post-graduate, normal, and elective courses. The main course is subdivided into three sections of vocal music, instrumental music, and musical composition. The normal course is also divided into two sections of A and B, the former being designed to offer to the instructors in normal schools, middle schools and higher schools for females, and the latter to give to the teachers in elementary schools, such branches of study as are appropriate to the instruction in music. The course of study extends over one year in the preparatory, three yeas in the main, two years in the post-graduate, three years in the normal course A, and one year in the normal course B.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
Main Course. {Vocal Music		11	5	7	—
Main Course. {Instrumental Music		41	8	16	—
Preparatory Course		26	—	141	20
Normal Course. {Class B.		49	14	166	18
Normal Course. {Class A.		10	18	67	8
Elective Course		335	4	337	174
Post-graduate Course		21		10	10
1905–6 (Total)	39	493	49	745	230
1904–5	41	472	48	937	208
1903–4	42	476	57	739	272
1902–3	45	423	25	598	223
1901–2	42	331	35	415	249
1900–1	41	242	15	262	214

THE PEERS' SCHOOL.

("Gakushū-in.")

The school was founded in 1877 as a private institution maintained by the Peerage with subsidy from the Household Department. At first only children of Peers were admitted, but soon its door was equally opened, within a certain limit, to children of humbler classes. The school consisted of boy's and girl's departments each covering primary and secondary education grade, with a post-grade course. In 1885 the girl's department was made independent, but in the last year it was again united. The boy's department continued to expand.

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It added a High School course, and then two collegiate courses, one of Law and the other of Diplomacy. A reaction began to set in from 1905 in which the collegiate courses were lopped off, followed in '06 by the abolition of the High School course. This at once evoked strong opposition from a section of the Peers, with the result that early in the current year the High School course was resuscitated. The graduates of this course are admitted free from examination to the Imperial Universities, in case there are left available accommodation. Since 1884 the school has been maintained by the Household Department.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE.

Quite large number of public and private institutions of collegiate standing exist. Many of them style themselves as "University," and they admit the middle school graduates without selective examination. The course generally extends over three to five years. On the whole the standing is somewhat lower than that of the Government University graduates, in respect of scholarship, though some private Universities, besides being freer than their Government sister institutions, may stand camparison with the latter.

Name of School.	Locality.	When founded.	Subjects taught.
Charity Hosp. Medi. School	Tokyo	'81	Medicine,
Tokyo Cent. Univ.	,,	'85	Law, Pol.,Eco.
Hosei Univ.	,,	'89	do.
Meiji Univ.	,,	'81	Pol., Law, Lit.
Keiogijuku Univ. Dep't	,,	'90	Pol., Law, Eco., Lit.
Senshu Gakko	,,	'80	Law, Eco.
Nippon Univ.	,,	'90	Law, Pol., Eco., Lit.
Waseda Univ.	,,	'82	Law, Pol., Eco., Lit., Com.
Tetsugakkan Univ.	,,	'87	Philosophy.
Meiji Gaku-in Higher Course...	,,	'95	Literature.
Aoyama Gaku-in Higher Course.	,,	'85	English.
Tōyō Kyokai Semmon Kakko.	,,	1900	Formosan, Chin., Eng.
Nippon Women's Univ.	,,	'01	Housekeeping, Jap., Eng.
Joshi Eigaku-juku.	,,	'00	English, Lit.
Aoyama Girls'English Course...	,,	'74	do.
Kokugaku-in	,,	'90	Jap., Hist. & Lit.
Meiji Gaku-in Div. Dep't	,,	'95	Theology.
Tokyo Trinity School	,,	'90	do.
Aoyama Gaku-in Div. Dep't ..	,,	'96	do.
Jodo Sect Univ.	,,	'87	Buddhism.
Sodo ,, ,, ...	,,	'82	do.
Tendai Sect Univ.	,,	'97	do.
Shinshu ,, ,, ...	Sugamo, Tokyo	'01	do.
Nichiren ,, ,, ...	Osaki, Tokyo	'75	do.
Kyoto Medical School	Kyoto	'79	Medicine.
Kyoto Hosei Univ.	,,	'00	Law, Pol., Eco.
Doshisha Semmon Cakko	,,	'97	Literature.
Doshisha Div. Dep't	,,	'97	Theology,
Shingon Sect Union High Sch.	,,	'98	Buddhism.
Bukkyo Univ.	,,	'99	do.
Nichren Sect Univ.	,,	'96	do.
Jodo Sect Univ.	,,	'87	do

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Name of School.	Locality.	When founded.	Subjects taught.
Osaka Medical School	Osaka	'80	Medicine.
Kwansei Univ.	„	'86	Law.
Osaka Trinity School	„	'84	Theology.
Shinshu Kangaku-in School ..	Ise	'71	Buddhism.
Aichi Medical School	Nagoya	'77	Medicine.
Tohoku Gaku-in	Sendai	'99	Lit., Theology.
Kumamoto Medical School....	Kumamoto	'96	Medicine.

Of the above the Keiōgijuku University and Waseda University, to name them in the order of creation, are the most important. The numbers of instructors are somewhat nominal, as, owing to financial and other considerations, only a small portion are exclusively appointed for the post, the remainder attending to their own regular duties at other places.

The Keiogijuku University.

The institution was founded as early as 1865 by the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer Western scholar and perhaps the most celebrated educationist in modern Japan. At present it is composed of University, Preparatory, Middle school and Primary departments. At the end of Mar. 1906 statistics stood thus:—number of students on school roll 1,053; cumulative number of graduates, about 5,000. The university department is subdivided into four courses, namely, law, politics, economy and literature.

The Waseda University.

Founded in 1882 by Count Okuma and converted into a university institution in 1902, it is at present divided into University, Special Higher Normal, and Higher Preparatory Departments with the post-graduate course. The University courses comprise Law, Politics and Economy. Literature and Commerce. Is also maintains the special course for Chinese students who number 439 as last reported. At the end of July 1906 the various figures stood as follows:—Cumulative number of alumni, 4,344 number of students on school roll, 5,647

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Technical school comprise institutions that give necessary instruction to those desiring to pursue practical business, as industry, agriculture, trade etc. The development of this branch of education has been quite phenomenal recently.

The Nautical School.

This is the only collegiate institution in Japan giving higher education on navigation. Two courses of navigation and marine engineering are provided, and the graduates are accorded treatment of reserve naval officers and engineers. A special feature of this school is that necessary school expenses are furnished to a limited number of students as a loan. The applicants for admission far exceed the number to be admitted. For the 1904-5 year the former numbered 984 of which only 73 were taken.

	No. of Students.		Total.	No. of Graduates.		Total.
	Nav.	Eng.		Nav.	Eng.	
1905–6.....455	171	426	25	17	42
1904–5.....268	155	423	36	30	66
1903–4.....314	159	473	38	34	72

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	No. of Students.		Total.	No. of Graduates.		Total.
	Nav.	Eng.		Nav.	Eng.	
1902–3	320	161	481	11	34	45
1901–2	279	161	440	73	20	93
1900–1	293	151	444	22	12	134

Sapporo Agricultural College.

This institution is provided with the main and preparatory courses, besides those of agriculture, civil engineering, forestry and fishery (added only in the spring of '06 to be opened in Sept. '07). The main course is designed to give superior instruction on agriculture, both theoretical and practical, and plantation, and the course of study extends over four years. The preparatory course is designed to give instruction in general subjects necessary for admission to the main course, the course of study extending over two years. The course of agriculture is designed to give secondary education on agriculture and that of civil engineering, forestry and fishery to give higher education on the respective subjects, the course of study extending over three years in each. For the benefit of those desiring to pursue practical farming, a course for practical students has been organized. A post-graduate course not exceeding two years is provided for the benefit of graduates in the mains course.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
1905–6	29	467	76	381	148
1904–5	31	447	54	422	161
1903–4	33	387	36	329	160
1902–3	32	336	27	408	140
1901–2	34	285	47	276	148
1900–1	31	258	43	185	128

Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry.

This institution was founded in '03 and is provided with the three courses of agriculture, forestry, and veterinary science, each course extending over three years. An elective course and a postgraduate course are maintained.

	Instructors.	Students.	Applicants for Admission	Those Admitted.
1905–6	26	220	320	80
1904–5	21	153	307	77
1903–4	14	81	236	84

Tokyo Higher Commercial School.

This school is designed to give higher education in commerce and the school system is divided into a main and a preparatory course, the former extending over three years and the latter one year. A professional department of two years is established while the Institute for the Training of Commercial Teachers is attached to this institution.

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	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
1905-6	59	1,208	204	1,656	394
1904-5	61	1,188	146	1,429	377
1903-4	61	1,062	129	1,381	322
1902-3	61	957	71	1,283	298
1901-2	52	839	89	1,364	317
1900-1	53	666	81	981	223

Kobe Higher Commercial School.

This institution was established in March, 1903, and is provided with the main and preparatory courses and designed to give higher education in commerce. The course of study extends over one year in the preparatory and three years in the main course. The preparatory course is divided into two sections, the first section being intended for the admission of graduates of middle grade.

	Instructors.	Students.	Applicants for Admission.	Those Admitted.
1905-6	27	425	578	124
1904-5	23	329	688	173
1903-4	14	169	708	172

Tokyo Higher Technical School.

This institution is designed to give such higher instruction as is necessary for the promotion of technological education chiefly for the purpose of training those intending to follow technological pursuits. The school system is divided into six sections, viz., dyeing and weaving, furnace work, applied chemistry, mechanics, electricity and industrial designing. The section of dyeing and weaving is subdivided into two courses of dyeing and weaving, while the section of electricity has two separate courses of electrical mechanics and electrical chemistry. The course of instruction in each section is divided into three courses, each being completed in one school year. Persons who are engaged in art industry or the graduates of technical schools, if they desire to study some of the prescribed subjects, may be admitted as elective pupils; the graduates of this institution who are desirous of pursuing their studies further may also be admitted as post-graduate pupils; and even persons whose names are not in the school register may be permitted to attend the lectures as auditors on each of the special subjects. There is an apprentices' school in connection with this institution. The Institute for the Training of Technical Teachers with the affiliates Industrial Supplementry School is annexed to this institution.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
1905-6	74	560	161	1,038	238
1904-5	61	524	119	861	181
1903-4	70	494	109	731	196
1902-3	66	446	101	741	187
1901-2	60	393	100	562	158
1900-1	52	361	93	453	132

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Apprentices' School Affiliated to the Tokyo Higher Technical School.

The school system is divided into two sections, viz., wood work and metal work. The wood work is subdivided into three courses of carpentry, joinery and architectural drawing, and the metal work into six courses of casting, forging, finishing, wood modelling, metal-plating (including work in lead) and machine drawing. The course of study extends over three years in each section. Weaving was newly instituted early in '04.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
1905–6	46	465	116	441	190
1904–5	43	429	83	361	154
1903–4	44	395	78	375	145
1902–3	42	353	33	428	153
1901–2	39	265	29	198	118
1900–1	33	187	34	97	63

Csaka Higher Technical School.

The school system comprises eight courses, viz., mechanics, applied chemistry, dyeing, furnace work, brewing, metallurgy, naval architecture, and marine engineering, each extending over three years. An elective course and a post-graduate course are provided.

Kyoto Higher Technical School.

This institution was opened in September of 1902. The school system is divided into three courses of dyeing, weaving and designing, extending over three years. This institution gives higher instruction on technological education for those intending to follow technological pursuits or to take up teaching in schools of this descripton.

	Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those Admitted.
1905–6	27	246	35	130	99
1904–5	26	220	—	130	98
1903–4	22	140	—	121	90
1902–3	12	63	—	112	69

The Fishery Institute.

At present the only institution in Japan for giving higher education on fishery, the school was started in 1889 by the Japan Fishery Association. This private institution was converted into a semi-Government one in 1893 when the Department of Agriculture and Commerce promised to grant *y*. 6,500 a year, while in 1897 it was converted into a pure Government institution, and as such it continues to be at present.

Candidates for admission are required to possess scholarship equal to that of the Middle school graduates, and the three courses provided at the institute extend for three years. These courses are fishery, marine industry and aquiculture. Besides, a special course of two years is provided for the benefit of sons and brothers of those actually engaged in fishery or marine industry; also a post-graduate course of three years, and the pelagic fishery course of the same term, open only to the graduates of the fishery course. The students of the pelagic fishery course receive aid of *y*. 15 a month from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

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The school accommodations are limited to 195 students, but every year the number of applicants for admission far exceed that to be admitted, as,

	No. of Applicants.			No. Addmitted.		
	1903	'04	'05	1903	'04	'05
Fishery Course.....	70	174	319	70	20	25
Marine Industry	92	172	331	20	20	25
Aquiculture.....	27	39	52	5	5	7
Total.....	189	385	702	45	45	57

Up to 1905 altogether 688 graduates were turned out of whom 42 had finished study before the institution was transferred to the Government.

The institution possesses a manufacturing laboratory at Odawara and an aquiculture laboratory on the two islands of Oki-no-shima, and Taka-no-sheina, and also at Takeyama, all in Boshu. It also possesses a schooner of 140 ton displacement for giving practical instruction in pelagic and ordinary fishery. The allowance to the instution was *y*. 68,341 for 1905.

Institutes for Training Teachers of Technical Education

Three Government institutions of this grade exist at present, and they are Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Institutes respectively placed under control of the College of Agriculture, University of Tokyo, the Tokyo Higher Commercial school and the Tokyo Higher Technical school. These are designed to train teachers fit to teach at technical schools of secondary grade.

	No. of Instructors.	No. of Students.	No. of Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. Admitted.
1905–6.....	—	175	97	623	94
1904–5.....	—	174	58	395	61
1903–4.....	—	176	85	424	97
1902–3.....	—	150	52	315	81
1901–2.....	46	151	83	386	94
1900–1.....	49	122	59	205	69

Public and Private Technical Schools.

These are composed of the following institutions, viz., industrial schools, agricultural schools (including schools of forestry, sericulture, veterinary science) and schools for aquatic productions, commercial schools, apprentices' schools, nautical schools, supplementary schools for agriculture, for aquatic productions, for industry, for commerce and supplementry nautical school.

	No. of Schools.	Instructors.	Pupils.	Graduates.
1905–6	3,017	3,972	160,862	26,048
1904–5	1,945	3,458	110,609	20,523
1903–4	1,588	3,072	91,784	13,140
1902–3	846	2,553	57,596	7,854
1901–2	392	1,986	34,666	5,633
1900–1	227	1.519	25,725	4,655

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MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS.

Under this heading are included all those institutions in which instruction is given in such branches of study as are similar to those of elementry schools, middle schools, higher schools for females, special schools, industrial schools, etc.

	No. of Schools.	Instructors.	Pupils.	Graduates.
1905–6	2,018	6,754	133,292	30,809
1904–5	1,902	6,130	121,069	25,849
1903–4	1,986	56,900	114,677	24,912
1902–3	1,657	5,546	106,169	22,118
1901–2	1,474	4,938	69,184	18,685
1900–1	1,317	4,363	84,934	16,504

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The number of students and pupils examined in April of 1904 in the institutions under the control of the Department of Education included 14,625 of which 13,870 were males and 755 females. The data obtained are shown below :—

Health of Male Students in Government Institutions.

	No. of Students examined.	Percentage of Constitution.			Percentage of Eye-sight.	
		Robust.	Medium.	Weak.	Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left or both.
1905–6	14,600	56.2	42.1	1.7	61.5	38.5
1904–5	13,870	51·9	46.0	2.1	63.9	36.1
1903–4	12,784	53.5	43.5	3.0	64.2	35.8
1902–3	10,917	47.0	48.8	4.2	63.0	37.0
1901–2	9,823	43.4	50.9	5.7	62.6	37.4
1900–1	8,552	48.8	48.1	3.1	61.3	38.7

Health of Female Students in Government Institutions.

	No. of Students examined.	Percentage of Constitution.			Percentage of Eye-sight.	
		Robust.	Medium.	Weak.	Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left or both.
1905–6	809	88.8	8.9	2.3	86.4	13.6
1904–5	755	92.3	7.0	0.7	85.8	14.2
1903–4	798	81.7	15.8	2.5	84.6	15.4
1902–3	722	76.6	23.0	0.4	85.3	14.7
1901–2	697	50.2	48.6	1.2	85.1	14.9
1900–1	651	50.6	45.3	4.1	81.9	18.1

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MEASUREMENT OF STUDENTS (15 TO 25 YEARS OLD) OF BOTH SEXES IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Age.	Stature (cent.)		Weight (kil.)		Chest (cent.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15	150.8	150.8	39.5	40.5	72.3	70.8
	149.2	145.2	42.8	38.4	72.2	64.6
16	155.3	152.2	44.7	42.6	75.7	71.0
	155.1	148.9	44.6	42.8	76.2	68.8
17	158.8	149.7	49.2	45.1	80.2	72.2
	155.2	148.3	49.2	43.7	79.8	69.7
18	162.0	148.9	51.2	47.0	80.5	72.8
	161.3	148.1	53.7	44.5	80.1	71.7
19	161.3	148.6	51.5	46.5	80.6	72.5
	161.4	149.2	52.8	47.5	80.3	72.5
20	161.6	149.2	52.4	48.5	80.7	73.4
	161.1	148.3	52.8	47.9	80.6	73.7
21	161.5	149,0	52.6	47.1	81.1	73.5
	161.9	148.9	53.3	48.2	80.9	75.0
22	161.6	150.1	53.4	49.6	80.2	74.6
	160.8	148.8	53.4	46.8	80.8	74.0
23	161.4	148.6	53.1	46.1	80.7	74.1
	160.9	150.2	53.2	48.7	81.0	74.2
24	160.6	148.3	53.1	47.6	80.9	79.5
	161.0	149.0	52.7	47.0	80.6	74.3
25	160.8	147.1	52.7	46.8	80.9	73.8
	160.8	148.3	53.0	45.8	81.1	74.8

In the foregoing table the upper figures in each year represent data for the 1904-5 year and the lower figures those for the 1903-4 year.

HEALTH IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF SECONDARY AND ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Pupils and children of secondary and elementary schools both communal and private numbered 576,444 boys and 368,477 girls for the 1905–6 year. The health returns for boys for the last few years stood thus:—

Kind of Schools.	No. of Pupils examined.	Constitution (%).			Eye-sight.	
		Robust.	Medium.	Weak.	Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left or both.
Elementary Schools	457,188	42.2	50.4	7.4	—	—
Middle Schools	87,838	49.7	43.9	6.3	87.3	12.7
Normal Schools	12,825	65.5	33.0	1.5	85.2	14.8

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Kind of Schools.	No. of Pupils examined.	Constitution (%).			Eye-sight.	
		Robust.	Medium	Weak.	Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left or both
Technical Schools and Miscellaneous Schools	22,282	47,6	45 3	7.1	87.5	12.5
Special Schools	1,134	65,7	33.8	0.4	76.5	32.5
1904–5 (Total)	581,267	44,1	48.8	7.1	87.1	12.9
1903–4	459,520	44,3	48.9	6 8	88.0	12.0
1902–3	524,524	34,8	55.1	10.1	87.9	12.1
1901–2	328,474	32,9	53.3	13.8	87.9	12.1
1900–1	374,541	47,2	46.8	6.0	88.1	11.9

Prior to 1904–5 year Technical, Special and Miscellaneous Schools were counted under one head.

The data for girls are as follows:—

Kind of schools.	No. of Pupils examined.	Constitution (%).			Eye-sight.	
		Robust.	Medium.	Weak.	Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left or both.
Elementary Schools	330,251	38.2	53.1	8.7	—	—
Girls' Higher Schools	23,432	44.9	49.8	5.3	1.2	8.8
Normal Schools	3,435	59.2	39.5	1.3	2.1	7.9
Technical Schools	683	57.4	41.3	1.3	96.3	3.7
Special Schools	30	26,7	73,3	—	40.0	60.0
1904–5 (Total)	357,831	38.7	52.9	8.4	91.4	8.6
1903–4	263,471	38.9	52.8	8.3	90.8	9.2
1902–3	305,603	27.9	59.6	12.5	90.2	9.8
1901–2	171,201	57.5	24.5	18.0	90.4	9.6
1900–1	183,252	50.7	42,2	7.1	87.6	12.4

LIBRARIES.

The number of libraries includes one government, 30 public, and 69 private establishments. Of the above the Imperial Library and the Library belonging to the Government Tokyo University surpass the rest as to accommodation and so forth.

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The Imperial Library.

The Library was removed to the building in Mar. '06 erected in commemoration of the wedding of the Crown Prince. Though the largest in Japan, it is insignificant compared with sister institutions in Europe and America. Indeed the amount appropriated on account of the central Library is shamefully small. For the current year it has only less than *Y.* 10,000 appropriated for purchase of books etc.

	No. of Volumes.			No. of Days open during the year.	No. of Visitors.	Average No. Visitors per day.
	Japanese and Chinese.	European.	Total.			
1905-6	192,970	48,364	241,334	293	126,424	431.15
1904-5	185,905	46,385	232,290	332	137,364	413.75
1903-4	177,599	45,276	222,875	334	144,520	432.71
1902-3	173,803	43,285	217,092	332	138,650	417.62
1901-2	171,084	40,578	211,666	334	133,803	490.61
1900-1	161,367	38,056	109,423	334	113,573	340.00

The University Libraries.

The library belonging to the Imperial University, Tokyo, even surpasses the Imperial Library in the number of volumes contained, it is accessible only to the Professors, students etc. of the school.

		Japanese & Chinese.	European.	Total.
1905–6	University of Tokyo (No. of vols.)	217,515	163,377	380,892
	University of Kyoto („)	78,670	68,704	147,374
1904–5	University of Tokyo („)	215,805	156,363	372,168
	University of Kyoto („)	74,044	55,700	129,744
1903–4	University of Tokyo („)	221,243	141,733	362,976
	University of Kyoto („)	59,140	42,112	101,252

Public and Private Libraries.

Public and private libraries present a far poorer show than the preceding two. Akita possessing eight public libraries heads the list as to number, while among private libraries the *Ohashi* Library founded in Tokyo by the Hakubunkan, publishing house, about eight years ago at the cost of about quarter of a million *yen* may be mentioned.

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	No. of Libraries.	No. of Volumes.	No. of Days open during the year.	No. of Visitors.	Average No. of Visitors per day.
1905–6	99	1,034,987	25,010	577,985	23.11
1904–5	99	861,348	22,407	566,238	25.27
1903–4	85	770,266	19,652	420,065	21.38
1902–3	66	604,578	14,416	189,076	13.12
1901–2	49	407,570	10,765	107,790	10.01
1900–1	42	326,548	8,944	82,737	9.25

THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF JAPAN.

This institution corresponds to the Royal Society of Great Britain or the French Academy, though still remaining as a faint shadow of the great prototypes. It was established for the promotion of science and art, with the view of exercising a beneficial influence on education in general, and its members are selected from amongst seniors of learning. It may join an international academic union.

The officials of the Academy consists of one president, manager, and two sectional chiefs, (1) Lt. & Social affairs and (2) Sciences. The number of members is 60 to be appointed by His Majesty the Emperor, candidates being submitted with the recommendation of the existing members. Members above 60 years old may receive an annuity. Prof. Florenz (German) now residing in his own country has been admitted as an associate member of the Academy.

TEACHERS' AND MEDICAL LICENSE EXAMINATION.

Teachers' license examination is annually held both for candidates for secondary and elementary schools, and the examination to grant license to those aspiring to become medical practitioners and pharmacentists is also held.

License for Secondary Schools.

This service to supplement the staff of qualified teachers for secondary grade schools, normal schools, middle schools and higher girls' schools, was started in 1895. The Examination Committee also take charge of grant of license without examination to graduates of higher institutions both Government and private, and also to others who from their past service are entitled to the privilege. The fee for application to the examination and for grant of license without examination is Y. 2. The figures for the last five years are as follows.

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	License granted without Examination.	Licenses granted on Examination.	Total.
1900–1	510	375	885
1901–2	222	464	687
1902–3	242	468	710
1903–4	279	416	695
1904–5	336	403	739

License for Elementary Schools.

		Granted without examination.	Granted on examination.	Total.
1900–1		6,714	11,318	18,032
1901–2		8,936	15,048	23,984
1902–3		7,467	15,969	23,436
1903–4		7,119	12,424	19,543
1904–5		7,134	8,118	15,248

Medical License.

		No. of candidates.	Those who passed examination.
1903–4	Med.	1,880	1,781
	Den.	661	83
	Phar.	735	151
1904–5	Med.	9,509	1,315
	Den.	638	49
	Phar.	923	218

OTHER WORKS.

Other works under control of the Department of Education are the Seismic Investigation Board, Central Meteorological Observatory, Geodetic Surveying Committee, Measurement of Latitude Observatory, and Compilation of Catalogue of Scientific Literature, Japanese Language Investigation Committee, and Compilation of Elementary School Text-Books.

THE EDUCATIONAL STOCK FUND.

The sum of *Y.* 10,000,000 set apart in 1899 from the War Indemnity obtained from China is the origin of this fund, which is intended to promote the cause of primary education by granting, for instance, loans to be used for educational purposes to civic corporations.

	'99–1900.	1900–'1.	1901–'2.	1902–'3.	1903–'4.	1904–'5.
Stock Fund (*yen*)	10,375,000	10,270,139	10,033,287	10,041,212	10,043,273	10,545,437
Loans granted to civic corporations.	116,040	577,908	942,259	1,322,598		1,026,341

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FUND FOR ADDITIONAL SALARIES TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Since 1900 the Law for granting aid out of the Treasury to give additional salaries to elementary school teachers of long service has been in force. Besides the aid from the Treasury which constitutes about one half of the total the Fund receives contribution at fixed rate from the local Treasuries, while there are also proceeds accruing from the balance of the Fund.

	Receipt.	Disbursements.	Amount carried over to next account.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
1905–4	2,192,957	872,125	1,320,833
1904–3	1,973,099	864,839	1,108,260
1903–2	1,719,450	822,182	897,268
1902–1	1,425,843	783,609	742,234
1901–0	1,010,908	541,681	369,227

PENSION FUND AND PENSIONS.

For Teachers of Primary Schools and Primary Technical Schools.

	Pension Fund.	Receipt to Pension Fund.	Pensions granted to retired Teachers and Families of deceased Teachers.	
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	No. of Recipients.
1904–5	1,507,310	244,589	233,665	4,710
1903–4	1,365,196	177,300	160,205	3,228
1902–3	1,249,181	152,850	132,706	2,645
1901–2	1,124,204	132,518	106,088	2,307
1900–1	1,003,826	120,209	90,610	1,838

For Teachers of Secondary Schools.

	Amount paid into the Fund out of local Treasury and by Teachers.	Amount granted to retired Teachers and Families of deceased Teachers.	
	yen.	*yen.*	No. of Recipients.
1904–5	78,346	42,176	432
1903–4	72,857	33,906	399
1902–3	64,838	30,439	350
1901–2	53,907	25,650	317
1900–1	43,140	20,498	257

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OUTLAYS AND RECEIPT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Kind of School.	1904–5	1903–4	1902–3	1901–2	1900–1
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
Primary	24,455,498	31,748,420	31,502,605	29,815,717	25,103,945
Kindergarten	95,108	135,595	104,321	112,104	103,628
Blind and Dumb	7,012	6,810	7,144	5,833	4,657
Normal	2,654,426	2,904,455	2,845,651	3,021,043	3,077,760
Middle	3,695,289	4,472,094	4,740,026	4,921,424	3,907,801
Girls' Higher	844,717	1,100,465	1,490,751	1,314,939	816,954
Special	279,578	256,255	197,296	228,658	161,986
Technical	2,633,851	2,836,104	2,706,104	2,282,142	1,647,783
Various	39,479	50,407	35,271	28,916	32,776
Libraries	46,782	76,034	28,622	25,929	17,752
Others	504,313	842,919	829,581	827,484	525,130
Total	35,256,053	44,429,559	44,487,372	42,584,194	35,500,172

Receipt for 1903–4 amounted to *Y.* 8,201,329 distributed as follows:—

Elementary Schools, 5,717,834; Kindergarten, 39,489; Blind and Dumb Schools, 4409; Normal Schools, 73,692; Middle Schools, 1,212,442; Girls' Higher Schools, 225476; Special Schools, 253,546; Technical Schools, 589,495; Miscellaneous Schools, 21,244; Libraries, 19,261; Others, 44,441.

The Public school receipt was made of the following items:—

Tuition Fees, 5,059,614; Visitors' Fees, 937; Contributions, 1,244,439; Proceeds from School property, 524,-582; Miscellaneous income, 1,095,970; aids from the State, 275,783.

In regard to fees, it may be noted that in the year following the creation of the Educational Stock Fund no-fee system was adopted as a principle for primary schools, the exaction of fees being allowable under special circumstances only. This system is practically in force for schools of the elementary education grade, for as returned in March, '05, only 1,470, or 5.7 per cent. of the whole number collected fees, ranging from the nominal 1 *sen* to 30 *sen* a month. For the higher primary school the collection is still a rule, about 75% charging the fee. The amount does not exceed 60 *sen* a month in the case of a municipal school and 30 *sen* in the case of a town or village school. Children of poor families unable to pay the fee may be exempted either entirely or in part. The fee may also be reduced for a family sending more than two children at the same time. For Normal Schools the fee is of course excepted, in the Middle Schools the amount ranges from 1 to 2½ *yen* a month according to places and schools, in the High School it is *Y.* 20 *yen* a year, and in the Universities *Y.* 35.

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PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.

		1904–5	1903–4	1902–3	1901–2
Area of school grounds		(000 *Tsubo*) 15,030	(000 *Tsubo*) 14,446	(000 *Tsubo*) 13,254	(000 *Tsubo*) 11,821
Lands belonging to schools		17,448	23,516	23,069	17,864
Total		32,478	37,961	36,323	29,684
Area of buildings	Class rooms	2,155	2,082	2,016	1,853
	Other rooms	1,717	1,676	1,498	1,350
Total		3,872	3,758	3,515	8,183
Value of school grounds		(000 *Yen*) 20,172	(000 *Yen*) 19,425	(000 *Yen*) 17,562	(000 *Yen*) 15,523
„ „ revenue lands belonging to schools		1,958	2,308	1,804	1,623
„ buildings		6,673	46,321	57,087	51,171
„ „ books		4,214	3,884	3,447	3,076
„ „ apparatus & specimens		6,198	5,617	4,971	4,295
„ „ furniture		7,753	7,227	6,460	5,478
Total		106,968	102,780	91,326	81,167
School stock property.	Amount of money	*Yen* 7,592,369	*Yen* 6,548,442	*Yen* 5,819,111	*Yen* 5,888,352
	Grounds — Area	*Tsubo* 59,627,182	*Tsubo* 55,172,521	*Tsubo* 44,727,660	*Tsubo* 57,030,522
		+3,234,513	+2,625,248	+7,242,368	
	Grounds — Value	*Yen* 2,597,792	*Yen* 2,410,796	*Yen* 2,769,551	*Yen* 6,001,922
		+1,454,828	+1,166,478	+ 931,313	
	Buildings — Area	*Tsubo* 111,337	*ubo* 148,750	*Tsubo* 163,307	*Tsubo* 416,095
		+ 403,622	+ 319,910	+ 303,816	
	Buildings — Value	*Yen* 1,165,879	*Yen* 2,003,296	*Yen* 2,124,692	*Yen* 7,913,651
		+5,408,291	+4,244,711	+3,890,548	
	Value of other property	304,720	336,915	407,329	495,466
		+ 83,920	+ 105,486	+ 118,860	
	Total value	4,068,391	4,751,007	5,301,572	14,411,039
		6,947,039			
		925,562	+5,516,676	+4,940,721	

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MORTALITY OF THE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

Students of higher institutions are by no means enjoying robust health in Japan, and the following figures on the mortality rate of the Imp. Tokyo University graduates tentatively worked out by a certain official of the Department of Education may be of interest :—

	No. of Graduates from beginning.	No. of Deaths from beginning.	Percent.
1901-2	4,492	292	7.03
1902-3	4,537	318	7.00
1903-4	4,989	354	7.09
1904-5	5,459	391	7.16
1905-6	6,443	487	7.55

COST OF EDUCATION.

Cost of education is steadily rising. It seems that parents have to disburse some *Y.* 3,000 in enabling children to go through the regular course of education, from the elementary to the university grade. Fairly accurate estimates on this subject are supplied by the Keiogijuku University to which both elementary and intermediate courses are attached and where rules for keeping schooling expenses for dormitory students and pupils are in force. The latest estimates are these :—

University and preparatory stage (altogether five years).

Tuition fee	*Y.* 36.00
Dormitory charge (for 11 months)	38.50
Class-room charge	3.00
Physical education charge	3.00
Boarding (for II months)	66.00
Total	146.50

To the above expenses on account of books, stationery, and sundries at least amount to *Y.* 60, so that the yearly expenses will not fall below *Y.* 200, in other words *Y.* 1,000 for the whole course extending over five years.

Intermediate stage (five years.)

Tuition fee	*Y.* 25.50
Class-room charge	3.00
Physical education charge	3.00
Dormitory charge (for 11 months)	38.50
Boarding „	66.00
Total	136.00

For books, stationery and sundries about *Y.* 50 is at least necessary, and the year's expense may not fall below *Y.* 190 or *Y.* 950 in five years.

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Elementary stage (six years.)

Tuition fee (monthly allotment)	*Y.* 1.50
Class-room charge (monthly allotment)	.35
Physical education charge (monthly allotment)	.15
Boarding and sundries (monthly allotment)	13.00
Total	15.00

As may easily be imagined, it is only by parents of upper middle and higher classes that such schooling allowances for their children can be made. Education in Japan, as elsewhere, has therefore become a luxury accessible only to the wealthy. Even poor students working their way *Y.* 13 will be barely sufficient in attending a school giving professional course. In the country, however, *Y.* 10 may be enough for boys and girls in secondary schools.

DEVISES FOR AIDING DESERVING POOR STUDENTS.

Time-honored tradition impels the Japanese people to regard education almost with religious devotion. The eagerness with which parents of limited means endeavor to give education to their sons and daughters can only be equalled by the zeal shown by the latter to attend school under circumstances quite forbidding. It would be better for the country and for these students too if they could be made to regard learning with less fervor and humble labor with greater attention. But the long custom is hard to change, and poor students must continue learning with heroic struggle.

Various devises are provided for giving aid to the "jikatsu-sei" (self-supporting students) or "hin-shosei" (poor students), as the students of this special class are called. The most important of them is in the shape of aid societies organized and maintained by leading people of each locality. In general these organizations somewhat partake of the nature of old feudalism, for they are in most cases formed or principally maintained by the old feudal lord of this or that former fief. Such philanthropic bodies number more than one hundred, and these generally make a loan of a part of necessary schooling expense to poor deserving students hailing from their own respective districts, such loan ranging from *Y.* 5.00 to about *Y.* 10.00 a month, to commence after the recipients enter higher institutions of specified class. The loan is to be redeemed after the recipients graduate schools and have really become self-supporting. Most of them possess fund of their own, and of these the Bocho (Prince Mori's old fief) Education Society with a fund amounting to about *Y.* 700,000 heads the list as to amount of fund. Prince Shimazu's educational fund may not fall below that in amount, when it is remembered that the two princely houses formerly maintained at their own expenses a high school in their own respective old fiefs. Viscount Hotta's fund of *Y.* 100,000 may also be mentioned, and it is used for running a middle school at his own former fief of Sakura where a middle school formerly maintained out of local taxes had been abolished from financial necessity.

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN.

By "foreign students" is principally meant students coming to Japan from Asiatic countries for purposes of study. Of these the Chinese students are by far the most important both in number and other respects. It was ten years ago, after

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the close of the Japan-China War, that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning. The first batch numbered only two. In 1903 the number swelled to 591, while at the end of 1905 they counted no less than 8,620 coming from all parts of China, with the single exception of Kansu. At present they number 12,000 approximately, and it is expected that the number will swell to 60,000 or so in a near future. In age they average 23, for there are some who are past the prime of life and have occupied no mean post at home. The students from India now in Tokyo total 50, most of whom are studying at Gov. institutions.

Siam is represented by 20 students (including three females) and of these seven are students supported by the Royal Court. Of the twenty two each are at the Gov. Fine Art Academy, Higher Technical School, and Keiogijuku, 11 are attending engineering course at the Kogiokusha, while the three females are studying at the Higher Womans' Normal School and the Woman's Professional School. Philippine students number 21.

PUBLICATION.

Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on instalment plan has been a special feature of the publishing enterprise. On the whole, however, books published do not much exceed *Y*.1.00 in price, still this is a very advance, for till a few years ago publishers generally preferred to issue books marketable at half a *yen* or so. The output of books during the last few years available is :—

	Original works	Translation	Total
1903	24,239	17	24,296
1902	22,942	8	22,950
1901	18,963	35	18,998
1900	18,170	111	18,281

During 1903 the kind of books that were published most comprised agriculture 2,366; commerce, 1,697; law, 1,540, closely followed by religions with 1,475. Pictures with 1,283 and literature with 1,099 came next.

THE MINISTERIAL INSTRUCITON.

The Instruction issued on June 9th 1906 by the Minister of Education should be regarded as a sign of times, indicating as it does what dangers now lie on the path of education in Japan.

"It is scarcely necessary to say, that the duty of scholars and students is to have a steadfast mind, to propose to themselves a fixed purpose, and to look forward to archieving great results by zeal and diligence. * * * Nevertheless among the youths of both sexes I detect, to my great regret, a tendency to occasional despondency and to ethical decadence. Certain of those now in the schools show an inclination to luxury, or torment themselves about empty theories, or, in extreme cases, allow their minds to become absorbed in dissipation and, violating the precepts of virtue, lose their sense of shame. * * * Unless steps be presently taken to severely reprimand these errors, their harmful results will be incalculable. There are signs that the trend of a part of society is towards insincerity and that the youths of both sexes are being led astrary in increasing degree. Especially is this the case with recent publications and pictures, for these either ventilate extreme doctrines, inculcate pessimistic views, or depict immoral conditions to the no small detriment of education. * * * Steps must be taken to suppress publications that suggest such danger whether within or without the schools. Again there are men who, advocating an extreme

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form of socialism, have recourse to various devices for leading astray students and teachers. If such views, destructive as they are towards the very foundations of nationalism and dangerous to the good order of society, obtain currency in educational circles, so as to disturb the bases of our educational system, nothing could be more regrettable in the interests of the country's future. It behoves educationists to be specially on their guard and to prepare for checking these evils before they bear fruit. Persons who occupy pedagogic positions should bear these things constantly in mind, and in co-operation with parents and guardians should endevour to purify the habits of students and to invigorate their spirit, thus aiming at the achievement of good results for education." (*Mail.*)

EXPANSION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

With the accommodation of the existing higher institutions being proved inadequate to admit a yearly increasing of applicants for admission the Educational authorities are doing their best to either expand the scope of the existing institutions or creating new. This undertaking is being earnestly supported by the public who are either contributing individually or in body money or land required for the purpose. Last year the addition of Fishery course to the two Agricultural Colleges of the Tokyo Imperial University and of Sapporo were announced. In the 1907-8 Budget are found appropriations for the establishing of an Engineering College at Fukuoka (courses of Civil Eng., Mechanics, Electricity, Applied Chemistry, and Metallurgy) and a College of Science at Sendai (Physics, Chemistry, Geology and Mathematics), of 2nd Higher Agri. and Forestry School at Kagoshima, 2nd Higher Womens' Normal School at Nara, 5th Higher Commercial School at Otaru, 6th Medical School at Niigata and 7th Higher Technical School at Yonezawa.

ENDOWMENT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Endowment to educational institutions by private individuals has been few and far between in Japan, but it is satisfying to see that the worthy custom so conspicuous in America and Europe is gradually gaining ground. In 1906 the two notable instances of this kind were made public, one of which was the application by the well-known firm of Furukawa Copper Works to the department of Education for permission to contribute one million *yen* approximately to be distributed as follows:—

Y, 650,000 for founding an Engineering Col. in Fukuoka.
Y, 260,000 „ „ a Col. of Sciences in Sendai.
Y, 140,000 to the Sapporo Agricultural College.

The other was that of Mr. S. Yasukawa, a milliomaire coal-miner in Kyushu, who made a similar offer of yen 3,000,000.

FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE TWO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES.

The programme for placing the two Imperial Universities on the basis of financial independence instead of annual appropriation in the Budget has secured the approval of the Diet in the last 23rd session. For this purpose capital fund amounting to *Y*, 30,000,000 and 20,000,000 is to be created for the Tokyo and Kyoto Universities respectively. The amount is based on the estimate that the former will require annual expenses

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of *Y.* 1,300,000 and the latter that of *Y.* 1,000,000. In the current year's Budget (1907-8) *Y.* 1,639,882 has been set apart towards the fund for the Tokyo University and *Y.* 1,289,101 for the other. This annual appropriation is to be determined every year according to the convenience of the Treasury. The property at present owned by the two institutions makes but a poor show. Tokyo possesses *Y.* 23,000 in cash, *Y.* 124,650 in stocks, and planted-areas in main Japan, Hokkaido and Formosa measuring 78,000,000 *tsubo*. Kyoto has *Y.* 6,118 in cash, *Y.* 170,000 in bonds, and premises measuring 91,000 *tsubo*. Contributions by private individuals have totalled only *Y.* 78,000 for Tokyo and *Y.* 23,000 for Kyoto.

GRADUATES OF HIGHER FEMALE EDUCATION.

There is at present only the Japan Woman's University (private), though considerably lower in status to that for males, where women in Japan can obtain higher education. Up to 1906 the graduates numbered 386 classified as follows as to subsequent career :—

Married	148
Assisting mothers etc., at home	100
Teachers	61
Pursuing study	34
Others	43
Total	386

JAPANESE STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD.

The number of students of both sexes which Japan has sent to Europe and America since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expense are included. These foreign-going students called *ryugakusei* in Japanese are in most part selected nowadays from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions for several years after their gradua'ion, whereas formerly the selection was made as soon as the eligible condidates completed their academic courses. The following shows the number of *ryugakusei* sent by the Department of Education during the last few years.

	1905	1904	1903
Great Britain	3	4	6
England, U.S.A.	2	3	3
Eng., U.S.A., France	—	—	1
Eng., U.S.A., Germany	7	7	4
Eng., U.S.A., Fr., Germany	2	2	2
Eng., U.S.A., Fr., Italy	1	—	—

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	1905	1904	1903
Eng., U.S.A., Ger., Belgium	—	—	1
Eng., France	—	1	2
Eng., France, Germany	7	8	7
Eng., France, Italy	—	1	1
Eng., Fr., Ger., Italy.....	1	—	—
Eng., Germany	11	16	15
Eng., Belgium.....	—	1	1
U.S.A.....	—	2	1
U.S.A., France.....	2	2	1
U.S.A., France, Germany.....	3	3	2
U.S.A., Germany.....	10	9	7
Germany, France	7	8	8
Germany	17	24	47
Others.....	13	10	14
Total	86	101	123

Total sent in '06 numbered 51 and the number at the end of the year was 79.

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CHAPTER X.

RELIGIONS.

SHINTOISM.

Baron Kencho Suematsu, B. A., LLM., describes Shintoism in these words :—

"It is essentially indigenous to the soil of Japan. It may be regarded as religion, and yet if it be a religion it is certainly of a unique kind, having nevertheless much similarity to the ancient cults of the Greeks and the Romans....It has no founder, nor has it any dogmas, in the ordinary sense of a religion. It has grown up with the customs and traditions and general characteristics of the nation. It recognises the immortality of the soul; it acknowledges the existence of supernatural power; it reverences the ancestral spirits, and therefore it may be called a religion of ancestral worship....It concerns itself, however, with temporal affairs far more than with spiritual affairs....It has existed in Japan from time immemorial, long before the introduction of Confucianism and Buddhism.

From an ethical point of view it has more teaching in it than Buddhism, but it is not so elaborate as Confucianism. Nevertheless, it has a tight grasp of the Japanese mind. It is supremely content with its simple tenets....

"Shintoism is also based upon a patriarchal form of community. Its essential notion of ethics is cleanliness of conscience; but the idea of cleanliness is applied not only mentally but also physically—hence its tendency to bodily cleanliness as well as other cognate matters. It speaks of good and bad; it designates bad minds as 'black' or 'muddy,' and good minds as 'red' or 'clear.' Its ideals of conduct are honesty and straightforwardness. It reverences its ruler from the very nature of its cult, and a magnificent ideal of a subject and a citizen is developed from these simple notions."

Shintoism has accidentally acquired great strength since the War and in consequence of the solemn ceremony carried out by the Emperor in person at the Great Shrine of Ise for the purpose of proclaiming to the Imperial ancestors the happy termination of the War. The visit to the Great Shrine by distinguished personages has became quite fashionable, and these occurrences cannot but exercise a powerful influence on the minds of the general populace who regard the Great Shrine as fountain head of Shintoism.

Shinto shrines are classified into twelve grades as to official status. The Great Shrine of Ise of course heads the list while "village shrines" and "shrines with no fixed parish to guard over" occupy the bottom. All shrines of higher grades are dedicated to deities said to have lived in mythical age, while shrines dedicated to the memory of distinguished patriots occupy middle rank. The latest deification of note was that of Prince Kitashirakawa who died of disease in 1895 in Formosa where he was sent at the head of an army to subjudgate the rebellious natives who refused to submit to the new

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rulers. A shrine of high official grade was erected in memory of the unfortunate Prince, who may therefore be regarded as the guardian deity of that new dominion.

Shinto Sects.

Twelve officially recognized sects exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith reverence of deities and observance of precepts handed down by "divine ancestors."

The Shindo Sect.

Principal deities worshipped in this sect almost cover the whole of "divine race" of the mythical age. There are three or four sub-sects.

The Jingookyo Sect.

Originated in '89 this sect worships as principal deity the Sun-Goddess enshrined in the Great Shrine of Ise. Ministers of this sect undertake marriage, funeral and similar rites and ceremonies according to the "national rituals indigenous to the Imperial realm."

The Taishakyo Sect.

This sect is based on the Great Shrine of Izumo, popularly known as a Deity of Love and Marriage, but really dedicated to six of the Mythical Deities.

The Fuso Sect.

The sect was founded by Fujiwarano Sumiyuki about middle of the 16th century. Sumiyuki "obtained a revelation" after a prolonged penance on the summit of Mt. Fuji, hence this sect, though primarily dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation," and four other deities, is inseparably associated with that mount.

The Daiseikyo Sect.

This is dedicated to million deities of the heaven and earth and to the Imperial ancestors, and professes to "uphold the divine precepts and to maintain national polity." This sect embraces several pseudo Shinto Sects.

The Jikko Sect.

The believers of this sect believe that "Mt. Fuji is the soul of the globe" and vow to pray for the eternity of the Imperial family and of national existence, and to be diligent in pursuit of occupation, and so on. Though the "Three Deities of Creation" and the holy sanctum at the Imperial Court are worshipped, Mt. Fuji is a prominent feature in this sect.

The Kurozumi Sect.

The sect was founded by Kurozumi Munetada. It vows to uphold the divine precepts and observe the august commands of the Imperial ancestors The Sun-Goddess is a princial object of worship. Regarding Sun as primary source of all life and nature, the believers hold it with divine veneration. That healthy practice of deep respiration is an article of faith among Kurozumi votaries.

The Shuseiha Sect.

This was founded in 1873 by Nitta Kunimitsu who professed having discovered a happy medium between the tenets of Shintoism and Buddhism. It is dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation."

The Jisshukyo Sect.

The sect was officially acknowledged as late as 1880 by the Government, the founder being Yoshimura Masamochi who, having been "profoundly perturbed to find the pernicious teachings of Buddhism and Christanity" enslaving the minds of the people, travelled far and wide over remote mountain districts in search of the "true doctrine." He

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at last "obtained it through the revelation of the Sun-Goddess." The sect avows to uphold the divine precepts and national polity, worships the Three Deities of creation and minor deities, and is specially zealous to minister divination, excreising, and similar practices.

The Mitakekyo Sect.

Though dedicated to three of the Deities, the tenet aims at cleanliness of mind and body, and the votaries of this minor sect make it a regular practice to visit high mountains and by this hardy process of devotion tries to propitiate the divine favor and to secure prosperity and long-life. This may therefore be called a Mountainers' sect.

The Miharaikyo Sect.

The tenet of this sect is to reverence the deities, offer devoted respect to the Imperial family, to reject the "tempting heretical doctrines" of foreign religions, to pursue occupation with diligence the better to fulfill one's duties as loyal subjects, and so on. The sect was founded a little over half a century ago, and regards "cleanliness" as a primary source of duty and obligation.

The Shinrikyo Sect.

This sect is the latest addition to Shintoism, its founder Sano Tsunehiko, being still alive. Chief feature of distinction lies in the fact that a special stress is laid on the importance and efficacy of divination, prayer and such processes for attaining prosperity and success.

BUDDHISM.

On the whole the world of Japanese Buddhism remains stagnant.

Amidst the general inertness and stagnancy, two things stood out prominent in the recent movement of Japanese Buddhism. One was an active part the two Hongwan temples played during the War in ministering spiritual consolation to the soldiers at the front, and the other was an adventurous exploration undertaken by three priests to Tibet with the object of studying the Lamainic branch of the Northern School of Buddhism to which Japan belongs. Rev. Yeikai Kawakami's return in 1903 from his successful exploration is well known. There were two other priests who started on a similar self-assigned task, and one, Rev. Teramoto, returned home in Oct. '05 after having stayed in Tibet for some while. The other, Rev. Nokai, is believed to have been murdered by Tibetans at some unknown date in 1904.

In contrast to these worthy undertakings, the chronic scandal of the East Hongwan continuesto seriously impair the credit of Buddhism as a whole.

Sects of Japanese Buddhism.

Japanese Buddhism is divided into 12 sects and 49 sub-sects of which Shin, Zen and Shingon sects have each claims 10 sub sects, and Nichren sect 9.

Hossō Sect.

The oldest sect now extant, it was introduced from China about 653. A.D. Its headquarters are the Kōfuku-ji Temple, Nara, one of the seven "Head Monastines of Nara," and are the family temple of the great aristocratic family of Fujiwara.

Kegon Sect.

Another oldest sect, having been introduced in 736 A.D. The Todai-ji temple of Nara famous for the Great Bronze image of Buddha is the headquarters ot the sect.

Tendai Sect.

Introduced in 805 A.D. from China

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by Saicho, it was the first Buddhist sect in Japan that based its doctrines on the "Greater Vehicle" (mahayata) scriptures, a first advance towards popularization of the religion. It principally aimed at attaining salvation by the practice of the "cardinal virtues" or moral and religious observances. The Enryaku temple on Mount Hiyei, Omi, is the headquarters of the sect.

Shingon Sect.

The sect was also introduced from China, and that was in 806 A.D. Kukai, the inventor of the Japanese Kana syllabury which has done immense service for popularizing learning. was the introducer. One conspicuous feature of this sect is that it is given excessively to mystic rites and prayers. The Gokoku-ji (or To-ji) in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the sect, while the Kongōbu-ji on Mount Koya is the headquarters for the older sub sects.

Jō-do Sect.

The sect is the first Buddhist sect founded in Japan. It was established by Genku in 1175 A.D. The Buddhist doctrines were first made very easily accessible to popular ears, for it was by this sect that a line was first distinctly drawn up between the doctrines for the initiated and the doctrines for the mass, the former called the doctrines of the Holy Path and the latter those of Pure Land. The Holy Path indicates ways of salvation by treading the holy path of the Buddha, in other words, by one's own power, while the other means salvation by attaining a similar end by faith in the Buddha, i.e. by the power of the other. This interpretation was carried further by the Shin or True Sect described later on. The Chion-in temple in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the Jōdo Sect.

Zen Sect.

The sect was introduced from China by Dogen in the year 1227 A.D. It is the most abstruse of all the sects and aims at salvation by perfectly understanding the principles of non-existence, of âtman (self) and of Dharma (things), and is the principle representative of the self-power or Holy Path Schools. The doctrines of the sect appeal especially to the initiated and the intellectual, and as they were embraced in former warlike days by warrior classes, they even now hold a powerful away over the intellectual class. Meditation and introspection are required of the followers as a regular means for attaining true wisdom. The three main sub-sects of Ri sei, Sōdo and Obaku are divisions that have appeared since the present era of Meiji, and theologically they have nothing particular to distinguish them. The Yeihei-ji in Echizen and the Soji-ji in Noto are the two headquarters for the 'Sōtō division.

Shin (True) Sect.

As the most popular and widely-spread of all Buddhist sects, this claims description at some length. It was founded by Shinran Shonin who was a disciple of Hōnen, the founder of Jōdo sect. The tenets of the Shin sect are based on the three scriptures of the Greater Sutra (Amitáyus Sûtra), Sûtra of Meditation, and Lesser Sûtra. The sect does not impose "Prohibitions" on its followers: they are allowed to eat flesh and take wives. The salvation is to be attained by faith only, by depending on the power of Amitâpha Buddha i.e. by chanting and praising the name of Buddha. The believers of the sect are ordered merely to repeat the motto, "Amida," which means "to take refuge in Buddha's behest" or to invoke Him. By thus invoking His help the believers can attain salvation. They need not strive to attain a similar end by their own power, i.e. by treading the Holy Path. The "True" sect declares that that is too much to be exacted from people in these latter days of darkness and im-

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purity. That would be forcing an unpracticable law on erring people, and because the older (Holy Path) Sects adhered too much to this doctrine they could not prosper. But the Faith by the Power of Buddha is as strong as the diamond, and that is the reason why the Pure Land doctrine, of which this sect is the foremost representative, continues to thrive.

The founder of the sect first established his temple at Inada, Hitachi, in the year 1224. He next removed to Kyoto and his remains were buried at Otani, the present site of the Nishi (West) or Hompa Hongwan-ji. One of his greatest disciples, Shinbutsu Shonin, established the Senshu-ji at Shimō-sa, to be subsequently removed to Issinden, Ise, and is the headquarters of the Senshu-ji branch of the sect. The Higashi (East) Hongwan-ji established in 1602 on its present site in Kyoto, owes its inception to the political motive of Iyeyasu who in that way splitted up the power held by the sect and, by engendering rivalry between the two main branches, rendered it comparatively harmless, as a secular power.

Apart from the fact that this sect of all the Buddhist sects in Japan is the only one that permits marriage and meat eating to its priests, it also presents other features that are more commonly seen among the laity and less among ministers of religion. The Lord Abbots of the two Hongwan-ji, for instance, have been granted the patent of nobility of Count, while the Lord Abbot of the Senshu-ji has been created a Baron. The East Hongwan temple has carried the parallel still further, for the excessive indulgences of its chief and subordinates and general mismanagement of the affairs of the temple compelled them a number of years ago to procure a loan from certain banks in Osaka. And the failure to redeem the debt has invited upon the temple the seizure of some of its properties! The West Hongwan Branch is, on the other hand, placed on a far better financial situation. It may even be considered wealthy in the worldly sense. A scheme is said to be on foot to amalgamate the two main branches religiously and financially.

Nichiren or Hokke Sect.

The sect was founded by Nichiren in 1252. Its doctrine is to attain Nirvana by chanting the motto "Myō-hōrengêkyo" and is therefore one easily appealing to popular ears as that of the Shin Sect. Unlike the latter this sect is almost fanatical in its denunciation of other old sects. The religious performances are quite noisy, as the chanting is to be made with the accompaniment of drum-beating. Disturbance and nuisance comptained of by non-Nichiren neighbors not unfrequently give rise to troubles which are often amusing. The Kyu-ên-ji on mount Minobu, Kai, is the general headquarters of the sect.

Ji Sect.

This sect was founded by Ippen Shonin in 1275 and is noteworthy as being the latest sect created. Apparently the ground had been too fully occupied by the old sects, notably Shin, Zen, and Nichiren, to allow this sect to attain any great prosperity. The Jishu teaches a doctrine which may be said somewhat as a compromise between the Holy Path and Pure Land Schools. The Seijōkō-ji at Fujiwara, is the headquarters.

CHRISTIANITY.

Early Christianity.

Christianity in Japan dates from 1549 when the Portuguese missionaries, Francis Xavier and Kasper, landed at Kagoshima, at the advice of the Japanese refugee at Goa, India, named Ryosai Kanshiro Satomi

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(known by the name of Anjiro among the Portuguese settlers there). The Christian faith spread with marvellous rapidity among the feudal barons and their retainers in Kyushu, to be propagated in time among higher circles in middle Japan. In less than forty years churches numbered over 250 and believers more than 300,000. That was, so far, the high-water mark of the propagation of Christianity in this country. The misguided zeal of the Jesuits and their followers to meddle with secular affairs and to grasp administrative authority naturally began to invite the suspicion of the powers that be, for this ambitious design welcomed and supported by a large numbers of ex-retainers of the overthrown *daimyos* was justly considered as constituting a serious menace to the peace of the country. The Dutch traders, out of their feud to the Portuguese, memorialized in 1611 to the ruling clan of Tokugawa that the Jesuits and their native followers were revolving sinister design against the authorities. The Government of the day lost no time to enforce the policy of intolerance and persecution; the Jesuit fathers were expelled, many feudal barons embracing Christianity were either put to death or exiled. In 1613 an edict was issued strictly prohibiting Christianity on pain of death. It was of course impossible to convince the native converts out of their faith by administrative order, and quite a large number of them still remained in secret as the faithful believers of Christianity. These and their friends, ex-retainers of the fallen clans, secretly abided their time. At last they, 35,000 strong, broke out into open rebellion at Shimabara in the year 1637. It was suppressed in the following year and with the wholesale slaughter of the rebels, the cause of Christianity fell to the to adopt the ground. Erom that time till 1873, when the prohibition was revoked, Christianity was merely a matter of memory and even that of the horror to the people of Japan.

The Revival.

It is interesting to note that Protestantism was the first to be introduced into Japan after the seclusion policy was given up at the urgent remonstrance of the American mission for the conclusion of treaty of commerce. Perry's squadron, on its second arrival at Uraga in 1853, had on board Rev. Gohre. He with a Japanese Christian named Santaro (known as Samuel Pattee among Americans) tried to teach the faith to such of the Japanese they could be brought in contact. The time was still premature, and their work failed to bear any practical fruit. In the year following the ratification (1859) of the Treaty between Japan and America, the North Mission Board sent four pioneer missionaries, Brown and Hepburn in Kanagawa, Verbeck in Nagasaki, and Williams in Osaka. Soon they were followed by many others, including Dr. Greene and Davis both of whom were stationed at Kobe. The people were not yet prepared to receive teaching of Christian doctrines, and the progress of evangelical work was very insignificant. On the other hand, missionaries from America and Europe kept on pouring into Japan. In 1869 America and England sent 15 men and women missionaries, and by 1882 the whole of missionary force of all Christian faiths and sects numbered 69 men and 145 women, representing 18 mission boards. The number has kept on increasing till the missionary corps of Protestant religion has grown to quite a large force at present, as seen in the figures given below.

Early Centres of Protestant Church.

The Brown School at Yokohama, the Foreign Language School at Kumamoto established in '73 by engaging Capt. Janes, U.S.A., the Sapporo Agricultural College founded in 1876 by engaging President Clarke of Amer-

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hest Agricultural College, U.S.A., and the Tō-ō Gijuku School established about the same time at Hirosaki were all noted as having produced a large number of native Christians who have subsequently become celebrated in various fields of activity. The Dō-nin-sha founded in Tokyo by the late Dr. Kei-u Nakamura, now no longer existing, and the Doshi-sha founded in Kyoto by the late Rev. Niijima in 1875, especially the latter, are also noted for having played prominent part in the propagation of the Protestant religion. The influence of the latter institution, once headquarters of Christian theology, has been very much weakened since the premature death of its founder, and especially since that internal dissention between the native instructors who urged to cut connection with the American Mission Board and the foreign members of the faculty who opposed it.

Catholics.

In 1844 two Catholic priests arrived in Luchu, to be expelled four years later to Hongkong. On the conclusion of the Treaty with France in 1859 two priests each came to Luchu, Nagasakl, Kobe and Yokohama, but it was not till 1872 that Catholic priests regularly started the work of evangelization in Tokyo, where in '75 they founded a Church in Tsukiji.

Greek Church.

The first priest of this Church was Mahof who was appointed to the chapel founded in the premises of the Russian Consulate at Hakodate in 1855. Nicolai, originally named Ivan, arrived in 1860 at 24 years of age. He removed to Tokyo in 1872, and the Archibishop has therefore remained faithful to his duty in Japan for more than forty-five years.

The Situation.

The two main currents move the Christian, especially Protestant, religion in Japan, one of which is the endeavor doctrines to the peculiar conditions of the country and the other to fuse all sectarian divisions and to create one Christian Church for Japan. The outward manifestation of the former is seen in the movement of leading Japanese Christians to detach their churches from the control of their foster-mothers, the foreign Church missions. Already a native church which is entirely selfgoverning has arisen, that is the "Nihon Kirisuto Kyokwai" or Church of Christ in Japan organized on Presbyterian lines. The radical movement to create native Churches entirely independent from missionary aid of any description was introduced to the meeting of the Synod in October '40 by Rev. Uemura and other thor-oughgoing reformists, and though this was rejected by a narrow majority, its realization may be expected in a few years. The 3rd Annual issue of the co-cperating Christian Missions sums up this "Japan for Japanese movement" as follows:—

"A considerable number of the native ministers is definitely committed to the doctrine that the foreign mission period in Japan is over and that the *Nihon Kirisuto Kyokwai*, while not forgetting to be duly grateful for the past work of the missionaries, should now relieve the foreign boards of all further expense; that the co-operation of the missionaries is no longer necessary, but is in reality detrimental to the growth of the Church in vital, that is. Christian principle. They regard the native Church as able to assume the financial burden of their country's evangelisation and that it is unworthly of them as citizens of Japan to accept help in that which they can do for themselves. They do not ask the missionaries to withdraw, but they do insist that hereafter the foreigner shall cease to be a conspicuous factor in the work of the native Church. We are welcome to do any amount of personal, unofficial, work and they

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will gladly receive our converts into their Church, but no Japanese church which depends for its life upon a foreign mission must have representation as a church in the counsel of the demonination. This party we have designated as the Radical party.

"There is also a Moderate party, as yet apparently in the ascendant, which deplores the abruptness and the apparent discourtesy to the missionaries, of the Radical position. They deny that the day of foreign missions is done. They believe in a qualified co-operation by which the strength of the native Church and of the missions will supplement each other and that the goal of independence and self-support will be reached the sooner by such sympathetic co-operation.

"Far from deploring this agitation in the native Church we look upon it as a promising symptom. There can be no doubt that the danger pointed out so bluntly by the Radicals, that is, the danger of pauperizing the Christian sons of Dai Nihon is a real one....As a Mission we have sought strenuously to avoid this tendency and can only welcome, other things being equal, whatever may help to prevent it. The agitation can not fail to act as a spur to the Japanese Christians and churches who may have imbibed the poison of religious pauperism."

"The movement for independence appeals to every true son of Japan and it has now reached such proportions that we may count on a rapid and general growth in the *spirit* of independence....."

The report continues:—

"But it would be a serious mistake should be churches at home, adopting the views of the radical independent party in the *Nihon Kirisuto Kyukwai*, withhold their support and co-operation in the further evangelisation of Japan. The real *work* of Christianising this nation is still before us. The conflict between Christianity and Heathenism is to be fought over again in Eastern Asia, as it was in Europe in the early centuries of our era, and the chief battle-field will be Japan."

With regard to the unity endeavor, which is not yet so pronounced as to other movement, the report contains the following remark made by the Right Rev. Wm. Awdry D.D., Bishop of South Tokyo:—

We have then a powerful call to as much union as is possible, for the lack of it is both wasteful and paralysing now, and it will almost certainly be seen by the Japanese Christianity of the future as narrow and futile, preventing them in the name alike of history, doctrine, piety and common sense from acknowledging themselves to be followers of any of us." But the question is, how can this union be brought about among the different sects with their own separate histories, traditions and prejudices? The Bishop turns for the solution to new nations and especially perhaps through the Japanese.

THE SITUATION OF CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

The growing desire and purpose on the part of the Japanese Christians of conducting the work independently from foreign help continue to present the most prominent feature.

The Congregationalists (Kumiai churches) have already assumed the control of the work in their hands, the foreign missionaries remainning as assistants and advisers. This movement has also made striking progress among the followers of the Church of Christ in Japan (Nihon Kiristo Kyokwai) which consists of a union of the Presbyterian and Reformed bodies. Ecclesiastically the two bodies have been independent of foreign interference, and the independence efforts are to be devoted hereafter towards attaining a similar end financially and making them-

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selves self-supporting. Toward this end the Congregationalists have already collected among themselves close on Y. 59,450; the Church of Christ Y. 58,204, the Nihon Seiko Kwai (Episcopal) Y. 24,438. Concerning the independence movement of the Congregationalists, the Rev. Otis Cary, DD., is represented saying as follows in the 4th annual issue of the "Christain Movement in Japan" in connection with the arrangements arrived at between them and the American Board Mission to which they are deeply indebted in various ways: -

"The American Board's mission has from the first encouraged the churches that grew up in connection with its work to be self-governing, self-supporting, and self-propagating. The Japanese Christians themselves have desired to possess the complete independence that comes to churches having these three characteristics, and a new move towards its attainment has now been taken. The Kumiai Churches and the mission appointed committees to consult concerning their mutual relations. The joint meetings of these two committees have been marked by the most pleasant feeling and have given an opportunity for a frank interchange of views. The desire of all was to find some feasible plan by which the churches should cease to rely upon a foreign missionary society for financial aid, so that the Kumiai Churches as a whole should be self-supporting.

The plan as finally adopted transfers to the Japanese Missionary Society all the fully organised churches that were receiving financial aid from the mission. To make this possible, the mission as a parting gift to these churches has agreed to pay to the Japanese Missionary Society a sum that, as finally arranged, amounts to *yen* 8,700, the payments to be made in three annual instalments. The Missionary Society on its part promised that within the next three years it would, in addition to the regular budget, raise at least *yen* 6,000 for the aid of these churches, and thereafter would include in that budget whatever might be needed for such of them as had not yet attained self-support. Three gifts of *yen* 1,000 each have already provided for one half of the special burden thus assumed.

"In accordance with this plan, thirty places (the number includes a few where churches are not yet organised), which were aided in 1905 at an expense of a little over *yen* 5,000 have been transferred. In addition to this, three churches hitherto helped by the mission became self-supporting in 1905. There remain under the care of the mission a number of *kōgishō* (preaching-places). These, though receiving members by profession and letter, will not have the status of churches until they become self-supporting or are taken over by the Missionary Society. Their delegates will be welcomed at *Sōkwai* and *Bukwai* (General and Local Associations) as corresponding members, but will have no vote. The Japanese churches have shown much zeal and courage in taking this forward step. Not only must they obtain the sum needed for direct aid to the trasferred churches, but that required for increased clerk-hire, transmission of funds, visits to the churches, etc. Moreover, this extra burden is assumed just as the Kumiai Churches have raised, in addition to the usual budget, about *yen* 1,200 for special evangelistic efforts."

Under this arrangement there are seventy one Kumi-ai Churches which are either self-supporting,or are aided by the Japanese Home Missionary Society without further claim upon the mission.

This movement, save in that it ends the kind of responsibility which has been necessarily connected with the thirty-three churches mentioned by Dr. Cary, which have been financially dependent upon the mission, does not in any wise limit the field of the foreign missionary. He is not

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less free as a Christian worker, either within or without the sphere of the organised chruches, than he was before, and, whether as a Bible class teacher, a preacher, or a fraternal counsellor of the pastor and evangelist, he is sure of a welcome certainly not less cordial than before.

The proposition has been made that the missionaries become members of the local churches and honorary evangelists of the Home Missionary Society. Some have already signified their purpose to accept this proposal and others will probably follow their example in the near future. The advantage to be derived from such a course, while chiefly a matter of sentiment, will it is believed prove important, in that it will give the seal of formal recognition, on the part of the Kumi-ai churches, to their credentials as evangelists within the field of these churches.

The Union Movement.

The union movement is another conspcuous feature in the situation of Christianitly in Japan. All the Presbyterian sects represented in Japan proper have been united in the Church of Christ of Japan, and the two sister branches in Formosa are expected to join the unions. Then the two Baptist bodies are practically united, the Episcopal bodies have been united as Nihon Seikokwai, while the union of the Methodist branches is regarded as an assured fact to be formally confirmed by the general conference to be held in May '07. It is further believed that the union of leading if not all Protestant churches into a single Protestant Church of Japan may be realized in some near future.

Religious Harmony in Japan.

One of the most conspicuous features of the religious world in Japan is the prevailing tone of friendliness and harmony between different sects and creeds. The attitude of antipathy which both Buddhists and Shintoists once assumed towards Christianity had practically disappeared even before the outbreak of the late war, while whatever trace of the by-gone days that still lingered was submerged under that tremendous wave of national uprisings which swept over the whole length and breadth of the country on that memorable occasion. It should be noted that soon after the outbreak of the war the representatives of all religious bodies in Japan, from Shintoists to Greek Catholics, met in a conference in Tokyo and passed a resolution justifying the cause of Japan. It was then voted that they should hold once a year a similar conference in order to cultivate friendly relation and promote harmonious working of different branches of religion. In the conference held last year a resolution was passed to the effect that a permanent organization to be styled "Dai Nippon Shukyoka Kyokai" (Association of Japanese Religionists) should be formed for the purpose of reconciling and harmonizing the different religions in Japan. The inauguration meeting extended over two days and presented an edifying spectacle.

Resume of Statistics of Christian Missions in Japan (19 5).

	Protestants.	Roman Catholics	Russian Orth. Church,
No. of Churches and prea. places..	1,545	675	290
Total Missionaries incl. wives	1,501	486	1

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	Protestants Catholics	Roman Orth. Church,	Russian
Native Ministers	1,025	302	189
Total Membership	60,862	59,437	29,115
No. of Schools and Kindergartens.	1,022	37	?
No. of Teachers and pupils.....	72,082	5,104	1,382
No. of Y. M. C. S.....	58	1	1
Orphanages and Homes	18	14	—
Inmates in same	393	1,152	—
Hospitals and Disp'ries	13	13	—
In-patients' treated	600	200	—
Out-patients	2	49,550	—
Value of Mis. property (est.) ....*Y.*	975,958	—	—
Value of Church premises (est.)..*Y.*	395,821	?	84,399
Value of School property (est.) ..*Y.*	1,284,725	—	—

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CHAPTER XI.

CHARITY AND RELIEF.

(also some patriotic societies.)

THE RELIEF FUND.

For relief on a large scale the Relief Regulations enacted in 1899 provide that each administrative prefecture should create, for the purpose of giving relief when calamity overtakes whole or part of its jurisdiction, a Relief Fund within the minimum limit of *Y.* 560,000. The state undertakes to haud over every year for ten years an amount to be fixed in proportion to that set apart by the prefectures toward the Fund. The State also makes disbursement for paupers and foundlings. The Relief Fund, interest accuring therefrom, State Aid thereto, etc make this record.

Relief Fund (*yen.*)

	Local apport-'ment for the year.	Proceeds from Fund.	State Aids.	Dis'ments from Fund.	Fund existing.
1904–5	177,612	1,521,952	309,326	76,183	30,977,242
1903–4	226,993	1,465,024	435,000	195,807	29,090,196
1902–3	291,259	1,390,470	303.042	751,850	27,195,665
1901–2	271,857	1,285,418	306,332	116,094	26,031,230
1890–1	243,364	1,188,604	322,786	100,660	24,298,843

The disbursements from the Fund include expenses incurred for giving relief to cases of destitute sick travellers, cases of deaths that can not be identified, etc. The State also makes outlay for paupers, as follows :—

At end of	Paupers		Foundlings.	
	No. supported at State expenses.	Amount paid by State.	No. of.	Expenses (State & Com'nal.)
	No.	*yen.*		*yen.*
1904	18,536	201,398	2,276	39,676
1903	17,959	212,597	2,338	36,449
1902	17,036	177,444	2,447	34,127
1901	17,522	179,353	2,545	38,302
1900	18,702	183,006	2,638	32,108

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SHARE IN RELIEF WORK OF DIFFERENT RELIGIONS.

It is a significant fact that by far the greater part of private charity work of any large scope are conducted by Christians, both natives and aliens, and that the part played by Buddhists in this direction is shamefully out of proportion. As to Shintoists, they are privileged, in popular estimate, to keep aloof from matters of this kind.

BENEVOLENCE OF THE COURT.

The interest shown by the Imperial Court towards charity work is conspicuous. It speaks volume for the religious freedom in Japan that the Court, while not professing neither Buddhism nor Christianity, has given liberal donation to Christian or Buddhist philanthropic undertakings. In May '05 T.M. the Emperor and Empress granted *yen.* 10,000 to the Y.M.C.A. Army Department which rendered an inestimable service to the comfort, spiritual and physical, of the soldiers at the front. Mr. Ishii's famous Christian philanthropic work, Okayama Orphanage, was granted *yen* 2,000 with promise to give *yen* 1,000 a year for the next ten years. The two other Christian undertakings, Mr. Hara's Discharged Prisoner's Home and Mr. Tomeoka's Boys Correction Home were also honored with a grant of *yen* 1,000 each. The Japan Red Cross Society is of course under special patronage of the Imperial family. It is regularly granted *yen* 20,000 a year in the names of Their Majesties, while another sum of 5,000 comes every year from the Empress towards the R.C. Hospital Charity Treatment Expense. The money granted by the Court whenever calamity overtaken one or another district of the wide realm amounts to no small sum every year.

The chief charity institutions existing in Japan are as follow :—

CHARITY INSTITUTIONS.

Tokyo Asylum for Invalids and Orphans.—Metropolitan institution est. 1872; at end 1905, number of inmates under protection 1,269; fund *yen.* 293,769 receipts and disbursements, 110,866 and 91,617 respectively. Received sick travellers from 1883, foundlings and stray children with no one to protect since 1885; boys for correction since 1900.

Tokyo Sugamo Lunatic Asylum.—Metropolitan institution est. 1879 for taking care of lunatics of poor families or travellers taken by luncy; at end '05 had 421 inmates and spent *yen* 18,668 and received *yen* 11,468 in that year, so that this asylum is costing far more to the metropolitan treasury than the above.

Tokyo Charity Hospital.—A private inst. est. 1882 at Atago-cho, Tokyo; in 1905 had 400 patients in hospital, besides 21,326 out patients treated; possessed *yen* 278,551 fund and disbursed *yen* 19,237 and received *yen* 37,478. The Hospital is under special patronage of the Empress and is closely associated with the Red Cross Society.

Fukudenkai Orphanage.—A private asylum est. 1879 at Kogai-cho, Azabu; had in its charge 11 orphans at end 15, possessed fund amounting to *yen* 24,630, and received *yen* 8,326 against 6,166 disbursed.

Tokyo House for Correction.—A private inst. est. 1885 at Shibuya, Tokyo-fu; figures for 1905 were,—no. of inmates at end of year 54; fund *yen* 24,160; expenses *yen* 7,035, receipts *yen* 6,325.

The Okayama Orphanage.—The Okayama Orphanage is perhaps the most conspicuous example in Japan of a philsanthropic work tnat has been carried to the state of success and usefulness through the single-hearted devotion and benevolence of one individual. It was founded in April '87 by Juji Ishii (b. '65 in Hyuga).

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a young Christian who had just finished the course of the Medical Sshool at Okayama, and who was induced by mere chance to give up his original intention and decided to devote himself to the present work.

According to the returns made in January '07 the Orphanage had under its care 767 boys and 430 girls and had from the beginning taken care of 1791 orphans.

The monthly outlay of the Orphanage amounts to about *Y.* 10,000 a month. The expense per capita of the orphans is estimated at *Y.* 5 (3 for food and 2 for clothing etc). The regular income acount includes grant of *Y.* 1,000 from the Court which first granted *Y.* 2,000 in '04 and further notified the following year to continue the grant every year for ten years; *Y.* 400, an aid from Okayama prefecture; about *Y.* 10,000 from the regular sympathizers who are to contribute *Y.* 1.00 each per annum. The Orphanage has also devised varous self-supporting works, as priting and magic lantern band.

The stock fund had reached *Y.* 33,787 by January this year, and besides the Orphanage possesses land (about 9 acres) and buildings (cover about 1½ acres) in Okayama and abont 175 acres of forests and fields in Hyuga Kyushu. The appeal made by the Orphanage to the general public for support of its work is very simple. It is to set aside every day only ³⁄₁₀ *sen* and to contribute 1 *yen* every year to the maintenance fund. According to the original programme 10,000 such contributors would be enough for the purpose, but the sudden expansion of the work in consequence of the arrival of a large number of orphans from the North-eastern districts has upset this programme. The orphanage, therefore, is in need for more help. Of the orphans taken care of 232 boys have grown up to be self supporting citizens and 47 girls have either married or are working as teachers, nurses. etc.

The Kwaishun Lepers' Hospital at Kumamoto.—It is signigcant that the three lepers' homes now existing in Japan, as mentioned on the list of philanthropic organizations given elsewhere, all owe their existence and maintenance to foreigners. Of the three Miss Hannah Riddell's Kwaishun Lepers' Hospital at Kumamoto, being the earliest and most important, deserves brief description. Her work has obtained Government recognition, and the noble British lady has been granted the Blue-ribbon medal instituted in 1881 for the express purpose of distinguishing deeds of public utility, a first foreigner so far honored in that way. The official document announcing that honor succinctly reviews the history of her work. It runs to this effect.

"On her arrival in Japan in 1890 as a member of a British missionary society Miss Riddell found near the Hommyoji Temple at Kumamoto many beggars suffering from leprosy. She took pity on them and decided to make arrangements to give them relief. With that end in view she began to raise a fund, and after years of unremitted endeavors succeeded in establishing the Kwaishun Hospital. She subsequently retired from the missionary society, to devote herself entirely to the enlargement of the hospital, which has already received 86 sufferers. The amount of money spent is over *Y.* 50,000. Besides over 400 persons were given treatment at the branch establishments."

In consequence of her appeal last year to the general public the work has began to attract wide attention, and a number of prominent persons in upper circles have expressed their willingness to contribute to the fund. Miss Ridell's desire is to collect a fund of *Y.* 60,000 to 70,000, so as to enlarge the scope of the work. The maintenance of one patient costs about *Y.* 100 a year. What is of far more importance medically is, that Miss Riddell's appeal has awakened the public to the necessity of enacting some regulations for isolating lepers. The regulations were passed by the Diet in its last session.

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Ex-Convicts Homes.—Ex-convicts reform work may be said to have begun with the general amnesty granted on the occasion of the death of the Empress Dowager on Jan. 11, 1897, when 13,585 convicts were discharged. At the same time *Y.* 400,000 was granted to assist discharged convicts reform work. The sum was distributed among all the prefectures which have laid aside and moreover added to their allotments. The fund at present aggregates *Y.* 1,800,000 approximately. According to the latest official returns 55 homes for ex-convicts exist throughout the country, and the number taken care of in those homes aggregated up to date 5,209 classified as follows:—

Self-supporting.	1,800
Delivered to relatives	710
Dismissed	117
Re-incarcerated	207
Deserters	1,488
Died or transferred to reformations	497
Remaining at Homes	390
	5,209

Of the Homes at present giving protection to ex-convicts may be mentioned Miike (87 persons), Hara's and Aichi Homes (each 54), Salvation Army's and Nippon Jizen Kyokai (each 23), may be mention. The Homes income' totalled in '06 *Y.* 52,000 approximately against expense of *Y.* 42,000. The funds possessed aggregate about 30,000 of which Ehime (*Y.* 6,800), Urawa (3,800), Kyoto (3,500), Ibaragi and Shizuoka (3,100 each) head the list. While those who remained there at the end of the year numbered 442. Of those homes only five or six are doing the work on any perceptible scope, and among them we select the following:—

Mr. Hara's Ex-Convict Home at Yanagihara, Kanda, Tokyo.—This being one of the largest and best regulated may be described at some length. It was started on the memoccasion the amnesty. Mr Hara is a Christian who had been imprisoned for some years for political offense, had then been a prison chaplin ever since, and before founding the present Home he reclaimed from 1883 to '97 altogether 305 discharged convicts. With such record behind him, he was thoroughly qualified to undertake the work. The result of his work may be seen in the following compiled at end of 1906.

Up to that date the Home took care of 865 ticket-of- leave convicts, 752 males and 113 females, classified as follows:—

Armed burglary	658
Murder	64
Incendiarism	38
Forgery	4
Gambling	9
Prostitutes	78
Vagrancy	14
Total	765
1st offense	326
2nd „ and over	459
10th „ „ „	66
Score of offense	13
Over 100 offense (female)	1
Total	865

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How far the work has born fruit may be seen from these figures:—

	Male	Female.
Under Protection at the Home	47	8
Self-Supporting in Tokyo	155	23
„ „ „ the country	252	31
Death	73	2
Whereabout unknown	119	22
Escaped	36	14
Escaped and re-convicted	70	13
Total	752	113

Of the 461 coming under the head of self-supporting, 155 children have been born of 338 reformed ex-convicts who married. It may be noted that in appreciation of the service rendered to cause of public benefit, the Home has been granted *Y.* 1,000 from the Court.

Besides those described above the other principal charity institutions existing in Japan are:—

Name.	Religion.	Locality.
Aichi Ikuji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Yaba, Nagoya.
Aichi Jizen- kai	Ch.	Otsumachi, Nagoya.
Airin-kan	Ch.	Mita, Tokyo.
Akita Discharged Convicts Home	Ch.	Akita City.
Bocho Koji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Chofu, Yamaguchi.
Bosatsu-kai Koji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Kurashiki, Okayama.
Dai-kan-jin Yō-iku-in Asylum	Bud.	Nagano City.
Dō-aisha (charity treatment society by 32 doctors in Tokyo).		
Ehime ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Teppo-cho: Matsuyama.
Ehime Jizen-kai	—	Matsuyama City.
Essa Buddhist Orphanage	Bud.	Nagaoka, Echigo.
Fuji Orphanage	—	Yoshiwara, Tokaido.
Fujin Kyoritsu Orphanage	—	Iida-machi, Tokyo.
Futaba Kindergarten	Ch.	Koji-machi, Tokyo.
Gifu Blind Asylum	—	Gifu City.
Gotemba Leper Hospital	Ch.	Gotemba, Takaido.
Hakodate Charity Hopsital	—	Hakodate, Hokkaido.
Haku-ai-sha Orphanage	Ch.	Kōzu, Osaka.
Han-ai Fushoku-kai	Bud.	Ikuno-mura, Osaka.
Hashimoto-en	Ch.	Okawa-mura, Maebashi.
Hei-an Orphanage	Bu.	Sakae-machi-tori, Kyoto.
Higo Jikei-kan Kyoikubu	—	Nishi Hori, Kumamoto.
Hiroshima Ikuji-in (Orphanage)	—	Nishi Tera-machi, Hiroshima.
Hiroshima Koji-in (Orphanage)	—	Osuga-mura, Hiroshima.
Hoiku-in Orphanage	Ch.	Koshigoe, Sagami.

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Name.	Religion.	Locality.
Hyogo-ken ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Shimo Yamate, Kobe.
Ihai-en (Orphanage Hospital)	Ch.	Meguro, Tokyo.
Jizen Kan	—	Okubo, Tokyo.
Jizen Kyokai	—	Odawara, Kanagawa.
Jōmō Orphanage	Ch.	Mayebashi, Jōshu.
Kagoshima B. D. & D. School	—	Nagata-cho, Kagoshima.
Kagoshima Charity B. D. & D. School	—	Yamanosu-cho, Kagoshima.
Kainan Jizen-kai	—	Marugame, Sanuki.
Kakushu Wakei Orphanage	Bud.	Kida, Naoyetsu.
Kane Jizen ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Bitchu-machi, Kaga.
Katei Gakko	Ch.	Sugamo, Tokyo.
Keikwa Yojo-in	—	Kyoto.
Kobe Koji-in (Orphanage)	—	Nakayamate, Kobe.
Kobe Kunno-in	—	" "
Kobe Kyumin-in	—	Oi-dori, Kobe.
Kochi Orphanage	—	Enokuchi, Kochi.
Koto-ura Orphanage	—	Amagasaki, Hyogo.
Kumamoto Jikatsu-dan	—	Higashi-tsuboi, Kumamoto.
Kuyo Yōro-in	Bud.	Uramonzen, Nagoya.
Kyoto City B. D. & D. School	--	Kyoto.
Kyoto ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Rokkaku, Shimokyo, Kyoto.
Kyoto Kyusai-in	—	Kamikyo, Kyoto.
Kyoto Meternity Hospital	Ch.	Muromachi, Nakachoja.
Matsuye Ji-iku Katei Gakko	—	Matsuye.
Matsuye Orphanage	Ch.	Matsuye.
Miike ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Haseba, Miike-gun, Hizen.
Miye Orphanage	—	Tsu, Ise.
Motoe Orphanage	—	Takaoka, Etchu.
Muryo Shukuhaku-jo	Bud.	Honjo, Tokyo.
Nagasaki B. D. & D. School	—	Kozen-cho, Nagasaki.
Nagasaki Orphanage	—	Takanohira. Nagasaki.
Ono Jizen-in	—	Kanagawa.
Osaka B. D. & D. School	—	Shio-cho, Osaka.
Osaka Charity Hospital	—	Kanzaki-cho, Osaka.
Osaka Orphanage	—	Tennoji, Osaka.
Otaru Orphanage	—	Otaru, Hokkaido.
Ryuge Orphanage	—	Shimogion, Fukuoka.
Saga Orphanage	—	Saga.
Sanuki Hōikukai Koji-in	—	Takamatsu.
Shimonoseki ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Shimonoseki.

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Name.	Religion.	Locality.
Shitsugoku-nin Hogokai (ex-Con'ts Home)..	Ch.	Yamate, Kobe.
Shitsugoku-nin Kyusaijo („) ...Sal.	Ch.	Kanda, Tokyo.
Takinogawa Ophanage for Feeble-minde...	Chd.	Oji near Tokyo.
Tohoku Jizen-in Hogobu	—	Sendai.
Tokai Orphanage	—	Toyohashi, Mikawa.
Tokyo Koji-in (Orphanage)	—	Ushigome, Tokyo.
Tokyo Yōro-in	—	Honjo, Tokyo.
Toyama Jizen-kai	—	Toyama, Etchu.
Watanabe Tai ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Omiya, Osaka.
Yokohama Keikwa Gakko	—	Yokohama.
Yokohama Orphanage.....	Ch.	Tobe, Yokohama.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The forerunner of this society was started in 1877 when the most disastrous and sanguinary civil war in modern Japan broke out. In 1886, Japan joined the Geneva Convention, and the present name of the society was assumed. The society's record has been one of steady progress all round and this was especially striking after the Japan-China War of 1894-'95 and after the Boxer trouble of 1900. The two hospital steamers, "Hakuai Maru" and "Kosai Maru," which had been newly constructed on the latter occasion, rendered invaluable service in bringing to Japan the wounded and sick, both Japanese and foreign. The society's hospital was first opened at Iida-machi, Tokyo, but was removed to the present site in 1891. In accommodation and general arrangement the hospital is reputed as being the best in the Far East. The hospital attends to training of nurses, the course of study being three years. Every local branch of the society also maintains a similar service, though of two year course. Since the nurse training service was inaugurated in 1890 the society has turned out, at its head and branch establishments, thousands of nurses.

The latest statistics returned at end of '06 read as follows:—Staff Managers 5, doctors 291 dispensers 16, clerks 90 chief nurses 262, nurses (besides 678 students) 2071 male attendants 691, stretcher-carriers 132, artisans 2. The fund amounted to Y. 9,755,417.

The society's list of members returned in at end of 1906 was as follows:—

Honorary members	42
Special members	10,139
Ordinary members	1,257,241
Correspondents (to be discontinues)	8,090
Total.	1,275,512

Of the above women number 58,162 and foreigners 7,488.

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The yearly contributions for '06 totalled *Y.* 2,970,339. An ordinary member is to contribute *Y.* 3 a year for 10 years or to contribute *Y.* 25 in a lump; a special member is to contribute not less than *Y.* 200 in a single payment, while one who contribute not less than *Y.* 1,000 will be awarded the Merit Badge with the sanction of the Emperor. The annual grant from the Court comprises *Y.* 10,000 towards the maintenance fund of the society, *Y.* 10,000 to the Hospital fund, and *Y.* 5,000 for destitute patients receiving treatment at the hospitals.

THE JAPAN WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

The wonderful growth of this association supplies perhaps the best index of the recent awakening of Japanese women. Created as late as Feb. 1901 its roll already numbered 514,735 at end of July '06. The League owes its conception to an old woman and its present prosperity to her single-hearted devotion to the cause. Madam Okumura, (d. 5 Feb. '07) founder of the League, twice visited North China on the occasion of the Boxer trouble 1900, and in connection with the comfort mission of the Higashi Hongwan Temple. What she witnessed at that time, on one hand the scenes of horror and distress suffered by the poor helpless Chinese people, and on the other the strict discipline and high efficiency shown by the Japanese troops,—these made such a profound impression on the mind of the old lady, that she internally vowed to try in some suitable way to point out to her 20 million sisters at home how much they owed, for their present security and peaceful home life, to the efficient and patriotic service of the soldiers and sailors, and how, to show their appreciation of that service, they should try to do something calculated to promote the common welfare and happiness of the nation. On her return home she started the movement with zealous devotion almost bordering on fanatical enthusiasm. Her motto was "Economize one scarf's cost and give it to the country," and so it is that the League's badge bears a mark of a scarf. Among many notable persons to whom she represented her cause, she found in the late Prince Konoye one of the earnest supporters. Through his influence a large number of ladies in higher circles were enlisted in the service, and at last the Ladies' Patriotic League has been carried to a success such as rarely seen in recent time. The acquisition of members during the last financial year ending April '06 numbered no less than 135, 290, and in that year alone a sum of over *Y.* 150,000 was added to the stock fund. Every year the Empress grants *Y.* 2,000. In the last year alone over *Y.* 50,000 was received as donations from foreign countries, among which a donation of *Y.* 10,000 by a Chinese was conspicuous. The regular yearly contribution by a member of an ordinary kind is 2 *yen*. The League's stock fund amounts to over *Y.* 457,000, and at the present rate of increase it will not be long before it will reach millions. It need hardly be stated that the part which the League played during the late war in giving comfort to soldiers and sailors and giving aid to their needy families gave a profound impression to the general public. At present, with H.I.H. Princess Kan-in as Patron, the Board of Directors comprises, Pres. Princess Iwakura; Managers, Princesses, Ichijo, Tokugawa, Konoye, Shimazu, Dowager Princess Mori, Marchionesses Oyama, Nabeshima, and Yamanouchi, and Viscountess Tani.

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CHAPTER XII.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND SANITATION.

COURTS OF LAW AND JUDICIARY FORCE.

At the End of Year.	No. of Courts.	No. of Judges.	No. of Procurators.	No. of Barristers.	No. of Sheriffs.
1900	359	1,113	535	1,626	409
1901	367	1,107	552	1,659	433
1902	367	1,303	452	1,752	449
1903	367	1,293	474	1,846	456
1904	367	1,365	483	1,924	508

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

	No. of Prisons,	Prisoners (Male).	Prisoners (Female.)	Total No. of Prisoners.
1900	139	53,889	3,813	57,702
1901	138	55,205	3,675	58,880
1902	138	54,544	3,368	57,912
1903	150	59,548	4,685	63,233
1904	150	35,657	3,080	56,737

CIVIL CASES AT THE COURT OF CASSATION.

	No. of casses in hand.	No. of casses disposed of.
1900	887	618
1901	850	691
1902	831	662
1903	859	693
1904	798	662

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Nature of Cases at the Court of Cassation.

	Personal.	Land.	Money.	Rice.	Things.	Documents.	Election.	General	Total.
1900	40	163	299	11	6	5	1	78	618
1901	31	164	373	8	12	13	—	76	691
1902	29	185	333	8	26	18	1	49	662
1903	35	182	348	5	12	7	5	79	693
1904	33	119	382	2	9	10	4	84	662

Cases Involving Aliens at the Court of Cassation.

	Nationality of parties.	No. of Cases.	Cases rejected.	Cases quashed.	Cases withdraw.	Cases remaining in hand.
1904.	Japanese appellant.....	8	4	2	—	2
	Foreign „	10	3	5	—	2
	Both foreign.....	5	4	1	—	—
	Total	23	11	8	—	4
1903		12	6	1	—	5
1902		22	9	8	2	3
1901		11	4	3	1	3
1900		7	3	2	—	2

CIVIL CASES AT THE FIVE APPEAL COURTS.

Of the two figures for each year the upper represent appeals from the District Courts and the lower those from the Local Courts for which the decision of the Appeal Courts is final.

	No. of cases in hand.	No. of cases disposed of.
1904	6,532 780	2,636 197
1903	6,807 774	3,859 601
1902	6,490 823	3,549 660
1901	5,981 896	3,218 653
1900	5,433 805	3,003 592

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Nature of Cases at the Appeal Courts.

		Personal.	Land.	Buildings, ships.	Money.	Rice etc.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total.
1904		201	387	43	2,212	48	94	55	856	3,896
		—	56	18	354	9	15	3	128	583
1903		209	389	57	2,299	40	76	67	722	3,859
		—	72	28	341	30	10	6	114	601
1902		190	377	49	1,983	38	86	58	768	3,549
		—	76	14	425	11	18	3	113	660
1901		181	456	52	1,777	39	94	62	557	3,218
		—	121	22	354	24	19	5	108	658
1900		196	430	33	1.642	38	59	59	547	3,003
		—	72	39	339	18	16	4	104	592

Cases Involving Aliens at the Appeal Courts.

Appeals coming from the District Courts.

	Nationality of party.	No. of Cases.	Cases rejected.	Cases nonsuited or quashed.	Cases withdrawn.	Cases withdrawn by order.	Total.
1904.	Japanese appellant....	40	11	7	3	1	22
	Foreign „	31	13	4	—	—	17
	Both foreign.....	28	10	7	2	—	19
	Total	99	34	18	5	1	58
	1903	92	31	15	5	—	51
	1902	97	34	10	9	—	53
	1901	68	18	5	3	1	27
	1900	53	8	14	6	—	28

Appeals coming from the Local Courts.

There was no case of this nature in 1904

1903	3	1	1	1	—	3
1902	1	1	—	—	—	1
1901	1	—	—	—	—	—
1900	1	—	—	1	—	1
1899	1	1	—	—	—	1

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CIVIL CASES AT THE DISTRICT COURTS.

	No. of cases.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases remaining in hand.	No. of new cases per 10000 pop.
1904	38,150	29,332	8,816	6.08
1903	42,621	32,021	10,000	6.89
1902	41,557	31,315	10,016	6.87
1901	41,125	30,937	10'188	7.14
1900	36,339	27,466	8,873	6.39

Of the above cases those affecting aliens are as follows :—

	Nationalty of party.	No. of cases.	No. of cases disposed of
1904.	Japanese plaintiff	76	56
	Foreign „	94	68
	Both foreigners.....	74	42
	Total	244	166
	1903	254	190
	1902	267	198
	1901	300	207
	1900	205	142

NATURE OF CASES AT THE DISTRICT COURTS.

	Personal.	Land.	Buildings & ships.	Money.	Rice etc.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total.
1904.....	2,946	2,043	381	13,891	259	520	287	9,005	29,332
1903.....	3,350	2,179	459	14,924	342	605	326	9,836	32,021
1902.....	3,309	2,030	387	15,064	281	558	323	9,363	31,315
1901.....	3,283	2,213	340	14,387	285	552	399	9,478	30,937
1900.....	3,349	1,966	304	12,224	310	523	364	8,426	27,466

APPEALS MADE TO THE LOCAL COURTS.

			Nature of cases disposed of							
	No. of cases.	No. of cases disposed of.	Land.	Buildings & ships.	Money.	Rice.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total.
1904.....	9,508	7,103	355	214	4,896	244	189	32	1,173	7,103
1903.....	9,796	7,051	372	199	4,824	257	203	34	1,162	7,051
1902.....	9,111	6,215	360	165	4,277	234	160	34	985	6,215
1901.....	8,985	6,400	417	199	4,494	237	175	40	838	6,400
900.....	8,406	5,903	440	229	3,978	220	192	34	810	5,903

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CIVIL CASES AT THE LOCAL COURTS.

	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases remaining in hand.	No. of new cases per 1000 pop.
1904.....	203,618	186,368	17,250	3.86
1903.....	221,533	200,398	21,135	4.31
1902.....	200,286	179,275	20,536	3.93
1901.....	180,279	160,051	20,678	3 63
1900.....	155,181	138,384	16,797	3.10

Of the above cases those affecting aliens were as follows:—

	Nationalty of party.	No. of cases.	Cases disposed of
1904.	Japanese plaintiff.....	68	64
	Foreign „	55	51
	Both foreign	30	30
	Total	153	145
	1903	125	111
	1902	149	141
	1901	136	123
	1900	137	115

NATURE OF CASES AT THE LOCAL COURTS.

	Land.	Buildings & ships.	Money.	Rice.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total.
1904	2,268	3,206	83,327	3,994	3,267	345	89,961	186,368
1903	2,389	3,472	91,480	4,608	3,604	376	94,469	200,398
1902	2,015	3,029	83,696	3,254	3,232	394	83,655	179,275
1901	2,274	2,673	70,716	3,354	3,222	375	77,437	160,051
1900	2,529	2,730	62,525	3,415	2,696	395	63,794	138,384

LAW SUITS ON MONEY MATTERS OF THE FIRST INSTANCE CLASSIFIED.

	Y. 50 To Y. 500.	To Y. 750.	To Y. 1000.	T Y. 250 0.	To Y. 5000.	To Y. 10,000.	Over Y. 10,000.	Total cases.	Total amount of money.
1904	117,604	1,627	1,265	1,764	688	303	243	123,494	25,159,922
1903	133,016	1,829	1,398	1,879	780	369	245	139,516	26,390,607
1902	120,792	1,843	1,433	1,978	760	381	239	127,418	25,411,760
1901	110,428	1,835	1,496	1,961	795	372	287	117,174	26,787,288
1900	94,642	1,634	1,235	1,766	660	301	212	100,450	21,328,677

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Cases of Conciliation Dealt with at the District Courts.

	No. of cases.	Successfully settled.	Failed.	Withdrawn or rejected.	Cases remaining in hand.
1904.....	1,441	312	735	349	45
1903.....	2,056	353	1,104	542	57
1902.....	2,400	385	1,283	633	77
1901.....	3,220	498	1,814	808	100
1900.....	4,141	670	2,214	1,147	110

Nature of Conciliation Cases.

	Personal.	Land.	Buildings & ships.	Money.	Rice etc.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total.
1904.....	162	236	59	517	47	129	66	180	1,396
1903.....	219	344	123	702	43	185	88	295	1,999
1902.....	275	382	132	864	58	158	118	314	2,301
1901.....	358	548	115	1,209	65	255	161	409	3,120
1900.....	432	686	170	1,604	110	308	202	519	4,031

Cases of Insolvency and No. of Persons Affected. Cases of Rehabilitation of Civil Rights.

	Insolvency.				Rehabilitation.	
	No. of Cases.	No. of Debtors.	No. of Creditors.	Amount of Credit. *Yen.*	Sanctioned.	Rejected.
1904.....	735	812	786	291,754	170	8
1903.....	857	951	895	262,930	138	12
1902.....	879	983	1,065	263,600	160	9
1901.....	770	883	793	205,752	192	5
1900.....	773	858	868	174,527	219	1

CRIMINAL CASES.

Criminal Defendants.

		1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Convicted.	Male	120,437	119,695	115,215	97,701	82,234
	Female	10,763	10,605	9,920	7,673	6,229
	Total	131,200	130,300	125,135	105,374	88,436

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		1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Not guilty.	M.	11,644	11,314	10,653	7,972	5,326
	F.	1,207	1,216	1,135	805	460
	T.	12,851	12,530	11,788	8,777	5,786

SENTENCES CARRIED OUT.

	Penal servitude.		Imp'ment with labor.		Confinement.			
	Capital punishment.	For life.	Limited period.	Major.	Minor.	Major.	Minor.	Detention.	Total.
1900	33	164	301	500	614	115,827	676	1,956	120,701
1901	29	149	317	501	667	115,081	514	2,013	119,271
1902	28	216	395	551	721	115,285	570	2,038	119,784
1903	41	229	459	630	943	102,747	789	1,457	107,295
1904	45	217	442	671	994	85,436	651	884	89,300

Major Criminal Cases.

No. of Major Criminal Cases and No. of Accused.

	Total No. of Cases	Total No. of Accused.
1904	3,445	4,412
1903	3,220	4,154
1902	2,867	3,763
.....	2,601	3,323
1900	2,485	3,136

Nature of Accusations and No. of Conviction (in 1904).

Nature of Accusation.	Convicted.	Acquitted or Invalidated etc.	Others.	Total.
Disturbing public peace (sedition etc.)	16	2	—	18
Affecting Credit (forgery etc.)....	1.317	273	6	1,596
Opium	2	—	—	2
Embezzlement of Gov. officials...	62	21	—	83
Murder	593	55	—	648
Assault and battery (including man-slaughter)	306	19	1	326
Arbitrary confinement, torture etc.	6	1	—	7
Abduction	2	—	1	4

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Nature of Accusation.	Convicted.	Acquitted or Invalidated etc.	Others.	Total.
Desertion	2	—	1	3
Violation etc.	70	21	1	92
Offences against grandfathers and mothers and parents	24	6	—	30
Robbery and larceny	949	58	7	1,014
Arson	506	47	26	579
Capsizing ships	1	—	—	1
Total (1904)	3,866	509	37	4,412

Of the above total of convictions 170 represented cases of judgment on default, while 3,585 were males and 281 females.

1903	3,648	464	42	4,154
1902	3,045	691	27	3,763
1901	2,811	484	28	3,323
1900	2,675	433	28	3,136

Aliens as accused.

	Capital punishment.	Penal servitude.	Imp'ment with labor	Confine-ment.	Acq. or quashed.	Total.
1904.....	—	--	5	3	2	10
1903.....	1	4	5	1	—	11
1902.....	—	—	3	2	2	7
1901.....	—	1	2	—	2	5
1900.....	—	1	4	1	2	8

Causes of Murders classified (sentence in presence of accused.)

	Covetousness.	Adultery.	Domestic trouble.	Jealousy and dissipation.	Enmity.	Various causes.	Causes unknown.	Total.
1900.....	17	15	211	78	167	75	48	611
1901.....	7	21	249	106	162	32	16	591
1902.....	16	14	262	135	214	34	21	696
1903.....	17	12	246	165	194	41	20	695
1904.....	12	17	254	153	167	39	5	647
1904.. Male	8	15	118	146	159	33	4	483
1904.. Female	4	2	136	7	8	6	1	164

Murders consummated were, '04, 442; 03, 446; '02,469; '01, 407; '00, 410.

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Literacy or Illiteracy.

		Accused with Major Crimes.				Accused with Murder.			
		Literacy.	Illiteracy.	Unknown.	Total.	Literacy.	Illiteracy.	Unknwon.	Total.
1904	M.	2,787	998	38	3,823	330	152	1	483
	F.	60	255	1	316	24	140	—	164
	T.	2,847	1,253	39	4,139	354	292	1	647
1903.....		2,560	1,270	47	3,877	365	327	3	695
1902.....		2,309	1,060	110	3,479	354	337	5	696
1901		1,897	1,094	27	3,018	270	318	3	591
19.0.....		1,895	954	29	2,798	320	289	2	611

No. of Accused per 100,000 *population.*

1904, 8.95 ; '03, 8.53 ; '02, 7.83 ; '01, 6.96 ; '00, 6.57.

Personal Condition of Accused charged with Major Crimes.

(Cases sentenced in presence of accused.)

		1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Age.	Under 12.....	7	12	12	16	16
	12 to 16.....	99	106	78	82	86
	16 to 20.....	381	363	314	312	361
	20 to 30.....	1,340	1,35 1	1,190	1,084	1,044
	30 to 40..	1,176	1,070	986	768	687
	40 to 50.....	681	628	545	476	380
	50 to 60.....	343	264	263	219	163
	Above 60.....	112	83	91	61	59
	Unknown	—	—	—	—	2
	Total	4,139	3,877	3,479	3,018	2,798

			1904	1903	1902	1901	1900
With or without consort.	Unmarried		1,817	1,810	1,540	1,357	1,370
	With consort	having children..	1,790	1,599	1,420	1,194	976
		childless.....	327	275	313	340	312
	Lost consort	having children..	60	83	45	41	22
		childless.....	8	7	6	10	18
	Unknown		137	103	155	76	100
	Total		4,139	3,877	3,479	3,018	2,798

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CASES OF MINOR CRIMES AND NO. OF PERSONS ACCUSED.

	No. of cases.	No. of Persons	No. of Judgment declared in presence of accused. Total No.	No. per 1000 popu.
1904.....	69,964	90,620	79,080	1.67
1903.....	81,467	110,496	94,719	2·03
1902.....	94,151	133,724	106,824	2.33
1901.....	99,257	140,128	108,234	2.34
1900.....	101,378	141,599	108,042	2.42

NATURE OF ACCUSATION OF MINOR CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS AND NO. OF CONVICTION. (in 1904.)

Nature of accusation.	No. of convictions.	Acquitted or rejected.	Others.	Total.
Disturbing public peace	2,672	177	1	2,850
Affecting credit	2,680	431	4	3,115
Affecting health	439	26	—	465
Affecting morals	18,206	1,181	1	19,388
Mutilating corpses or breaking open graves	31	2	—	33
Obstracting trade or industry.....	3	8	—	11
Misdeeds of Gov. officials towards individuals	34	11	12	47
Offences relating to persons	3,438	601	4	4,448
Offences relating to property	56,029	2,951	443	59,523
Delay of soldiers and sailors on leave and of those on retired list to respond to summons	660	80	—	740
Judg. in presence	73,329	7,770	640	94,719
Judg. in default	11,268	293	67	15,777
Total	84,597	5,568	554	90,620
Male	78,649	5,115	426	84,200
Female	5,948	453	128	6,420
1903	101,726	8,362	408	110,496
1902	122,090	11,022	615	133,727
1901	127,489	12,033	605	140,128
1900	128,525	12,375	699	141,599

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Aliens Accused of Minor Crimes.

Of the total number of cases of minor crimes those committed by aliens were :—

	Convicted.	Acquitted or rejected.	Others.	Total.
1904.....	43	2	—	45
1903.....	82	5	—	87
1902.....	102	15	1	118
1901.....	148	32	—	180
1900.....	95	13	2	110

No. of Commissions by Defendants Accused of Major or Minor Crimes.

(Judgment declared in presence of accused.)

		1st time.	2nd time.	3rd time.	4th time.	5th time.	6th time.	7th, time. & over
1904	Male....	39,861	14,030	8,339	3,534	1,926	1,169	2,774
	Female..	4,046	711	308	130	63	39	94
1903	M.....	49,513	15,927	7,902	3,864	1,881	1,182	2,928
	F.....	5,087	849	319	131	62	39	110
1902	M.....	58,393	15,781	7,824	3,354	1,715	1,073	2,440
	F.....	6,649	852	282	136	56	38	80
1901	M.....	58,698	15,664	7,278	3,588	1,870	1,004	2,348
	F.....	6,869	890	318	148	76	36	111
1900	M.....	58,547	15,546	6,953	3,601	1,777	1,009	2,271
	F.....	6,960	915	303	140	66	53	115

Violation of Administration Rules.

	No. of cases.	No. of offenders.	No. of convictions.
1904.....	30,827	35,420	48,364
1903.....	42,531	49,503	57,958
1902.....	49,568	55,681	64,437
1901.....	56,123	61,041	71,625
1900.....	47,097	51,315	55,906

Note :—Figures under the head "No. of convictions" include summary judgments delivered as, 1904, 15,400; 1903, 11,719; '02, 12,456: '01, 14,452; '00, 8,508.

In the above figures cases relating to aliens were,—'00, 23; '01, 38; '02, 31; '03, 26, '04, 32.

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Offenders Charged with Police Offence and Conviction.

Year.	No. of offenders detained.	No. of offenders fined.	Acquitted or rejected.	Others.	Total.
1904.....	70,487	451,367	3,226	7	525,087
1903.....	80,388	554,329	3,152	8	637,879
1902.....	65,027	510,371	3,880	5	579,283
1901.....	58,582	411,141	3,483	20	473,226
1900.....	49,245	315,821	2,799	3	367,868

The foregoing figures include cases relating to alien offenders, 3 cases of detension 1901, and 1 case each of detension, fine and acquttal in 1904.

APPEALS TO THE COURT OF CASSATION AND APPEAL COURTS.

1904	Appeal.	Cases dealt with.	Non-suited or cancelled.	Cases remaining in hand.
Cassation.....	3,080	2,737	184	159
Appeal courts.....	374	349	5	20
Total	3,454	3,086	189	179
1903	3,689	2,965	240	484
1902	3,372	2,721	179	472
1901	2,694	2,342	116	236
1900	2,298	2,013	125	160

APPEALS TO APPEAL COURTS AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Year.	Appeals.	Cases dealt with.	Non-suited or cancelled.	Cases remaining in hand.
1904	14,212	10,717	2,769	725
1903	16,490	11,719	2,895	1,876
1902	16,575	12,097	2,501	1,977
1901	15,004	10,279	2,499	2,226
1900	11,943	8,727	1,457	1,759

POLICE OFFICES AND POLICE FORCE.

	No. of offices etc.	Police officers and men.	No. of population per 1 officer.
1900.....	14,699	32,926	1,358
1901.....	14,991	33,949	1,332
1902.....	15,260	34,663	1,320
1903.....	15,425	35,128	1,328
1904.....	15,598	34,677	1,363

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SUICIDES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio per 10,000 pop.
1900	5,177	3,256	8,433	1.89
1901	5,227	3,355	8,582	1.90
1902	5,413	3,370	8,783	1.92
1903	6,153	3,711	9,864	2.12
1904	6,245	3,904	10,149	2.15

Acts of Suicides.

Act.		1900.	'01.	'02.	'03.	'04.
By Hanging	Male.	3,109	3,270	3,497	3,925	3,899
	Female.	1,457	,507	1,487	1,704	1,718
„ Drowning	M.	1,010	990	953	1,092	1,179
	F.	1,374	1,433	1,520	1,600	1,776
„ Edged Tools	M.	245	205	248	242	261
	F.	113	94	99	103	79
„ Fire Arms	M.	179	162	119	127	126
	F.	22	19	8	9	8
„ Poisons	M.	119	146	110	152	155
	F.	57	73	53	76	59
Others	M.	515	454	486	615	625
	F.	233	229	203	219	264
Total	M.	5,177	5,227	5,413	6,153	6,245
	F.	3,256	3,355	3,370	3,711	3,904
Grand total		8,433	8,582	8,783	9,864	10,149

Cases of Suicides of Over 200 Classified.

		1900.	'01.	'02.	'03.	'04.
Mental derangement	Male.	2,674	2,575	2,602	2,753	2,758
	Female.	1,761	1,728	1,658	1,792	1,770
From long illness	M.	714	768	867	906	918
	F.	644	512	591	601	705
Poverty or misery	M.	623	703	764	1,036	1,160
	F.	236	249	260	371	477
Love or jealousy	M.	210	205	178	183	180
	F.	268	294	273	272	236
Remorse	M.	204	231	204	191	209
	F.	58	66	75	67	64
Domestic discord	M.	87	87	86	112	97
	F.	171	164	146	164	173

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SUFFERERS FORM ROBBERY, PECULATION AND FRAUD.

	Robbery with force.	Larceny.	Peculation etc.	Total.	Sufferers per 1000 pop.
1904.....	1,599	299,949	27,240	328,788	6.96
1903.....	1,658	286,475	28,089	316,222	6.78
1902.....	1,424	244,192	24,232	269,848	5.90
1901.....	1,486	237,819	22,809	262,114	5.80
1900.....	1,720	238,715	21,234	261,669	5.85

FIRES.

	No. of cases.	No. of houses destroyed or damage.	Total area. *Tsubo.*	Average per cases.	
				House.	Area.
1900.....	14,416	37,272	752,239	2.59	52.18
1901.....	15,204	35,453	737,540	2.33	48.51
1902.....	13,907	36,245	730,160	2.61	52.50
1903.....	14,453	30,570	653,591	2.12	45.22
1904.....	16,236	34,217	848,476	2.11	52.26

HOSPITALS, DOCTORS AND MID-WIVES.

At the End of Year.	Hospitals.	Doctors.		Mid-wives.
		Total.	No. per 1000 pop.	
1900	866	43,838	0.98	25,091
1901	842	33,508	0.74	25,486
1902	828	34,577	0.76	25,704
1903	879	35,317	0.73	25,959
1904	873	36,115	0.76	26,220

EPIDEMIC DISEASES AND MORTALITY

		Enteric Fever.	Dysentery.	Diphtheria.	Cholera.	Pest.	Others.	Mortality Per 100 Cases.
1901....	Cases.	24,112	49,634	14,882	101	3	159	23.70
	Deaths.	5,411	10,889	4,686	67	3	14	
1902....	Cases.	21,094	36,996	15,005	13,362	14	193	30.95
	Deaths.	4,808	8,442	4,314	9,226	9	21	
1903....	Cases.	18,852	30,311	13,702	177	58	203	25 02
	Deaths.	4,292	7,209	4,175	91	50	22	
1904....	Cases.	19,635	22,772	12,649	1	1	1,325	24.41
	Deaths.	4,627	5,166	3,720	1	1	250	
1905....	Cases.	22,879	37,988	13,261	—	282	413	24.14
	Deaths	5,276	8,606	3,883	—	218	76	

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CHAPTER XIII.

ARTS AND CRAFTS OF MODERN JAPAN.

(Names of the artists mentioned in this chapter are art-names by which they are more generally known than by real names: when fully written the first is a family name).

I. PAINTING.—NATIVE SCHOOLS.

Chronology of Ancient and Modern Painting of Native Schools.

I. *The Pre-Nara Period.*

Empress Suiko era. (552–644 A.D.) Great national up-heaval consequent to the introduction of Buddhism 552 A.D.; the Shitennoji and Horyuji temples were erected, Buddhist images in wood and religious pictures began to appear; the Korean painters Doncho and Hojo arrived, the celebrated wall pictures of Horyuji being attributed to the former.

Empress Tenchi era (654–686). The position of painters officially acknowledged, being mentioned in the Taiho code.

II. *The Nara Period* (658–793)

Floral decorations and scrolls that previously marked in general the art of painting gradually developed into *bona fide* pictures. Sculpture attained a high standard of excellence. Buddhist pictures kept in Hachimandoli, Yakushi-ji, Nara, are relic of this period.

III. *The Hei-an Period* (782–1183).

The names celebrated in painting during the first half are:—

Kudara-no Kawanari (d. 853), religious pictures.

Kose Kanaoka (885–897), religious pictures.

Priest Kukai (d. 835), inventor of *kana*, also religious pictures.

Takuma Tamenari, painter to Kasuga temple.

For the second half the following are celebrated:—

Fujiwara Motomitsu (about 1097), founder of Tosa school.

" Takayoshi (1154–'74)

Priest Kakuyu, pop. name Toba Shojo (d. 1140), most original and versatile painter of this period.

IV. *The Kamakura Period* (1192–1333).

Tosa Mitsunaga (about 1180), one of the three Masters of Tosa (Mitsunaga, Mitsuoki & Mitsunobu).

Sumiyoshi Keion, younger brother of above who assumed the new name for having been appointed painter to Sumiyoshi temple.

Fujiwara Nobusane (about 1220), son of Takanobu, poet and painter

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who was a pupil of Mitsunaga.

V. *The Higashiyama (Ashikaga Shogun) Period* (1334-1574).

The Chinese style of Sung and Ming dynasties began to exert influence on the native style.

KAO SOZEN (d. 1345), priest who stayed in China about ten years; style somewhat resembling Mok Shi.

CHO DENSHI also called Mei cho (d. 1438), studied Li Lungmien's style and drew Buddhist pictures in colors. His "Death Scene of Gautama" in Tofukuji (Kyoto) is famous, size 39 ft. by 26.

JO SETSU, noted for having introduced the Chinese style.

SHUBUN, studied under above whom he even surpassed.

OGURI SOTAN, pupil of above and master of Motonobu.

KANO SUKEKIYO (otherwise Masanobu), d. 1490.

SOGA JYASOKU (otherwise Sokyo), d. 1483.

SO-AMI, noted connoisseur, collector for the Shogun.

KEI SHOKI, priest of Kenchoji, Kamakura.

SESSHU (d. 1905) greater rival of above, studied painting 3 years in China. Stayed long at Unkoku-ji, Yamaguchi, and hence also called "Unkoku." and Tōyō.

TOSA MITSUAKI, first studied Chinese style, then passed to black and white painting, subordinating symmetry to spirit.

TOSA YUKI-MITSU, Court painter in 1361.

JAKSAI, Tosa school and painter to Rokkaku-ji (d. 1424).

AWADA-GUCHI TAKAMITSU (or Ryuko), Kosê school.

TOSA MITSUNOBU, d. 1525, maitained the family canon amidst wide prevalence of Chinese styles, finally attaining masterly excellence.

A Kano School.

KANO MASANOBU, 1453–1490, founder of the school, studied under Josetsu and Shubun.

KANO MOTONOBU, (1476–1559), son of above and studied under Shubun and Sotan; the greatesd of this school; married Tosa Mitsunobu's daughter. His landscapes, human figures, flowers and birds are all masterly productions.

KANO YUKINOBU (d. 1575), brother of the above.

KANO MUNENOBU (d. 1562), also called Yusetsu, son of Motonobu.

KANO NAONOBU also called Shōei (d. 1512), son of Motonobu.

SHU-SHIN, pen name KO-EITOKU (1543–1590), son of Naonobu.

B. Unkoku (Sesshu's) Schools.

This school was founded by UNKOKU TOGAN (about 1600), admirer of Sesshu's style. SESSHU and his friend SHUGETSU, and SESSON, admirer of Sesshu though not his diect puplil, may be mentioned as predecessors of Togan.

VI. *The Momoyama (Taiko Hideyoshi) Period* (1575–1602).

KANO SHUSHIN (see above), was painter to Hideyoshi; painted the golden walls of his Juraku Palace and Osaka Castle.

KANO SANRAKU (1558–1634), originally Taiko's personal attendant and learned the art under Shushin whose mantle he received.

KANO SANSETSU, also called Jasokken, adopted son of Sanraku; founder of "Kyoto Kano School" as distinguished from "Yedo Kano school."

KANO SHOKADO, pupil of Sanraku, and one of the three master painters of Kwan-ei period (1624–'44); d. 1639.

KAIHOKU YUSHO, personal name SHOEI, pupil of Eitoku, d. 1615. His son Yushō drew gorgeously painted pictures, d. 1677.

HASEGAWA TOHAKU, (d. 1610), first a

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pupil of Kano Shōei but afterward drifted to Unkoku (Sesshu) school.

VII. *The Yedo (Tokugawa) Period* (1603–1867).

I. *Kano School.*

MITSUNOBU, son of Eitoku and died on the way while proceeding to Yedo at the summons of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

TAKANOBU, brother of above, and was painter to the Court.

MORINOBU, (1603–'74) better known as Tan-yū, son of above, and founder of Kajibashi branch of the school; regarded to have achieved its renaissance.

NAONOBU (1607–'50), brother of Tan-yu, and founder of Kobikicho branch; was held in equal repute with the other before his premature death.

YASUNOBU (1659–1738), 3rd son of Takanobu and founder of Nakabashi branch; succeeded to the main house and appointed painter to the Court.

DŌ-UN (1626–1695), adopted son of Tanyu and painter to the Shogunate; founder of Surugadai branch of the school.

MINENOBU (1662–1708), son of Tsunenobu who was son of Naonobu; was patronized by the 6th Shogun Iênobu.

II. *Hanabusa School.*

HANABUSA ITCHO, (1652–1724), studied under Yasunobu, exiled for 12 years to Mi-yakê island for having satirized the administation; was gifted with high originality. HANABUSA IPPO, adopted son of the above, was also called "Itcho II."

III. *Tosa School.*

MITSU-OKI (1617–'91), revived the school and was appointed Court painter; but the school subsequently declined.

TANAKA TOTSUGEN (d. 1823) was a high authority on antiquities and followed the Tosa painting of old school. He lost eyesight after he grew old and committed suicide.

OKADA TAMEKATA also called Tamechika (assassinated 1864); followed Totsugen's style.

IV. *Sumiyoshi School.*

JOKEI (1606–'70), second son of Tosa Mitsuyoshi, and resuscitated the Sumiyoshi family by order of the Mikado of the day. His son GUKEI (d. 1705) was also a good artist, but with no first rate painters to appear afterward.

V. *The School of Korin and Hō-itsu.*

(Korin's predecessors were Kōêtsu, Kōho and Tawaraya (Nomura) Sōtatsu).

OGATA KORIN (1661–1716), founder of the school and master designer, and painter; first studied under Kano Tsunênobu and afterward Kôê-tsu, his relative.

OGATA KENZAN (1663–1743), brother of Korin and equally famous, especially in procelain design.

SAKAI HŌITSU (1759–1828), younger brother of a daimyo who took to art from delicate health; first studied Tosa, Kano and Maruyama styles and lastly Korins.

(Among Korin's pupils or other noted painters of the school may be mentioned *Watanabe Shikyō*, *Tatebayashi Kahaku*, *Tawaraya Sori*, *Suzuki Kiichi*, *Sakai Dōichi*, etc).

VI. *Sesshiu's School.*

HASEGAWA SETTAN (1778–1843), a master painter of Sesshu's school and one of the two artists for the "Illustrated Yedo" published early in the 19th century. His son *Settei* (d. '82) was also famous.

VII. *Maruyama School.*

OKYO (1733–'95), founder of the

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school, first studied under *Ishida Yutei*, then took to sketching from life after Ching Nang-bing's style.

Among his pupils may be mentioned *Sosén*, *Rosetsu*, *Genki*, *Sojun*. His son *Ozui* and adopted son *Oshin* were of mediocre talent. *Watanabe Nangaku* first studied under Okyo but subsequently went over to Korin's school. *Nakajima Raisho* (d. 1871) studied under Ozui and was a teacher of a great contemporary master of this school, Prof. Kawabata Giokshō.

Soga Shohaku (d. 1781) belongs to no school though he studied the style of Soga Jasoku and Sesshu. In his vigorous black and white human figures and landscapes he stands alone.

VIII. *Shijo School.*

Goshun also called *Matsumura Gekkei*, (d. 1811), contemporary of Okyo; he studied under Buson.

Keibun, (d. 1844), brother of Goshun and was noted for flowers.

IX. *Kishi School.*

Ganku (d. 1838), studied the Chinese natural school and divided the honor of being master painter with Okyo and Goshun whose contemporary he was. *Kawamura Bumpo* was his most noted pupil. Ganku's son *Gantai* and adopted son *Renzan* were good artists. *Chikuzan* (d. 1897) was the last celebrity in this school.

X. *Ukiyoyé School.*

Iwasa Matabei, also called *Ukiyo Matabei* and *Sho-i* (d. about 1650), founder of Ukiyoyê school.

Iwasa Katsushige, believed as son of Matabei, and was on service to the Lord of Echizen where Matabei had resided for years.

Hishikawa Moronobu (1638–1714), at first embroidery artisan, and then turned to painting: prints were inaugurated by him. His sons Morofusa and Moronobu were also noted.

Miyazaki Yūzen (end of 18th century), was a Kyoto painter of great originality, and Yuzen patterns and dyeing are traced to him.

Kwaigetsudō (1st quarter of 18th century), an Yedo painter who produced fair women and also colored designs.

Torii Kiyonobu (d. 1729), founder of Torii school.

Oryu (1st quarter 18th century), born in Yedo, a daughter of a Samurai, whose natural propensity raised her as an eminent painter of Ukiyoyê school.

Miyagawa Choshun (1682–1752), native of Owari and removed to Yedo; master of color combination. His son Shunsei succeeded to the family profession but under the new name of Katsukawa. Shunsui's pupil Katsukawa Shunsho (d. 1792) was one of the teachers of Hoksai.

Okumura Masanobu (1st quarter 18th century) was book seller of Yedo, and he first invented beni-yê prints.

Nishikawa Sukenobu (about 1760), developed his own style after having studied Kano and Tosa schools.

Ishikawa Toyonoru also called Shuha (2nd half 18th century), studied under Nishimura Shigênaga, and produced beni-ye pictures which were very popular.

Torii Kiyonaga, who flourished in the latter half of 18th century, and 4th in the line of Torii, and perhaps the greatest of all.

Suzuki Harunobu (1718–1770) who first introduced prints in various colors in place of the simple coloring prints that prevailed before; he also devised a relief printing.

Tsukioka Settei (1708–1786), native of Osaka who first studied classic styles, and then became a painter of contemporary manners; was an earnest realist clever in coloring.

Isoda Koryusai, lived in Yedo and flourished about the time of Harunobu whose fellow pupil he was under Nishimura Shigenaga. On his appointment as Hokyo (painter in

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ordinary to the Court or Shogunate), he abandoned prints and confined himself to ordinary painting.

UTAGAWA TOYOHARU (about the close of 18th century) is the founder of Utagawa school; was in charge of picture section when the repair of the mausolea at Nikko was undertaken in Kwansei era (1789-'99).

KITAGAWA UTAMARU (1755-1810), took Kiyonaga's style as model and finally succeeded in creating a graceful style of his own. He also produced landscapes.

HOSODA EISHI, who flourished about the end of 18th and beginning of the next, produced beautiful women closely resembling Utamaru's.

ISHIDA GIOKZAN (1746-1812) was a native of Osaka and studied under Settei. He excelled in elaborate style and illustrated several popular works.

KATSUKAWA SHUN-YEI, was a painter of Yedo who won great popularity at the beginning of 19th century; produced *nishikiyé* and actor's likeness.

KUWAGATA KEISAI, also called KITAO MASAYOSHI (d. 1824), was perhaps the most fertile artist after Korin and Itcho, and excelled best in cartoons. When he was engaged by the Lord of Mimasaku, he gave up painting pictures for reproduction in prints and confined himself in producing ordinary original pictures.

UTAGAWA TOYOKUNI (1769-1825), also called ITCHOSAI, is commonly known as Toyokuni I; the style of Ukiyoye school chiefly devoted to delineating actor's likeness. He also produced social scene pictures.

UTAGAWA TOYOHIRO (d. 1828), was a contemporary of Toyokuni I and fellow artist in the same line.

KASAI HOKSAI (1757-1849), was a pupil of Shunsho and also profited much from critical examination of foreign painting, till succeeding in developing his own great originality. He was under contract to a certain Dutch trader to supply every year hundreds of sheets of his own production.

ANDO HIROSHIGA (1790-1858) first studied Kano style and subsequently Ukiyoye under Toyohiro; was a master of landscapes with interesting method of perspective; produced "53 Scenes of Tokaido" and similar pictures.

UTAGAWA TOYOKUNI (1786-1864) also known as Toyokuni III; illustrated among others a popular romance styled "Inakagengi."

UTAGAWA KUNIYOSHI (1797-'61), was a fellow pupil of above under Toyokuni II.

XI. *Tani Buncho's School.*

BUNCHO (1765-1842), originated his own style after studying Mok Shi's style of China and that of Sesshu and Tanyu; especially noted for black and white landscapes, being vigorous in tone; was patronized by a great daimyo.

WATANABE KWAZAN (1793-1841), retainer of a daimyo and had to commit suicide for having countenanced the opening of the country to foreign intercourse; learned the arts under Buncho.

Other noted pupils or followers of the style were Takahisa Aizan, Tazaki Sō-un, Tsubaki Chinzan, Satake Eikai, etc.

XII. *Shing Nangbing's Realistic School.*

The arrival of SHING NANGBING to Nagasaki at the invitation of the Shogunate in the Kyoho era (1716-1736) did exert a powerful influence on the Japanese painting, though his stay lasted only two years. His immediate pupils were Nojiro Shukkō and Soshiseki.

XIII. *Southern School of China.*

RYURIKYO (1703-1758), a great colorist who studied the Chinese styles of Yuan and Ming dynasties; his pictures are all characterized by high tone.

Ikê Taiga (1723-1776), caligrapher and painter; full of eccentric anecdotes; studied Tosa style and Chinese

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style and developed his own originality. Was a great traveller.

Buson (1717–1783) also a poetaster.

Tanomura Chik-den (1776–1834), first studied under Buncho and afterward the Chinese style of Ming, was also noted as a litterateure.

XIV. *Painters who have died since the present era of Meiji began* (1866)

Kikuchi Yosai (1788–1878), who founded the Yosai school, one of the two latest additions to the list of native schools.

Shiokawa Bunrin (d. 1877), native of Kyoto and a pupil of Okamoto Toyohiko (Shijo school); excelled in landscapes.

Yasuda Rozan (d. '82), native of Mino; Chinese southern school.

Watanabe Shokwa, (d. '87), son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan.

Kano Hogai (d. '88), native of Choshu and studied under Katsukawa Masanobu; took active part in founding the present Gov. Art Academy.

Kawanabe Gyoasi (d. '89), native of Koga, Shimosa; studied under Utagawa Kuniyoshi and was one of the most original painters of modern time.

Suzuki Hyaknen (d. '91), a painter of Kyoto, reputed in his day as a master of Okyo's school; father of a living painter Suzuki Shonen.

Shibata Zeshin (d. '91), Art Commissioner to the Court, and creator of the Zeshin school; was especially strong in "Makiye" design and originated lacquer painting.

Kobayashi Eitaku (d. 1890), a noted painter of Popular School.

Kano Eishin (d. '91) Art Commissioner to the Court.

Tsukioka Yoshitoshi (d. '92), pupil of Utagawa Kuniyoshi and noted painter of Popular School.

Morizumi Kwangyo (d. '92), Art Commissioner to the Court and painter of Sumiyoshi school.

Mori Kwansai (d. '94), native of Choshu who learned under Mori Tessan; followed Maruyama school and was Art Commissioner to the Court.

Kono Bairei (d. '95) Kyoto painter who learned under Nakashima Raisho and Shiogawa Bunrin; was Art Commissioner to the Court.

Sugitani Sessho (d. '95), was a Kumamoto man who studied Sesshu's style.

Kishi Chikdo (d. '97), native of Hikone who learned Kano and then Kishi style; excelled in birds and beasts, and also in landscapes; Art Commissioner to the Court.

Noguchi Yukoku (d. '98), Art Commissioner to the Court, and painter of the Southern Chinese school.

Tazaki Sō-un (d. '98), Art Commissioner to the Court and painter of Buncho's school.

Taniguchi Aizan (d. '99), native of Toyama and belonged to Buncho's school.

Taki Katei (d. '01), Art Commissioner to the Court and painter of the Southern Chinese school.

Morikawa Sobun (d. '02), painter of Kyoto, of Shijo school.

Yamana Kwangi (d. '02), originated some departure in the Sumiyoshi school.

Okuhara Seiko (d. '03), lady painter.

Kawanobe Mitate (d. '05), belonged to Tosa school and was high authority in antiquities.

Tomioka Eisen (d. '05), popular school and native of Matsumoto.

Kubota Beisen (d. '05), pupil of Suzuki Shonen and lost eye-sight after he had grown old.

Kawamura Oshin (d. '06), ex-judge who was a noted painter of Southern Chinese school.

Tanomura Chikden (d. '06), painter of Southern Chinese school who once enjoyed great popularity.

Recent History.

Like other institutions of native origin, during the period of more than a decade dating from the Restoration the pictorial art of Japan was sub-

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merged under the huge tide of social convulsion which followed that mighty political change. People were then subject to the fatal delusion of blindly worshipping every thing of Western origin and therefore were not in the mood to take notice of productions even by master painters living among them. These artists thus found themselves suddenly thrown adrift on the rough waves of the struggle for existence, and had to make shift as best as they could. It was at that time that Kano Hogai (d. 1888), one of the greatest painters of modern Japan accepted with something like gratitude the offer by a certain appreciative foreign connoisseur to hire him at the monthly allowance of 20 *yen*.

Fortunately a reaction was soon to set in to arrest this blind movement hurrying toward vandalism and folly. The warning voice came from outside. The favorable reception which the Japanese pictures enjoyed at the Vienna World's Fair was a surprise alike to the Government and exhibitors. This, however, was not enough to rouse our people from the pernicious delusion, and for some six or seven years afterward the Government still persisted to favour Western painting at the expense of the native school and engaged at high salary second or third rate foreign artists for its pioneer Fine Art School teaching only painting and carving of foreign style. The experiment failed and for once failure was a national blessing, inasmuch as the Government now began to perceive the necessity of carrying out a through change in the policy of art education. A result was that a Fine Art School on the purely native line was established, while as if to make tardy atonement for the long neglect a number of master painters were honored with appointment as art commissioners to the Imperial Household. Thus at last began to dawn the light of renaissance, so to say, upon the benighted field of Japanese painting.

This reaction may be said to have held sway for about a decade ending 1897 or so. Art shows now came to be regularly held at Tokyo and Kyoto, while general exhibitions opened at home and abroad equally supplied occasions to display choice work from the brush of our master painters. On the occasion of the Chicago World Fair the display perhaps reached its zenith, for then almost all the great painters of this era were still alive and sent their productions for show.

Influence of Western Painting.

It should not be supposed that all that while our painters were contented with the flattering comment accorded them by foreign critics and with merely adhering to the traditional canons of the native style. This was far from the case. The idea that they should do something towards shaking themselves free from the trammels of the conventional rules and perhaps should bring their art more in touch with the canon of the European style began to take firmer hold on the mind of our painters. So far as respect the latter point the idea was not a novel one, on the contrary even the great Okyo (d. 1795) himself is supposed to have been indebted to Western painting in creating the style of his own. But now the serious attention of the whole world of art was centred on the same problem. The masters themselves set example in essaying experiments in the new direction. Hogai's celebrated picture of the Goddess of Mercy, left incomplete, was memorable in this connection, while his equally great contemporary and fellow-pupil of the Kano School, Hashimoto, the veteran living Nestor of the Japanese painting, carried this experiment a step further in his Buddhist image and the Dragon exhibited iu the 4th Domestic Exhibition held at Kyoto in 1895. The movement was of course zealously taken up by younger artists, and these, carried by excessive ardor, very often overstepped the proper

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bounds and produced works that have shocked the fastidious taste of purists. The question will naturally arise, how far has the aim of this movement been attained. Perhaps it is premature to give any definite reply to it; at any rate the result so far has been a mixed one. That our artists have began to affect greater precision in their delineation, as, for instance, in perspective, may be recorded to the credit side of the movement; but in regard to that bolder attempt, that of bringing Japanese painting more in touch with the Occidental, this has been a failure. In view of the absence of common ground as to technique, treatment and so forth this failure may have been a foregone conclusion. At any rate Japanese painters of native school who advanced along the path of Occidental art, and their colleagues who started in the opposite direction have equally failed to discover a common ground where the two might meet and form a neutral colony. If they continued to advance they invariably found themselves losing their individuality, and they were brought face to face with the alternative of either becoming art renegades or to beat a retreat to the original camp. They could find no half-way resting place. Since this embarrassing discovery was made the movement has lost much of its original ardor and is now in the state of abeyance. There is one thing which deserves brief notice in this connection, and that is the bold venture essayed by three of the ablest pupils of Gaho, Yokoyama Taikan, Shimomura and Hishida Shunsho, to produce effect by means of colors alone without depending on the help of traditional contour lines in ink. The experiment was first made public in 1900 and at once attracted wide attention. A certain crudity inevitably attaching a new venture procured for this style a not very honorable title of "nebulous school," but for all that the experiment is noteworthy and its future deserves being carefully watched. Shimomura soon dissociated himself from it. The remaining two young artists, for TAIKWAN was born in 1868 and SHUNSHO in '74, took about three years ago their works to America and England where they were well received.

SCHOOLS OF PAINTING.

The old nice distinction between different "Schools" of painting is no longer recognized, and to-day there are far less number of "schools" than they were before. The cry now is, Japanese painters should endeavor by their combined effort to promote the common cause of the national art; and in pursuance of that laudable idea they are less jealous to cherish the traditionad canon handed down by their predecessors and are more eager to assimilate all that is best in the different schools. However the three main divisions still remain to-day as before, viz. "classic school," "popular school" and "Chinese school," but when we come to styles in each schcol we fail to perceive well defined line separating one from the other. The Kano, Tosa, Kosê, Maruyama, Shijo and other styles of the "classic school" remain to-day more in the shape of old masterpieces and less in that of living exponents, with this qualification, however, that living painters born and educated before the Restoration follow more faithfully the canons of their respective schools than their juniors. Of the three main divisions the "classic school" of course leads the other two as to importance and influence, and while the Chinese school has lost the popularity it once enjoyed about a generation age the popular school, has, on the other hand, began to acquire greater appreciation and influence than it was before, as will be explained later on.

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A. CONTEMPORARY PAINTERS—THE CLASSIC SCHOOL.

GAHO (b. 1834)—Son of a painter to the former Lord of Kawagoye, GAHO is assuredly the most veteran painter of this school, his being that of Kano. He had to experience during the early half of his career life's bitter side, not only because he lost his parents when only 14 years old, but also because for some considerable period after he had set up in life, artists and their work were left utterly neglected by the general public amidst the national convulsions that preceded the Restoration and for long years after it, so that he was obliged to eke out his existence as draughtman to the Navy, and also by trying various jobs for mere pittance. It was from about '82 that the tide began to set in favor of his and fellow craftmen; he was that year appointed examiner of painting and drawing of the Department of Education, and the gloom that had long overhang his career began to disperse. He was a Professor in the Art Academy, Tokyo, from its foundation in '89 till the memorable split in '98 when the seceders led by Mr. Okakura, then Director of the Academy, and GAHO started a private institution, the famous Nippon Fine Arts Academy, which, however, has been closed after years of vigorous existence. GAHO was among the first batch of elected (in '90) to the honorable position of Art Commissioners to the Imperial Court, and, though he is no longer connected with any regular institution, he is teaching and has taught at his atelier quite a large number of young artists, and exercises a potent influence over the rising generation of artists. Gaho's style, though undoubtedly bearing a stamp of the Kano school, is not in strict accordance with its canon. It is one of mixed style in which even that of Occidental school now and then peeps out. He is an idealist instead of a realist, and his brushes display great vigor and purity. His strength lies in landscape.

Kawabata GYOKSHO (b. '42)—May be regarded as one of the best living representatives of Maruyama Okio's school. He travelled extensively while young to study nature from life. In 1873 he was commissioned by the Court to draw pictures; was appointed in '96 as its Art Commissioner, and held a chair at the Art Academy from '90 to '06.

IMAO KEINEN & SUZUKI SHONEN.—Both are painters of Kyoto, the former the foremost pupil and the latter a son, of the celebrated painter Suzuki HYAKNEN (d. '91), who in his day was reputed as one of the best artists of Okio's school. Hyaknen's style was, however, somewhat different, especially in vigor, and his two successors, especially SHONEN, are maintaining the tradition of their common master. Shonen's style is full of spirit and though now and then he is bizarre, he is undoubtedly one of the best artists in the present Japan. KEINEN is milder of the two and is famous for fowls and pheasants. SHONEN is professor of the Art Academy, Kyoto. Kubota BEISAI and KINSEN, sons of the noted BEISEN, may be mentioned here. BEISEN as fellow pupil of Keinen and Shonen under Hyaknen even surpassed the two in versatility and vigor, but just as his genius begins to show signs of maturity he lost eye-sight from disease and he died last year.

Kumagaye NAOHIKO (b. '28)—He is one of the foremost contemporary representatives of the Shijo school, and having been a son of a retainer of Hiroshima clan, long held a post of clerk in that prefectural office. NAOHIKO learned under SHIGEHIKO, a famous landscapist who was a pupil of Shiokawa BUNRIN who learned under SHIGEN, in turn a pupil of GOSHUN, (also known as Gekkei) founder of the Shijo school. NAOHIKO is of retired disposition and chary of exhibiting his work.

Nomura BUNKYO.—As a pupil of BUNRIN mentioned above, BUNKYO of Kyoto is a first-rate artist in the same

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school, being especially noted for elegant and quiet landscapes.

SEIHO, HOBUN, KOKIO.—These young Kyoto artists of the same school, who learned under BAIREI, also pupils of BUNRIN, may be noted here. SEIHO, Prof. of the Art Academy, Kyoto, for many years past, is perhaps the most plastic of the three. He is so versatile that he has often produced work that strikes one as a hybrid between Japanese and Western schools. As to subjects, he is equally ready with human figures as with flowers or birds. Hobun's strength lies in flowers and birds and within this narrow field his work seldom fails to appeal to general estimation. Kokio's style is very delicate and therefore most fitted for depicting historical subject. The famous lady painter of Kyoto, Kamimura SHO-EN, also learned under BAIREI. Her beautiful women have frequently won high-class medals at domestic exhibitions.

The Tosa schcol, even more than the Kano, is now in decadence. The latest master was Kawabe MITATE, painter and patriot, who died a few years ago. Kawasaki CHITORA, fellow pupil of MITATE, is a leading authority in antiquities, but he very seldom draws pictures. MURATA TANRYO and KOBORI TOMONE are two of the best young painters of this school, the former excelling in drawing warriors of ancient time and the latter manners and customs of the Fujiwara ascendency. TANRYO was Mitate's pupil and TOMONE that of CHITORA.

GANKU's school had master in Kishi CHIKDO who died in '97. It was through his design that the act of embroidery in Japan has been carried to the present marvelous development. His son BEISAN promises to maintain the credit of the family. CHIKDO's fellow pupil of RENZAN, husband of Ganku's daughter, is Prof. Kose SHOSEKI, of the Fine Art Academy, Kyoto. He claims descendance from the great Kose KANAOKA, considered by some as almost founder of the native school of painting in contrast to the school imported from China and Korea. He tries to make good this claim by writing Buddhist pictures after the style of KANAOKA.

OHASHI SUISEKI.—As a follower of Ganku's school, SUISEKI of Gifu occupies a unique position, that of being the master painter of tigers. In this respect his fame is world-wide, having won gold medals at the world fairs both at Paris and St. Louis.

Mochizuki GIOKSEN's style is represented by GIOKSEN (written in different characters), great grandchild of the founder. MOCHIZUKI KIMPO, though of orthodox style of Gioksen, is one of the contemporary masters in animals. ATOMI TAMAE, sister of KAKEI, is a well-known lady painter of this school.

YOSAI's style, having been the latest developement in Tokyo, continues to be popular here, and also the style of TANI BUNCHO. FUKO, SHOTEI, and KWASON should be named as the best living followers of Yosai. FUKO (b. '43) is rather weak, but faithful to the great master's style. SHOTEI is more versatile and his work even resembles water color pictures. He has done much in improving, in conjunction with Namikawa Sosuke, the designs of enamel ware. KWASON, Prof. of the Techinical School, Kaga, is an artist much younger than the other two. That perhaps accounts for his ambitious attempt, that of bringing the style more in harmony with realistic school. He is excellent in designing for porcelains and *makiyé*.

B. CONTEMPORARY PAINTERS.—CHINESE SCHOOL.

Buncho's living representatives are fewer, in fact may be counted on the fingers of one hand, as MURASE GIOKDEN, perhaps the leader of this coterie, and the two Satakes, EIKO and EISON.

Next to be mentioned is the south-

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ern Chinese school of which about 12 styles have once flourished. Of the principal painters of this school the first claim should go to TANOMURA CHOK-UYN who both on account of age, over 90, and his high-toned landscapes which enjoyed immense popularity at one time, is justly regarded as patriarch of this school. Next there is ex-judge KAWAMURA UKOKU, and two lady painters, NOGUCHI SHOHIN and ATOMI KAKEI, the latter of whom is an educationalist as well and keeps a girls' school of her own. The former is respected as dividing with UKOKU the honour of being the foremost artist of this particular school. She is especially strong in landscapes.

ARAKI KWAMPO.—Perhaps KWAMPO should be mentioned here, for though at present he cannot be said to belong to any particular school, it was in the Chinese school that he was first initiated. Afterward he studied Western painting which however, he left some years later. With such diversified training his work is of hybrid style. He is chiefly noted for flowers and birds, though his human figures are by no means inferior. In '98 he was appointed Prof. of the Art Academy, Tokyo, but he has resigned the post last year. He is an Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court from 1900.

C. CONTEMPORARY PAINTERS.—

POPULAR SCHOOL.

Relieved from the unfair discrimation and humiliating position subjected to in former days, the Popular school has been inspired with new life during the last few decades, the recent activity of printing business and journalism exerting a powerful incentive to the development of this particular style. So great has lately been demands for UKIYOYE painters that even the once proud classic painters are now offering their service to supply this demand. The distinction between the two styles is therefore gradually narrowing down, and the two different painters are drifting towards the common ground. Subject matters for *Ukiyoye* painting are also different from those they were before. Portraits of actors on the stage are no longer so popular as they were before, and the *ezoshi* or *nishikiyé* sheets (wall-pictures) are now objects of attraction generally for children only. If *Ukiyoye* painters write now and then the sheets, these treat in most cases manners and customs of the time. On the other hand for supplying illustrations both for books and journals and newspapers the service of *Ukiyoyé* painters or their substitutes is in constant demand. Thus pictures by KOGYO and HANKO, to give only a few notable instances, always figure in the pages of newspapers and magazines, and it is hardly possible in many cases to draw distinction as to style between their works and those by TOSHIKATA and GEKKO, undoubtedly two living masters of the *Ukiyo-yé* school. The reason of this semblance is not far to seek, for GEKKO learned under YOSAI and TOSHIKATA took some lessons under Watanabe SHOTEI and hence the style of the two can not be bracketed in any orthodox *Ukiyo-yé* school. It is interesting to note that the two themselves are quite apart in their style. TOSHIKATA's brush displays great strength and his women, a favourite, topic, are invariably women indicative of great force of character; on the other hand the brush of GEKKO is characterized by light touch, elegance and ease. Manners and customs supply him inexhaustible subjects of treatment. A level below the two stand MIGITA TOSHIHIDE, TAKENOUCHI KEISHU, HASHIMOTO CHUKANOBU, ARAI YOSHIMUNE, INANO TOSHITSUNE, and some others. Most of them studied under YOSHITOSHI, a master of the Utagawa school who flourished till about two decades ago.

RISING PAINTERS.

Besides those mentioned we have quite a large number of noted

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young painters of classic school but whose style, being mixed, cannot admit of being bracketed in any particular one. This remark applies to several of the junior painters given before, though their names have been enumerated there for convenience of genealogical relation. Rising painters of no particular school are Profs. SHIMOMURA KWANZAN and TERASAKI KOGYO (both of the Fine Art Acad., Tokyo); KAWAI GIOKDO, KAJITA HANKO, ARAKI JIPPO, OKADA SHUREI, SAIGO KOGETSU, YAMADA KEICHU, YAMAMOTO SHUNKIO, and others. KWANZAN is fond of depicting Buddhist pictures and his style being somewhat heavy is best suited for treating solemn subjects. He was lately in England where he was studying Western painting. KWANZAN studied both under HOGAI and GAHO, but he apparently treads in the path of the former. KOGYO wields a lighter brush and though he is a young man who was born in '66 he is reputed as a master in treating subjects of manners and customs. He possesses fertile brain and his work is rich in variety, and is believed to be at his best in delineating beautiful women of China. GIOKDO, on the other hand, is a landscapist, and of a style somewhat more solemn than Gaho under whom he is still studying. He is regarded as successor, in art, of Gaho just as KWANZAN is supposed to be that of Hogai. HANKO is at his best in treating subjects of modern life, and is fond of depicting girl students. In the light play of brush and also in designing talent he occupies a very high place among painters of the rising school. KEICHU writes elegant pictures, and is fond of trying his hand in drawing Buddhist female deities. SHUNKIO, of Kyoto, learned under Mori KWANSAI (d. '94), Art Commissioner to the Court, and one of the masters, in his day, of Okio's school. SHUNKIO's pictures display greater vigor than the master's and is especially noted for drawing bleak northern landscapes.

II. EUROPEAN PAINTING.

European painting still continues to be an anomaly in Japan, being not yet quite acclamatised to bring it in touch with the life and circumstances of the nation. What Scott spoke of literature applies with special significance to the European style of painting in Japan, for though it may furnish enough mental satisfaction to its votaries it is, none the less, poor staff to rely on for bread-winning purpose. It is a question whether Japanese painters of this exotic style can even earn decent living if they can not find employment at educational institutions where, chiefly owing to its better system for purpose of teaching than the indigenous art, drawing-masters are invariably chosen from among painters of this particular school. As portrait-painters, too, perhaps these find more work than those of the rival school, but this source of employment can hardly be constant and reliable. But the main trouble is that as artists and painters of Western school and not as job-workers, the profession is out of harmony with the general condition of life in this country. Of course our foreign painters are more careful now than before to produce work of small canvass such as may allow hanging in narrow rooms of Japanese houses, but even then the price is sufficiently forbidding, simply because these writers, owing to the time required in producing their pictures, are obliged to charge far more than the price which is enough for a work dashed off in less than a tenth of the time by a painter of the native school. Water color painting, therefore, is far more acceptable relatively than elaborate oil painting. Another field of employment for Japanese foreign painters is in the shape of illustrations and designs for covers and frontispieces of magazines and ephemeral literature, in short all tthose cheap publications catering to the taste of young students.

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These young people patronize their designs, not of course from any artistic taste, but chiefly because they are more novel, and especially because they smack European origin which is a sign for progress to their unsophiscated minds. Partly under the delusion of this mania for European progress and perhaps repelled by old-fashioned unsystematic method of teaching of painting-masters of the native style, the course of Western painting at the Art Academy of Tokyo and similar institutions is said to have began to attract even larger number of applicants for admission than that for the Japanese style.

On the whole European painting in Japan remains as yet in experimental stage and its votaries may therefore be said as undergoing apprenticeship. The art is still crude. There is nothing strange in this when it is remembered that barely thirty years have elapsed since the art began to be regularly studied by a section of the people. Other things that should also be taken into account in this connection are lack of incentive and absence of art galleries containing masterpieces by European painters such as will help the students in the prosecution of their study. All these discouraging circumstances are exerting pernicious influence even on those painters who have gone through with no small credit regular training in France or Italy, but who after returning home not unfrequently elapse into indolence and unconsciously lose their hard-won power from absence of competition and such external causes. None the less, contemporary painters of the Occidental school have now grown to a considerable number, and these may broadly be classified into three or four groups, viz., those who studied at the short-lived Fine Art courses of the Government Engineering College subsequently merged in the Imperial University, Tokyo; those who learned abroad, at France, Italy or America; and those who make water-color as their speciality. To the first group belong Prof. Asai Chu (Kyoto Higher Technical School), Prof. KOYAMA SHOTARO, SOYAMA YUKIHIKO, MORIZUMI YUGIO, MATSUOKA JU. It may interest some of the readers to know that those gentlemen were dismissed from the Art course in question for having rebelled against an Italian teacher whom they had judged incompetent to teach, and that soon after their dismissal the art course itself was closed. Many of these pioneer students of the new school afterward proceeded to France or elsewhere to complete their study. Among those coming under the second group may be mentioned KAWAMURA KIYO-O (pioneer student who studied in Italy), HARADA NAOJIRO (in Germany,) GOSEDA YOSHIMATSU, Profs. KURODA KIYOTERU, WADA EISAKU, KUME KEIICHIRO, IWAMURA TORU, and OKADA SABUROSUKE (all of Art Academy, Tokyo); KAKOGI MORO, KAWAI SHINZO, NAKAMURA FUSETSU, TAKAHASHI KATSUZO, YOSHIDA HIROSHI, NAKAGAWA HACHIRO, MITSUYA KUMISHIRO (these latter four studied in America). Of the water colorists the names of MIYAKE KATSUMI and KINOSHITA TOJIRO stand out prominent.

Profs. Kuroda and Kume and others lead the Hakuba-Kai Art Society, Messrs. Matsuoka and Koyama the Taiheiyo Art Society, while Prof. Asahi and other leading painters of foreign school residing in Kyoto and neighbourhood have a society of their own.

LIVING PAINTERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SPECIAL LINES.

LANDSCAPES. (T.=Tokyo. K.=Kyoto.)

Hashimoto Gaho	(T.)	Hishida Shunsho	(T.)
Kawabata Gioksho	(„)	Kawai Giokdo	(„)
Kumagaye Naohiko	(„)	Hashidate Shisen	(„)
Yokoyama Taikwan	(„)	Saigo Kogetsu	(„)

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Yamamoto Shunkio (K.)
Takeuchi Seiho („)
Suzuki Shonen (K.)

Flowers and Birds and Animals.

Araki Kwampo (T.)
Jippo („)
Mochizuki Kimpo („)
Murase Giokuen („)
Nomura Bunkyo („)
Kobayashi Gokyo („)
Watanabe Shotei („)
Fukui Kotei (T.)
Takahashi Giok-en („)
Sato Shiyen („)
Imao Keinen (K.)
Kikuchi Hobun („)
Ohashi Suiseki (Gifu)
Suzuki Kwason („)

Manners and Customs and Human Figures (not Portraits).

Terasaki Kogyo (T.)
Shimoyama Kwanzan („)
Kaburaki Kiyokata („)
Kajita Hanko („)
Yamanaka Kodo („)
Mizuno Toshikata („)
„ Toshihide („)
Ogata Gekko („)
Ono Terukata (T.)
Takeuchi Keisho („)
Shimasaki Ryu-u („)
Hiresaki Eimei („)
Miyagawa Shuntei („)
Kimura Buzan („)
Ineno Toshitsune (Osaka)

Historic Pictures.

Kobori Tomone (T.)
Murata Tanryo („)
Tsubata Michihiko (T.)
Matsumoto Fuko („)

Cartoons.

Kitazawa Rakten (T.)
Kobayashi Kiyochika („)
Kosugi Bisei („)
Nakamura Fusetsu (T.)
Shimomura Izan („)
Asai Chu (K.)

Illustrations (for current Literature).

Foreign painting.—Fujisaki Eiji, Nagahara Kotaro, Wada Eisaku, Okada Saburosuke (all Profs. of Gov. Art Academy, Tokyo), Nakazawa Hiromitsu, Watanabe Shinya, Miyake Katsumi, Kawamura Kiyo-o, Tokunaga Ryushu, Ishii Haktei.

Japanese painting.—Hirafuku Hyakho, Otake Kokkan, Otake Chikkan, Kubota Beisai.

Lady Painters.

Noguchi Shohin (T.)
Masugi Seikin („)
Okuhara Seisui („)
Kamimura Shonen (K.)
Atomi Tamaye („)

WESTERN STYLE PAINTERS CLASSIFIED.

The world of Western school painting being less numerous and complicated may with convenience be classified according to groups and associations with which they are respectively identified.

"Hakbakai." Created in 1896 it comprises Prof. Kuroda, Kume, Wada, Okada, and Nagahara (all of Gov. Art Academy, Tokyo). Nakazawa Hiromitsu,

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Miyake Katsumi (water c'r't). Yu-asa Ichiro and Yamamoto Hosui (died last year). Several of them studied under Raphael Collin of France, and impressionism is the guiding principle of the painters of this society.

"Taiheiyogwakai." This is the new title given in '02 to the former "Meiji Bijitsukai" (created 1888), and comprises Asai Chu, Koyama Shotaro, Nakamura Fusetsu (very original painter who studied under Rollans of Paris), Kakogi Moro, Yoshida Hiroshi and Mitsuya Kunishiro.

"Tomoekai." Is the least flonrishing of the three and includes Kawamura Kiyo-o, Tamaki Shoshin, Tojo Shotaro and others.

PAINTERS OF TOKYO AND KYOTO.

Contemporary painters may also be conveniently divided into the Tokyo and Kyoto schools, the two presenting points which are distinct from each other. Generally speaking, painters of Tokyo are characterized by progressive spirit, by bold conception and vigorous treatment, while those in Kyoto are inclined to conservative tendency with preference for graceful treatment and delicate finish. This contrast between the two metropolises must, however, be said to mark all other forms of activity, and not confined to matters of art alone. In regard to partiality to any particular schools, the Kano school, partly from historical relation of its having been the style patronized by the Tokugawa shoguns, still continues to enjoy greater popularity in Tokyo than any other, while in the southern city Okio's school and the sister style founded by his contemporary, Matsumura Gekkei, both of which were founded there, appeal most to the delicate taste of Kyoto painters.

ART EDUCATION.

Principal institutions teaching arts are the two Government Art Academies, one in Tokyo and the other in Kyoto for the description of which the reader is referred to the chapter of Education. The once powerful private institution, Nippon Fine Art Institute organized by the seceders of the Art Academy, Tokyo, has been removed to Itsu-ura, Hitachi, and has declined very much in prosperity and energy. For female art students the only one worth mentioning is Madame Atomi Kakei's school in Tokyo. Ateliers of all master painters are in many cases useful nurseries for young aspirants.

ART SOCIETIES.

Of the societies established in the interest of Japanese arts there are the Nippon Bijitsu Kyokai (Japan fine art association) established in '79, the Kwaiga Kyokai (Painting association), Nippon Gwakai (Japan painting society), the Seiken Kai (Culture society), the Kyoto Bijitsu Kyokai (Kyoto fine art society), etc. The first-named, in Tokyo, and the one in Kyoto are most influential. Then pupils of such living masters as Gaho, Gyoksho, and others have all organized their own societies.

ART PUBLICATIONS.

The Nippon Bijitsu Kyokai publishers the *Bijitsu Gwaho* (office Kanda, Tokyo), the Kensei Kai has its *Kensei Gwashi*, and the Kyoto painters publish the *Gwarin*. Towering far above all these are the *Kokkwa* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo, since '89.) and the *Shimbi-Taikwan* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo, started by Mr. Tashima Shiichi in '99, especially the latter. They are both intended for reproducing in wood-cut or collotype old masterpieces of Japan. The *Kokkwa* is a monthly and principally treats of pictures, and the other is a four monthly publication and includes both chiselled works and architectural specimens. They, especially the Shimbi Taikwan Office, are publishing art albums. As English text is given in the two publications, even foreigners not initiated in Japanese fine arts will be able to appreciate

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and study the admirable reproductions contained in the two publications. The art of color-prints has been carried to the state of unheard of perfection, as is briefly explained under "Color-prints and wood-cut" mentioned below.

COLOR-PRINTS AND WOOD-CUTS.

During the last three decades or so xylography in Japan has undergone strange viscissitudes of fortune. At one time it was even feared that this unique art of Japan might be completely ousted by the imported art of lithography. Fortunately it was rescued from that fate, the reproduction of old pictorial masterpieces, first started by the publishers of art folio *Kokkwa* in 1899 and then followed on a larger scale and in more finished style by those of the Shimbi Taikwan created in 1899, having demonstrated beyond dispute that wood engraving is far superior, if somewhat costly, for faithfully reproducing old pieces.

"NISHIKI-YE"

Be that as it may, wood-cut engravers and printers have undoubtedly been robbed of no inconsiderable part of their business since the introduction of Western style of illustration and printing. The *nishiki-yé* (color-prints in broad-sheets), for instance, on which *ukiyo-yé* master painters, as Utamaro, Hiroshige and Hoksai, left their fascinating production, has been ousted from the field by cheap and gaudy lithographs printed with imported inferior pigments; great popularity, especially since the Russo-Japan war, of picture cards has almost given deathblow to the already declining business of *nishiki-yé*. Photography too has had a share in the general despoiling of the *nishiki-yé* of its popularity, for actor's likeness and stage characters, one of the most important *nishiki-yé* business formerly, now coming from the studios of photographers instead of ateliers of *ukiyo-yé* painters. Then illustrations of books have in a great measure passed away to hands of lithographers and similar artisans. Such being the case, color-print business is now far less active than it was before. There are only two or three color-print publishers in Tokyo. The prints now published are not in sheets, they are in albums being intended for grown-up folk, both Japanese and foreign, and not to children as they were in former days. Of the recent publications of color-print albums may be mentioned the "Tsuki-Hiaku Sugata" (one hundred moon scenes) by Yoshitoshi (d. 1892). one of the greatest *ukiyo-yé* painters of modern time; Taki Watei's (d. '01). "Kwacho Gwafu" (album of flowers and birds); Kosêi Shoseki's (living painter) "Meikwa Gwa-jo" (noted flower album); Toshikata's (living master of *ukiyo-yé* "Sanju Rokka Sen" (30 celebrated beauties), Miyakonohana" (flowers of the capital), and "Fuzoku Junikatsuki" (calendar of manners and customs); Toshihide's (living) "Meika Juhachiban" (18 noted families) and "Genroku Bijin Soroi" (choice beauties in Genroku style), and some others. Ayaoka Yushin's "Nikko Scenes" and Kubota Beisen's "Pictorial Diary" have also began to make appearance.

Besides albums the other ordinary work of color-printing comprises pictures for fans, both folded and round, illustrations of envelopes (in Japanese style), frontispieces of magazines and other ephemeral publications.

REVIVAL.

On the other hand, the high grade xylography has been carried to the state of perfection unknown even in older days, and for this advance the credit is due, as stated above,

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the two publishers who are reproducing Japanese old masterpieces in painting. Use of photography for reproducing them, instead of the old process of copying, is in itself a great advance for obtaining exact likeness of the originals, while in regard to pigments also, printers of to-day are placed in better position than their predecessors. They are at the same time obliged to exercise greater ingenuity, having not unfrequently to discover processes by which old masterpainters mixed their pigments. This is no light task when the originals they have to reproduce are such master colorists and decorators as Korin and his followers. When Mr. Tashima, of the *Shimbi Sho-in*, decided to reproduce best pieces by Korin artists, the greatest difficulty he and his coadjutors experienced was how to reproduce faithfully the innumerable tints and shades for which the school is famous. The matter was referred to some competent authorities and the pigments used by painters of Korin School were procured with great difficulty. This was only the beiginning of the real trouble, inasmuch as the proper combination of the pigments proved a task far more trying. The result obtained after such elaborate preliminaries was an unqualified success: it may even be considered as a great triumph of the art of color-printing. . Inspection of the Korin School album recently issued by that publishing firm will persuade anybody to admit the justice of this praise. The album contains, besides other things, a concise explanation of the 25 standard pigments and their preparation, which is well worth the study of those foreigners who are interested in the Korin school.

Engraving and printing needed for producing such high grade works as the album in question present difficulty rarely experienced by wood-cut experts of former time. The engravers of those days worked on originals specially drawn for the purpose by the painters who did all they could to minimize the difficulty of the other; but the craftmen of to-day have to deal with works never intended for reproduction. Nobody will be surprised to learn, therefore, that even in Tokyo the supply of first-class wood-cut engravers are by no means sufficient, and that the staff is in urgent need of being reinforced by a new corps of young men. The brother craftmen of engravers, that is color-printers, find themselves confronted with equally grave difficulty. Color-printing of the old *nishiki-yé*, it should be remembered, was a very simple business, as compared with what it is to-day; not more than ten different tints were required and hence only so many times of printing were generally sufficient. It is now a common affair for the publishers of *Shimbi Taikwan* and *Kokkwa* to employ more than one hundred different tints and to go through elaborate process of printing. The reproduction by the Shimbi Taikwan publishers of the Buddhist image of Mayam Vidyaraja by a certain old Chinese master was undoubtedly a feat unparalled in the history of xylography of the world. The block measured 5 ft. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. by 3 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and no less than 318 times of printing were required for faithfully reproducing the old original. It is not to be wondered at that exhibited at the St. Louis World Fair this magnificent print was awarded a grand prize.

Market of Old Ukiyoye Prints.

The great popularity of old Ukiyoye prints among foreign connoisseurs has elevated them from the original humble position to one of great importance artistically and commercially. The supply is scarce now, so assiduously did merchant collectors ransack all the nooks and corners throughout the country, and the prise demanded is often forbidding. Forgery is extensively practised and collectors should use strict vigilance.

Kinds of Prints. Some fifteen different kinds of prints exist, they being "sumi-yé" (black and white

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prints), "tan-yê" (vermilion prints), "urushi-yê" (lacquer prints), "bêni-ye" (carmine prints), "naga-yê" (long prints), "kirara-zuri" (mica prints), "chuban nishiki-yê" (medium size prints), "koban nishiki-ye" (small size prints), "hoso-yê" (miniature prints), "namibon gomai-tsuzuki" (ordinary five sheet series; also three sheet series or only one sheet); Hokusai pictures; Hiroshigê pictures; old illustated books etc.

DESIGNS.

History.

Japan is now repnted to occupy a prominent place in the art of designs, and yet strange to say it was only within these ten years or so that the subject began to attract any serions attention of our people. At any rate what with the inexhaustible stores of designs left by Korin and his followers, not to go back earlier, our artists and craftmen did not experience anv particular difficulty in getting designs suitable for the purpose. Professional designers were, however, not wholly absent, only they were not so specialized as is the case at present. The most notable instance in this respect was the *monya* (pattern-makers), a class of experts who supplied patterns and general designs to dyers and other artisans. The *monya's* work was by no means despicable: on the contrary it was carried to great perfection. In their hands the coats-of-arms and family crests have become things of delight and wonder of creative ingenuity. What the *netsukê* and *tsuba* were in the art of carving so was the *mon* in designs, only in the choice of subjects the *monya* was naturally placed at greater advantage than the *netsukê* artists. Every visible object, real or even imaginary, – stars, water currents, birds, insects, flowers, leaves etc.—has been pressed into service to enrich the repertoires and to give endless diversity to the stock of *mon*. One may from some idea of how far the ingenuity and taste of Japanese patter-designers have been carried when he is told that even such simple emblem as cross exists in the Japan *mon* book in as many as one hundred different modifications. Besides the *monya* there were painters who furnished designs while several classes of artists, notably *makiyê*, metal-carving and others, generally made it a rule to go by the designs they themselves elaborated.

Japanese Designs and the Occidental.

Designs by Japanese artists, especially those of Korin, have become very popular of late in Europe and America. This is significant, but it would be a hasty and superficial observation to attribute this popularity of Japanese designs in Europe and America to their superiority over the Occidental. The real truth must lie deeper and the most probable explanation is that Japanese designs have attracted Occidental taste by the very reason of contrariety. No one can deny that designs of Korin possess merit of unusual order, but this remark also applies to works of master designers of the West; it would not be wise to pass any absolute verdict, which is hardly possible, on the relative merit of the two schools which are so widely apart in several essential respects. Thus whereas, relatively speaking. Occidental designers aim at scientific precision and regularity, their Japanese brother craftmen very often ignore this point and rather revel in the indulgence of their unrestrained fancy. In the West designers have to adhere to a certain tradition and system from which their Japanese

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colleagues are generally free. Western designers, for instance, have to follow a certain accepted canon in evolving designs for tapesry, another for carpets, and so on. No such nice rules bind Japanese designers, for whom the only determining factor is the dictate of good taste, within the wide limit of which they can allow their fancy or whim fullest indulgence, and with the audacity and freshness of almost prestine artists. When a design pleases them, they employ it in various ways, for garments, wall-papers, carpets and what not. It is this very boldness and unconventional abandon of Japanese designs, that appeals to the fancy of Western designers and people. Perhaps it is for a similar reason, for the novelty and the very contrast afforded, that Japanese painting and other arts look attractive in the eyes of Occidentals. *Vice versa*, this must account for the strange fascination which Western arts exercise over the minds of the Japanese. It is well that East and West, while appreciating each other in that way, should never meet, else the world lose much of the zest of life.

As started above the art of designing as a special work only dates some ten years back, and even at present not a few artists supply by their own hands designs needed for their work. Weaving and dyeing, ceramic, printing, joinery, etc., however, depend on aid of specialists.

CONTEMPORARY DESIGNERS OF NOTE.

With such short history behind it designing as special art counts only a few noted experts at present. They are, in Tokyo, FUKUCHI MATA-ICHI, Prof. IDE (Tokyo Higher Technical School), MAYEDA KENJIRO, OMOTI ICHU, Prof. SHIMADA (Fine Art Academy), and SHIODA SHIN. Those in Kyoto are KAMISAKA SEKKA, FURUTANI KONIN and SHIMOMURA GOKKO. All these are designers in general, though each of them possesses special merit differing from the rest. Then again they are generally noted dilettanti or connisseurs. Of the two Professors the first passed through regular training U.S.A. and England (indeed he is the only one now in Japan who can boast such record) and keeps an art and craft studio in Tokyo; the second is a graduate of Japanese painting course, class '94. of the Art Academy. Special designers worth mentioning are even fewer, there being only two that are of note, namely, TAKEDA GOICHI (Kyoto Higher Technical School) in architecture and ITAYA KAHICHI in ceramic, the latter possessing his kiln at Tabata near Tokyo.

CERAMIC.

A. POTTERY.

History.—The development of Japanese pottery both as art and industry has been conspicuous in recent years. As item of export in miscellaneous goods group, ceramic takes the lead, its export reaching over *Yen* 3 millions. America is the best customer, and especially since the World's Fair at St. Louis has the American demand grown apace. Tajimi and Toki, both in Mino province, are principal entre of export ware. Tea and coffee service apparently modelled after Copenhagen or Delft ware are there turned out in no small quantity. It would not, however, be strictly just to represent Mino ceramists as imitating models of European or American potters, for it should be remembered that these latter were originally indebted in no small measure to Japan for the designs with which their name is now associated.

Pottery was almost universally in vogue in Japan during the pre-Restoration days when in every fief there were more or less potters to meet ordinary needs of the people residing in it. Only since that time has the business began to become more

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and more specialized, and the number of pottery districts lessened in consequence. At present there are some 15 districts more or less noted for pottery, and they are situated in Kyoto,, Hizen, Owari, Mino, Kaga, Satsuma, Tokyo, Yokohama and some other places. Mentioned in association with the name of *Yakí* (kiln), the following list is made:—

Aizu-yaki (at Aizu), *Arita-*yakí* (Hizen), *Awada-*yakí* (Kyoto), Awaji-*yakí* (Awaji), Banko-*yakí* (Ise), Izumo-*yakí* (Izumo), *Kiyomizu-*yakí* (Kyoto): *Kutani-*yakí* (Kaga), *Makuzu-*yakí* (Yokohama), Mikawachi—*yakí* (Hizen), Mino-*yakí* (Mino), *Satsuma-*yakí* (Satsuma)' *Seto-*yakí* (Owari), Tobê-*yakí* (Iyo), *Tokyo kilns. The asterisk denotes kilns produciny either decorative objects alone or with household utensils. Other ceramic districts of secondary importance are Imbe-*yakí* (Bizen), Inuyama-*yakí* (Owari), Shigaraki-*yakí* (Omi), Soma-*yakí* (Iwaki), Tokonamê-*yakí* (Owari) and some others.

Aizu-yaki. The kiln dates from about 1,647 when a potter from Seto erected a kiln at Hongo village, a place some distance north of Aizu (present town of Wakamatsu). Only faience was produced at first, but about a century and a half later porcelain was also introduced. Aizu-wares are principally confined to household utensils, and for cheapness combined with comparatively excellent technique they enjoy high reputation. Mizuno Kizo of Hongo may be mentioned as one of the most noted potters of Aizu at present.

Arita-yaki. The art originated with a Korean potter who followed to Japan a retainer of the Lord of Hizen when the lattter returned home from Hideyoshi's Korean expedition in 1598. This Korean discovered clay in Hizen and began to produce milk-white porcelains for which Arita-*yakí* subsequently became celebrated. Application of bright pigments was a later innovation. The ware being extremely hard and decoration highly graceful—"brocade" design - Arita wares are suited both for decorative and practical use. Among contemporary potters the names of Fukagawa Yeizaimon, Fukagawa Chuji and Fujisaki Tahei may be mentioned. The Koran-sha, Saga, is the most important firm of Arita wares.

Awada-yaki. The ware dates back about three centuries. Awada-*yakí* is a great favorite with foreigners to whom its elegant decorations seem especially acceptable. The wares are largely shipped abroad under the name of Satsuma faience of Kyoto, they bearing close resemblance both in the quality of pate and designs, though in price Kyoto wares enjoy greater advantage, being cheaper. To KINKOZAN SOBEI is due the credit for this great improvement of Awada-*yakí*. His kilns also produce for foreign markets wares which are modelled on Delft or Copenhagen style. ITO TOZAN is another celebrated living artist of Awada, and perhaps is an artist of greater calibre than his contemporary, possessing a creative power of greater breath. His decoration of faience in seven colors is stated by Capt. Brinkly as a feat not known before.

Awaji-yaki. This is one of the latest wares having been started only about fifty years ago. As first it was a soft ware decorated with blue or yellow enamel, which enjoyed some popularity owing to low price. The ware, however, had little artistic value. Coming to recent period milk-white porcelain called *Onokoro-yakí* was introduced, and it has met with some favorable reception, Utensils and decorative articles are produced.

Banko-yaki. This is an unglazed dark-colored ware the production of which was restored about 50 years ago by Morita Yusetsu of Kuwana after the suspension lasting about a century. The ware chiefly consists of Japanese tea-sets, but also finds its way to American market in the shape of ash-holders and

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such small utensils. Ogawa Hanhichi of Yokkaichi is held in high reputation as potter of this *yaki*

Izumo-yaki.—There are two varieties of this *yaki*, Rakzan-*yaki* and Fushina-*yaki*, the former originating in the Empo-era (1673-'80 and the latter about a century later. Rakzan resembles Hagi-*yaki*, but a shade more tastely. Tea-service etc., are principal production. Fushina was originally faience decorated with flowing golden or bluish enamel, but of late wares with elaborte designs have began to be produced and to attract some attention in foreign market. Fushina and Sawa are noted potters of Fushina while Nagaoka enjoys great repute for his Rakzan tea-pots and cups.

Kiyomizu-yaki. — Kiyomizu, one of the oldest and most important centres of Japanese pottery, fully maintains the tradition of the past, possessing as it does in SEIFU YOHEI, MIURA CHIKSEN, TAKAHASHI DOHACHI, SHIMIZU ROKBEI, SHOFU KATEI, especially the first two, potters of first order. Yohei is greater than his father of the same name who died in 1860, though this remark may not apply to Dohachi and Rokbei whose predecessors of the same names certainly possessed greater technical and artistic ability. SEIFU is especially great in celadon and monochromes of reddish hue, and his attempt to reproduce old Chinese masterpieces has also resulted in delightful specimens. At any rate Seifu enjoys by common consent the reputation of being two of the foremost living potters of Japan, the other being Miyogawa Kozan of Yokohama, both of whom are on the honourable list of Art Commissioners to the Imperial Court.

Kutani-yaki.—Kutani-*yaki* first attained a great fame as a highly decorated ware based on Arita style. That decoration, however, was of far more subdued effect than the somewhat glarish style of later days which at one time attracted great attention of foreign buyers. This method of decoration was overdone, the ware declined in prosperity and an inevitable reaction to older method has set in. The *yaki* has not yet succeeded in reviving the old popularity, while it is even reported that the supply of clay is no longer so plenty as it was before and that the deficit is made up with unglazed biscuits coming from Mino and Aizu. SHIDA YASUKIYO, SUGIMOTO SAHEI, and ASAI ICHIZO may claim mention as living noted experts of Kutani. It should remembered the industry originally appeared in Daishoji where it is even to-day more prosperously carried on than in any other place of Kaga.

Makuzu-yaki.—Makuzu-*yaki* is the name given to the kiln of MIYAGAWA KOZAN (b. '43), Ota, Yokohama where he removed from Kyoto soon after the opening of this port to foreign commerce. This title was first assumed by Kozan's father of the same name who, originally a potter of Raku style, established his kiln at Makuzu, Kyoto, and produced wares that at once attracted public notice for their uncommon excellence. Kozan's first work at Yokohama was the imitation of Old Satsuma, but this he soon gave up and turned his attention to more ambitious task of reproducing old Chinese masterpieces. The departure he inaugurated found imitators in many of his contemporary ceramists of Kyoto and elsewhere. But Kozan is an artist of too great a calibre to rest contented with merly reproducing imitations of old masterpieces. Indeed to call his productions as imitations would do him injustice, for his "imitations," coming through his fertile brain, invariably bear marks of his own originality stamped upon them. Kozan's versatility is truly remarkable, he being equally at home either with porcelain or faience, monochromes or polychromes or decorative designs (which he himself paints), firing with pigments on biscuits (*hon-yaki*) or painting on glazed ground (*uwaye*). He stands in this respect in strong contrast to his great contemporary, SEIFU YOHEI of Kyoto, whose field of operation is far

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from being so extensive. What is equally wonderful about KOZAN is, that all his works maintain almost uniform level of high excellence, for he never allows a work which he does not approve to be put on the market, but unsparingly destroys all such wares. Such uniform excellence can not be said to mark the productions of Seifu. Kozan has been an Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court since 1896 and has in his son Hanzan a young potter with great future promise.

Mikawa-chi-yaki.—This is the modern name of old Hirado-*yaki* which at one time occupied a high place in Japan for its artistic production. After the Restoration the industry suffered decline, to be revived, however, through the efforts of Toyoshima Masaharu and some others.

Mino-yaki.—The transplanting of art of porcelain from Sato to village Hisao, Toki county, Mino, about one hundred years ago was the origin of Mino-*yaki*. It is, therefore, one of the latest additions to the keramic community of Japan. And yet so actively has the business been taken up by people of Mino, that in output Mino wares now stand at the head of the list. For this remarkable prosperity credit is due in large part to NISHIURA ENJI, of Tajimi. Before his time Mino potters were unknown to general public as all their wares were sent out under the guise of Seto production. He erected kilns and workshop on a scale that has uncommon at that time and devoted all his energy toward improving the quality of Mino wares. This bore fruit from about 1877 and the wares could easily find market on their own merit, even succeeding after a short period to shoot ahead their former patrons in outpnt. Mino-*yaki* is essentially an industry, and its wares combine quality acceptable to general public, cheapness and elegance. There are, however, some potters who produce wares of higher pretension. Flower-vases, incense-burners and other decorative objects produced by Nishiura are work of high technical skill and refined designing. His kilns are noteworthy as turning out than any other's larger quantity of wares after Delft and Copenhagen fashion which in the shape of coffee-sets, tea-sets etc. are great favourites with foreign consumers. Porcelains with finished designs over blue glaze produced by KATO GOSUKE, KATO MOSUKE and ICHIKURA also deserve mentioning in this connection.

Satsuma-yaki.—This is another relic of Hideyoshi's Korean expedition, for it originated with some Korean potters whom the Prince of Satsuma of that time brought with him to that southern district. Satsuma-*yaki* has undergone many modifications of which the most notable was the production from the close of 18th century of NISHIKI-DE (brocade design), enamelled faience after the fashion of Awata faience of Kyoto. If, therefore, Awata potters have to a great extent, as they have done, superseded the business of Satsuma artists since the former began to turn out fine specimens known as "Satsuma of Kyoto," the latter perhaps have no valid reason to complain. By this encroachment of Awata people the business in Satsuma, where through the help of local authorities it was once revived after the neglect during the early years of this era, has again suffered relapse. None the less some few living potters of note, as CHIN JUKAN and TOGO JUSHO, maintain the tradition of this famous kiln.

Seto-yaki.—Seto is one of the old nurseries of Japanese pottery for it was as early as 1226 that Kato Kagemasa, founder of Seto kiln, returned Seto from his apprenticeship in the art of pottery in Fukien, China, and erected his kiln. Only earthenwares were at first produced, this continuing as far down as the beginning of the 19th century when a Seto potter came back after having

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secretly mastered the art of porcelain at Arita. This departure imparted a new impulse to development of the industry in Seto which soon began to eclipse almost all other kilns in the amount of its output. In turn, and quite recently, Seto was thrown into shade by its disciples, potters of Mino. Seto wares are chiefly porcelains of light blue glaze, and most of the potters are contended with manufacturing wares of practical utility. Decorative objects are, of course, not rare, and among these there are porcelain plaques for which Seto has lately become famous, and also imitations of that famous Chinese masterpiece known as *Yun-lo totai-ki*, very delicate pieces with their fragile bodies decorated with incised designs. KATO GOSUKE, KATO JUJI, KATO JUSUKE, KAWAMOTO HASUKICHI and KAWAMOTO HANSUKE are noted Seto potters of the day.

Tobe-yaki.—It was after the advent of the present era (1868) that this kiln began to attract notice, though it was in 1775 that the first kiln was set up in Iyo at the command of the Lord of Matsuyama. As decorative ware only the light yellow glazed porcelain first produced by Mukai Chihei may be mentioned. Other wares are all utensils. Milk-white glazed ware is also manufactured.

Tokyo Kilns.—Tokyo can now boast two distinct kilns, namely *Takemoto-yaki* and *Tozu-yaki*, the former started by the old Tokugawa bannerman of that name and the latter by KATO TOMOTARO, originally a potter of Seto and engaged by the defunct porcellain factory, Koishikawa, Tokyo. TAKEMOTO HAYATA with his father erected a kiln at Taka'amura, suburb of Tokyo, early in the era: succeeded, after repeated failures, in producing flower-pots and flower-basins of Cochin-China style. Then followed vases and other decorative things of the same style which is held in high repute by Japanese votaries of tea-ceremonials. Takemoto confined his efforts in producing monochromatic porcelain and in this he attained marked progress, but was cut away in '92 at the premature age of 45, in the midst of active career. His son Ko-i-chi has succeeded to the new profession of the family. Two articles of great industrial and technical value have been manufactured by the family, a silk reeling tool by Hayata and an insulator by his son, both made of porcelain of extreme hardness. The present head of the family is president of the Tokyo Pottery Guild.

Toju-yaki.—This is the name given to the decorative wares manufactured by KATO TOMOTARO who after years of untiring experiments has recently invented a mellow reddish glaze which he applies to porcelain of close grained pate. The monochromatic vases and other things manufactured by this potter of Tokyo are delightful specimens.

B. SHIPPO-YAKI.

History. It was at Nagoya, in the province of Owari, that early in the 16th century the *Shippo-yaki* was resuscitated after it was left neglected for several generations, and to the city or more properly Owari still belongs the credit of being the centre of this art and industry. Tokyo in NAMIKAWA SOSUKE and Kyoto in NAMIKAWA YASU-YUKI have each a first class artist in this particular branch of ceramics, but Nagoya boasts several of whom ANDO JYUBEI and HATTORI TADASABURO are prominent. In the matter of output Nagoya supplies 70 to 80 per cent., the balance being distributed among the two Namikawa, three or four in Kyoto and one in Yokohama. Owari boasts no less than 500 *shippo* ceramists, of whom about 200 are found in village Takara which is situated about 8 miles west of Nagoya and on the road to Tsushima. Takara-mura is essentially a *shippo-yaki* village, the only one in Japan, as Seto in the same province is a potters' town. Commercially that village is one of great importance, for it is there that that greater part of

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cheap *shippo* ware going to the South seas, America and other places are produced. In the village stands a monument erected in memory of Kaji Tsunekichi by whom the art was revived.

On the whole the output is exceedingly limited, due to the fact that the *shippo* ware still remains in Japan as an article of luxury and that as applied art it is far behind to what it is in Europe where the field of practical application includes almost every day articles of use. Cuff-buttons are perhaps the commonest cheap enamelled objects in Japan.

Recent Progress. The progress in recent time must be said to date from 1880 when Namikawa of Tokyo exhibited in the 3rd Domestic Fair held at the metropolice that year a folding screen of four leaves each decorated with designs in enamels produced by a new process, i.e. the now celebrated cloissonless (*musen*) ware and erased cloisson (*shosen*) in which the wires were erased by the action of sulphuric acid. Namikawa's invention at once sprang into fame both at home and abroad, and it laid the foundation of the prosperity which the *shippo-yaki* business has subsequently enjoyed. It was an invention of no ordinary description and came none too early, for the *shippo-yaki* business had long been threatened with the danger of collapse, so that even its fate may have been settled by the success or failure of that invention. As it was, it proved a splendid success, reviving and inspiring the industry as it has done with new vitality, for with the aid of the *musen* and *shosen* processes the Japanese shippo ceramists were now able to carry their technique and design to the state of high finish and perfection.

Delicate designs of *Makiye* style began to be very popular. The process of vitrification also made a great advance, and on the occasion of the 4th Domestic exhibition held at Kyoto the enamel artists' guild of Nagoya was awarded silver medal in recognition of the high development attained in this particular direction. Roused by the spirit of invention and improvement the Japanese artists have ever been active to push on the laudable movement. The new departure that next appeared was in the shape of translucent enamel by the use of French enamel and this was followed by a change in the nature of the basis used. Copper had formerly been the most popular metal, but the introduction of the new enamel suggested the use of siver base as providing a better background. The plain surface, however, did not appeal to the fastidious taste of our artists, and they borrowing the practice of metal sculptors, made the *ishime* (stone-pitted) ground in order to set the designs, on the surface in greater relief. The production by Ando in imitation of the process of a certain French artist, Tesuma(?), of wares with transparent design was the next development. The transparent design enamels are now a common property of all *Shippo* artists in Japan. The 5th Domestic exhibition held at Osaka in 1901 saw a new kind of enamel ware by the same artist of Nagoya. It was a pair of flower vases, about 1.2 ft. high, with designs of *Giboshi* lilies on. They attrackted notice of the Empress when Her Majesty visited the exhibition and were honored with purchase by the Imperial Court.

The origin of this new innovation was not without interest, suggesting as it does the fertile talent of Japanese artists. Ando's brother, in the course of his travel through Europe, noticed a spoon decorated with raised dots in enamel. He brought home some speciments. The design struck his elder brother and artists under him that it might not be difficult to produce enamels with more extensive designs in high relief. Repeated trials were made and the result was the ware which was put on show at the Osaka exhibition. The design was produced by chiselling on the surface of the base, and from chiselling to hammering designs from inside was

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only a natural process of development. All these different processes have carried the *Shippo* art to high state of perfection and the Japanese master artists in this line can now produce ware of such delicate and consummate designs with marvellous facility that they may perhaps claim the honor of leading the world. The latest improvement relates to coloring. Japanese enamel artists had long been laboring to produce reddish monochrome, and for some years it had defied their ingenuity. At last in 1904 the experiment was carried to success by OTA JINNOEMON of Nagoya by the use of gold chloride. Of course the use of this chemical compound for the purpose of producing the color in question was not a new idea, the difficulty lay how to produce *Shippo* ware of any size of this particular monochrome, for the employment of this color had up to that time been confined, as it is still generally the case in Europe, for decorating small objects as the rays of medals or petals of flowers. Thanks to Ota's discovery Japan can now produce ware of this particular monochrome of almost any size as may be desired.

Style. It is not possible to speak of style in *Shippo* ware in the same breath as with style in porcelain, the style in the former being not so well defined as in the other. However it may be said in general that Namikawa of Kyoto represents conservative style, that of Tokyo advanced style, while the *Shippo* ceramists of Owari, chiefly on account of number, supply both. Kyoto *Shippo* is generally a cloissone ware even to-day, and is characterized by heavy color and elaborated designs. It looks very elegant, but sometimes strikes one as gaudy and oppressive. The ware produced by Namikawa of Tokyo furnishes a striking contrast, it is chaster in design and purer in technique. Looking at his ware one is impressed as if one had before him a picture on silk drawn by a master painter of the Shijo school. Kyoto ware therefore attracts the eyes of general tourists who are satisfied with visible effect while Tokyo ware appeals to the fastidious taste of a section of foreigners and of Japanese.

THE JAPANESE SWORD.

It is the strange irony of fate that while the world is ringing with the fame of Bushido, the art of forging the Japanese sword, the "Soul of Samurai," is threatened with extinction. There are only two master sword-smiths now alive, but both are old men who have passed the venerable three score and ten, and may therefore die any day. These two are Miyamoto Kanenori (b. '31 in Hoki) and Gwassan Sadamune of Osaka now 73 years old. Both have been appointed last year Art Commissioners to the Imperial Court, rather tardy honor. Their career sufficiently illustrates to what viscissitude of fortune this once proud art has been subjected since the downfall of the feudal regime.

Miyamoto. He was a sword-smith in the service of Arao Tajima who as the first councillor of the Lord of Tottori resided in Hoki. He in company with his master resided for a few years in Kyoto during the troubled time of the Restoration. It was then that he was ordered to forge swords for use of the Emperor of the time, father of the present Emperor; of the late Prince Arisugawa, and lastly of the boy Emperor just ascended to the throne. He was also placed in charge of a highly honorable duty, that of forging a number of swords and other edged implements which are newly made whenever the twentieth year anniversary of the ceremony of removing the Great Shrine of Ise is perform-

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ed. The ceremony for which the master smith received the order was that carried out in 1869. That was the high water mark of his career for some decades to come, for with the proclamation in '72 of the edict prohibiting the wearing of swords by *Shizoku*, as the *Samurai* was now called, sword-making business suddenly lost patronage, and he had to retire to his native place. There for about fifteen years he eked out his existence by making kitchen knives and other common tools. It was by divine intercession, as it were, that his hidden merit was once more restored to light. The removal ceremony of the Great Shrines was to take place in '89 and the programme of preparation included the making of new swords, halberts and so forth. The authorities in charge were very much perplexed to decide as to whom should the order be given, for he name of Miyamoto had gone out of memory. Guided by the mark of the maker engraved upon the hilt of one of the swords, inquiry was sent to the district authorities of Hoki. His existence was assured and he was summoned up in a hurry to Tokyo, to be charged once more with the sacred business. Thus brought out to deserved eminence he was no longer obliged to lead an obscure life; in fact he now found himself an object of considerable interest on the part of public. He was once honored with forging swords in the presence of His Majesty, was ordered to make swords for the two children of the Prince Imperial, for the British Minister of War in the last Balfour Cabinet, and what is far more noteworthy,—such cases being very rare,—he was for the third time been placed in charge of sword-making business for the removal ceremony to be performed '09. He was also given office in '93 at the Tokyo Arsenal where swords for use of non-commissioned soldiers are made.

Gwassan. The career of GWASSAN, briefly noticed in the biographical section of this publication, though perhaps less romantic is equally suggestive. Gwassan is even reputed by some to be superior artist than Miyamoto, but it was only in '05 that his fame was first noised abroad, and that he began to engrave his own name on the swords that came from his anvil. He had been obliged until then to engrave on his make the names of Kanemitsu, Masakuni and other old swordsmiths of Bizen and Sagami, for he could not get any order if he used his own name.

THE OLD SWORD AND THE NEW.

This strange procedure of the first sword-smith now in Japan requires explanation. The fact is the supply of old swords is still almost inexhaustible in Japan. For hundreds of years daimyos and their retainers preserved their swords handed down from their forefathers, and to the stock they kept on adding whenever fancy directed them. Perhaps every respectable old daimyo's house still keeps hundreds of swords and every respectable old samurai's family must keep five or six, and there are even now some 300 such houses and over thousand times as many families. Consequently old Japanese swords can be procured at less than a tenth of the price commanded during the halcyon days of feudalism, but at a lower rate than that which ordinary people would be inclined to pay for a sword forged by living smiths. Thirty *yen* must at least be paid for a blade expressly ordered of Gwassan, for he can hardly he expected to temper at a single essay a blade with which he is satisfied; three or four must be forged before a satisfactory one is obtained. The result is such an order is very rarely received, a decent old blade being procurable at perhaps a third of the price.

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The Dying Art.

The only two living master sword-smiths nearing the close of their earthly existence, the question that naturally arises is, will there appear successors to carry on the tradition of this noble art? The probability is they will not, so long as demand for new swords remains so precarious as it has been heretofore. Time is changed and life is now too hard to attract young men to the pursuit of the ancient craft when the prospect of reward is so slender. Besides the two masters there are Hi-oki Kanetsugu, formerly sword-smith in the service of the Lord of Tottori clan; Osaka Kaneyoshi of Mino, noted for swords of the Seki style; and Horii Taneaki who was befriended by the late Baron Sunnomiya, himself a great expert in the art, and plied his anvil at the forge constructed at the Baron's premises. The former two are old men only ten years or so younger than the great seniors, though the third is still in the prime of life. It is doubtful whether any of the three can get on as regular sword-smiths, even supposing they can attain the high standard of excellence of Gwessan or Miyamoto. The numerous race of experts who, sub-ordinate to the smith, made accessories is fast disappearing, or has taken to more paying occupation. The only best artisan in Japan for lacquering the sheath of the sword died in '05 with no one to succeed to his art; there is only one expert each now for cording the hilt and for applying the shark's skin to it, and both are old men well on sixty. Sword-polishers are an exception amidst this universal desolation to all other fellow craftmen, for peers and others who possess swords have to polish them every now and then to keep them from rusting. It is curious to note that while the art of forging the sword is it in imminent danger of extinction through utter neglect, we find its enthusiastic votaries among foreigners. There is Dr. Tilden, medical man of America, who while in Japan learned for three years the art under a young smith, and there is Mr. Alfred Dobrie, engineer of Bessemer's Steel Works. The latter has never been in Japan, but his fancy for Japanese swords has taken such strong hold of him that he is now writing a book upon them, three instalments, in which form it is published, having appeared.

Military Officers and the Japanese Swords.

It should not be supposed that army and naval officers of the present day are indifferent to the sword which was an object of almost religious devotion to the old *samurai*. On the contrary they hold a similar cherish to the blade, though in the mood unavoidably different from that of the sword-girdling gentry of by-gone days. The sabres they wear are not properly sabres, for the blade is invariably that of Japanese sword, either old or new. Strange to say the idea of adopting or adapting the sword for the sabre-blade originated with the Navy and not with the Army. It occurred to some admirals on the occasion of the prohibition of sword-wearing custom by *Shizoku* in 1872, when hundreds of sword-smiths and thousands of subordinate artisans were thrown into something like a panic at the idea of losing means of livelihood. The admirals in question thought that their sabres might as well be made with the blade from Japanese sword as with the ordinary sadre-blade. The idea was at once carried into execution; their peculiar shaped sabres attracted the notice of the young Emperor when on a certain occasion they were brought in his presence. His Majesty expressed his approval, and this led to the universal use of the Japanese blade-sabres by officers of the Navy. On the other hand, officers of the Army were for the several years contented with using ordinary sabres, and it was not before the fierce experience of bloody hand-to-hand fightings in

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the Civil war of 1877 that they were convinced of the inefficiency of their sabres in actual service. Since that time it has almost become an unwritten law for military officers to keep two sabres, one real which is used in drill and the other made of sword for use on battlefield. However, the Japanese blade generally used by the less warlike descendants of old samurai is shorter and less heavy. The blade used in older days measured from hilt to tip about $2^1/_2$ ft. and weighed about 300 *momme* (100 *mé* about $0.8^1/_4$ lb. avo). At the time of the particular civil war the blade most in demand measured about 2.2 ft. and weighed about 180 momme. The Japan-China war did not put the swordmanship of Japanese officers to any great test, and after the war even shorter blades, 2 ft. at most, were in demand. During the late war, on the other hand, when desperate hand-to-hand fightings were very frequent the length and weight of the blade was restored to that prevailing at the time of the civil war. The blade of this kind was used formerly by minors, retired samurai and non-combatants. It is shorter swords of this particular type that find larger number of customers.

THE SABRE.

The sword and the sabre are two distinct things, so are sword-smiths and sabre-smiths, the blade for one being quite dissimilar to that for the other. The process of tempering, therefore, must necessarily be different. This distinction also extends to the materials used for forging them. For the Japanese sword steel made of sand-iron, generally that produced in Hoki and Bizen is used, while the sabre is made of imported steel. Again in the eyes of sword-smiths and sword collectors the sabre is merely an object of practical utility while the sword is one of taste and ornament as well. Sword-smiths are artists while sabre-smiths are artisans. The latter have in most cases descended from the former, but not until after repeated failures could they learn the new progress of tempering. An interesting story is attached to the history of sabre making in Japan. It will be remembered that the sword-prohibition edict in '72 suddenly robbed sword-smiths and others of the means of livelihood, and orders given by officers of the infantine fleet of Japan for sabres were insignificant. It happened in '74 that the Army felt the neccessity to get a supply of sabres for its officers and the authorities were on the point of giving orders with German makers. The news reaching the ears of a certain sword-dealer in Tokyo, he earnestly represented and barely succeeded in prevailing upon the authorities to postpone giving that order until after Japanese sword-smiths had been allowed fair trials to forge sabres. The trials at last succeeded, though after repeated failures, and Japan, therefore, was saved at least some expense, if not dishonour, of depending on foreign countries for the supply of sabres used in her army. The timely step taken by the petitioner has been richly rewarded, indirectly, for through his foresight and energy he has since risen to be the greatest sabre-dealer and maker in Japan. (This was Suya Hikage-cho, Shiba). At present sabres for use in the Army are manufactured at the Tokyo Arsenal, but for mounting Japanese blade for sabres or for making real sabres a sufficient number of hands are found in Tokyo. Of late quite a large number of sabres have began to find their way to China for use of her officers.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

Textile fabrics as decorative objects may properly be divided into three classes, namely those that depend for effect on woven figures, those that produce effect by dyeing, and lastly embroidery. Fabrics with

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woven decorations are essentially heavy stuffs and include various kinds of brocade as *nishiki* and *kinran*, *donsu*, *tsuzureori*, satin, etc. Formerly their use was more limited than it is to-day. Chief demand came for making ornamental surcoats of great daimyos, garments on ceremonious occasions for high priests and ladies, screens and hangings at temples and palaces, *obi* for ladies, and so forth. The gold brocade was, as is still so to some extent, associated in the minds of ordinary people with the Imperial standard of which it was and is still invariably made. As tapestry the use of textile fabrics was not so general as in the West, nor did Japan have table cloth or bed-cloth. However, for making knick-knacks of sundry descriptions, as tobacco-pouches, purses, sword-bags etc. heavy stuffs consumed were not small. As ladies' *obi* the demand for less heavier stuffs still continues to occupy an important place. It may not be exaggeration to say that but for this peculiar costume of Japan, high-class weaving could never have attained the progress it did in this country. That progress was in danger of suffering serious check when demand of daimyos, temples, and others for heavy woven fabrics fell with the abotition of feudalism. The decline suffered was fortunately temporarily and, what is better, it has been more than compensated for by the appearance of a new and larger class of patrons, in Europe and America. It was then that heavy and costly stuffs of larger dimension than our weavers used to produce began to grow in demand, in the shape of tapestry, table or bed cloths etc. The weavers of Nishijin lost no time to import jacquard looms and to turn out pieces suitable to foreign customers. Considerable modifications have since appeared in Japanese decorative weaving, either by studying products of foreign looms or by improving native products to meet foreign demand. The *tsuzure-ori* piece, perhaps the most elaborate work of decorative weaving both in regard to technique and design, is no longer a small specimen of curiosity as it formerly was, but a sumptuous arras magnificent in design and workmanship. Some Nishijin master weavers have even began to attempt Gobelins. In technical skill they may not yet come up to the high standard of French artists, but they have their *tsuzure-ori* to rival the celebrated French products. IIDA SHINHICHI, KAWASHIMA JIMBEI and NISHIMURA SOEMON are three greatest weavers and dealers in Kyoto.

Yuzen and **Yuzen-birodo** ("cut velvet") are two of the most important fabrics with printed decorations. The former is not merely used for decoration purpose only, but as garment for young women and girls the demand for it is quite extensive. Silk crapes, silk tissue called *habutaye* and also muslain de laine are employed as ground to receive designs according to Yuzen process. Showy designs in rich and bright colors generally characterize Yuzen fabrics and it is because Japanese girls wear garment made of this particular stuff that they present such picturesque appearance. The YUZEN-BIRODO is almost exclusively intended for decorative use, for tapestry, table or bed cloth or even as wall-picture. The process of dyeing is identical with that for the *Yuzen*, but in the cut-velvet the design is cut out of the nape of the cloth according to the picture originally painted upon it. The consequence is, the design of the cut-velvet, as compared with that of the other, can not be carried to minute elaboration; it somewhat lacks life-like freshless in color and details of form. This drawback is amply compensated for by mellow tone of decorative effect and particularly by the lustre which the fabric imparts.

Embroidery. But it is in embroidery that the decorative ta-

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lent of Japanese artists has been put to greatest advantage. Embroidery is indeed one of the most significant cases illustrating how highly are the Japanese people endowed with faculty of adaptation. It may be remembered that, with the social revolution that followed the downfall of feudal system, Kyoto embroidery experts suddenly found themselves placed in great strait, they no longer obtaining orders from daimyos and other high circles. Foreigners who occasionally visited such big dry-goods stores as Takashimaya (Iida). Nishimura or Kawashima were noticed to show great interest in small embroidered pieces of Japanese *fukusa* (ornamental wrapper made of fabrics). This suggested to some of them that it might be worth their while to produce embroidery expressly intended for foreign patrons One of the foremost painters of Kyoto at that time, Chikudo, was made to draw pictures to be worked into design by embroidery, and the idea was carried out into execution. Everybody is now aware how successful has been the innovation and to what marvellous standard of excellence has the art of embroidery been carried in Japan. Embroidered figures as worked out by first class experts in Kyoto are really things of delight. They can reproduce with colored yarns almost any tint and shade which painters obtain by means of pigments. Not only are original paintings faithfully reproduced but in one important respect embroidery even surpasses painters' work, in that the lustre of the silk yarns used imparts to the designs a heightened effect as compared with pictures drawn with brushes. Pine leaves out in embroidery, for instance, look fresher and more faithful to life than the same drawn by painters. This remarkable development has mainly been a result of specialization, there being experts especially strong in landscapes, others in birds and flowers, and still others in human figures and so on. The art embroidery thus created within the present generation generally exists in the shape of wall-pictures *byubu* (folding screens), tablecloth etc., fine specimens of which may be seen at Takashimaya's branch-stores either at Yokohama or Tokyo.

Nishijin, of Kyoto, stands in the forefront as centre of decorative weaving, embroidery and dyeing, especially in the lat.er two. In regard to the first Ashikaga and Kiryu, both not far from Tokyo, claim some share. As to industrial branch of weaving, this is almost universal in Japan, but if we are to pick out places where woven fabrics going to Europe and America are produced, there are, besides the three centres mentioned, Hachioji (for Kaiki etc.), Kai (nursery of Kaiki silk tissue), Fukui, Ishikawa and Toyama (for habutaye), Kawamata (habutaye), etc.

LACQUER ART.

History.—This is one of the few arts which are peculiar to Japan and for which neither China nor any other country may claim the honor of having been a tutor to her. It was during the reign of the Emperor Kwammu (782–805 A.D.) that lacquer art first attained a marked development. The *makiye* was already known at that time. About ten conturies later, that is during the latter part of the 17th century the art bloomed to that state of astonishing splendor unparalled either before or afte in the history of this art. The very fact that lacquer was peculiar to Japan has not been wholly beneficial in its effect, for absence of competition has perhaps benumbed the originality of both *makiye* and *nurimono* artists into which two classes the votaries of the art may be divided. Again the very splendor of the works of old masters may have conduced to bring about the same result and to have served

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to awake the sentiment of despairing admiration instead of inciting the bolder spirit of emulation and originality. At any rate, till only a few years ago *makiye* artists made it their point to slavishly follow in the wake of old masters in designs, workmanship and kind of work. They were excellent in their way, and no doubt possessed fascination attractive both to natives and foreigners, but when year after year conventional forms and almost stereotyped designs were repeated the public could not help being tired of the monotony. Some of the leading contemporary artists seem to have discerned the signs of the times and to have been inspired with a new spirit which has come over Japan consequent to the late war. Since 1905 they have been endeavoring to produced objects with bolder and more animated designs based on sketches from nature. In this attempt *makiye* artists find themselves seriously hampered in their word, in that their atelier supplies are limited only to gold and silver dust, a few varieties of lacquer pigments and mother-of-pearl. The only hope is, that the natural ingenuity of the Japanese artists may find means of making shift, and to achieve a success that may come up even to sanguine expectation. Time will show. Although *makiye* objects belonging to the domain of art find patrons all over the world, it is interesting to hear that the Imperial Court of Japan is by far the most important of all. Almost ninety or more out of every one hundred art *makiye* produced by the living master artists find their customers in the Court, not necessary for its own use, but chiefly as presents to its own distinguished subjects at home and to foreign Courts and subjects. Thus the two most notable *makiye* articles recently produced have gone to the Court. One was the parlour cupbord made to order of the Court by the Government Fine Art Academy in Tokyo. It took ten years and cost Y. 30,000. The other was the screen exhibited by the Lacquer Art Association at the 5th Domestic Exhibition held at Osaka 1903, each of the 13 leaves undertaken by a master *makiye* artist in Japan. It was labelled Y. 6,500 and purchrased by the Court.

Of the *nurimono* or ordinary lacquering art nothing particulary new to claim attention has occurred of late. One important question which is affecting the art as a whole is the growing scarcity of the supply of lacquer juice in Japan and also in China from which the deficiency has heretofore been supplemented. This is a serious matter and urgently demands the attention of the Government and people. Tokyo, Kyoto, and Kanazawa are places where high-grade *makiye* objects are produced, and then come Aizu and Osaka. Shizuoka enjoys wide reputation as a principal centre of commercial *makiye* wares which are quite devoid of value from the stand-point of art. Of the contemporary master *makiye* artists and artisans the following may be mentioned ;—

Tokyo.

(*Makiye*).

Shiroyama Shosai (Prof.)
Kawanobe Itcho (Prof.)
Akatsuka Jitoku.
Funahashi Shumin.
Tanabe Shorei.
Uematsu Hobi.
Yasui Hochu.

(Lacquer.)

Koyama Kumekichi.
Ichijima Asajiro.
Okuda Iwajiro.
Suzuki Kasuke

Kyoto

(*Makiye.*)

Tomita Kohichi.
Yamamoto Rihei.

(Lacquer).

Kimura Sho-oku.
Okada Shoka.

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KANAZAWA.

(*Makiye*).

Sawada Soji.
Ogaki Shokun.

(Lacquer).

Tsuruta Wasaburo.
Yonenaga Tahichiro.

Then there are in Nagoya Kanamori Haru-ji (lacquer), in Shizuoka Ishikawa Gonjiro (lacquer), in Nara Yoshida Tatsu-no-suke (lac.), in Kagawa Fujikawa Yonezo and Fujikawa Shinzo (both lacquer), in Aizu Shinowara Unkichi (*Makiye*), in Osaka Asano Sukesaburo (*Makiye*), in Kamakura Koto Unkyu (lacquer).

The Nippon Lacquer Art Society (est. 1891) at Yumi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, and the Lacquer Art Firm (est. 1897) at the same address are headquarters for the Lacquer art and industry of Japan, the former dealing with matters for improving the art and industry and the latter acting as medium between *makiye* andlacquer artists and artisans and general public who want to give order. The two bodies are in charge of Mr. Araki Mayumi, perhaps the most noted *makiye* and lacquer ware connoisseur.

WOOD-CARVING AND IVORY-CARVING.

1. WOOD-CARVING.

History.—In sculpture modern Japan has little to boast of, the art having remained in the state of neglect for more than three centuries ending about the beginning of the 19th century. Sculptors of Buddhist images had degenerated into mere artisans, though the case was somewhat better with the *miyabori-shi* (those who carved frieges and pillars of temples and other edifices), and carvers of *netsuke* and masks for *no* actors. Of the four classes of wood-carvers only the "temple-carvers" may be said to enjoy comparative popularity, for with the change of the times the latter two classes have to abandon their field of work and to take to more profitable ivory-carving. Buddhist carvers are a little off, but with a much narrowed demand than before, owing to decay of Buddhism.

THE SITUATION.—Wood-carving business is now situated in an unenviable position, being beset with discouraging circumstances. As an object of decoration a wood-carving is disqualified for appealing to public patronage, in that it is comparativety costly, almost as costly as a piece of ivory-carving of a similar size. Then it does not compare favorably with a wood-carving produced in Europe. Hence carved wooden decorations of Japan find very little demand both at home and abroad. It must also be remembered that the field is pretty well occupied at home by artisans following in the wake of Hidari Jingoro, artisans who have no elevated notion as to the nature of their profession, but are from lack of education and also from their long custom are contented to consider themselves as a sort of carpenters and therefore not entitled to receive compensation higher than artisans' wages. In the presence of such circumstances, it can hardly be expected that young art students will chose wood-carving as their life-work; even if they did the result would be hardly reassuring They would be embarrassed to find that while expecting what they deemed suitable return for works of long labor the productions from the hands of uneducated artisan carvers were even superior to theirs in workmanship. This comparison is by no means imaginary; it represents cases that have actually cocurred, and it proved sufficiently discouraging to art students. Since then the wood-carving course of the Tokyo Art

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Academy has ceased to attract students and has had, therefore, to effect a radical modification in its method. In a similar way wood-carvers of the new school who were originally drawn to the profession from ambitious ideal have been obliged to turn to ivory-carving or to modelling in plaster. In practice the wood-carving course in question is non-existent, and the Academy teaches only ivory-carving and plaster-modelling.

Plaster-Modelling.—Wood-carving and plaster-modelling, it may be noted, are easily interchangeable, and experts in the one can after a short training pass to the other. In the one the artist has to chip out a desired figure and in the other to build it up. The process is exactly reverse, but a wood-carver who is thoroughly at home with his subject can produce a plaster-model after preliminary lessons in handling clays or plaster. There are, therefore, two classes of plaster-modellers at present in Japan, one consisting of old wood-carvers and the other composed of men who were devoted to it from the first. The former are therefore wood-carvers and modellers in one.

Living Wood-carvers.—Wood-carving specialists outside "temple sculptors" are not many, but we may mention as such Profs. Takamura Ko-un and Take-uchi Kyu-ichi (Tokyo Art Academy), two of the foremost artists in this line. The former was pupil of Takamura To-un (d. '79) and was originally a Buddhist-carver. He enjoys repute as being perhaps the best carver of animals. Carving of historical figures is regarded as a special province of the other. Both are also plaster-modellers. Yasuda Matsugoro, Yamazaki Cho-un (of Osaka), Prof. Shinkai Taketaro, Yoneharu Unkai, Arakawa Reiun and some others stand on a lower level. But Shinkai (originally Buddhist) is now more of a modeller than the other, he having been sent abroad by the Government to study the new art. Yoneharu has lately been working in ivory rather than in wood.

The "Temple-Sculpture."—The chiselling of frieges and of similar decorations in wood, as before stated, is now the most prosperous branch of wood-sculpture, specialists in the line being kept quite busy, probably owing to their comparatively lesser number than they were before. This is not only because there is necessity to apply repairs to old famous architecture as the mausolea at the Zojo-ji temple and at Nikko, but also because the practice is now very common to use for rooms both built in Japanese and foreign style, frieges decorated with carved figures.

Modellers in Plaster.—This is the most marked instance of Occidental influence over Japanese arts. It originated with the short-lived art course in the old Kobu Daigaku (Engineering College) subsequently amalgamated with the University of Tokyo. From this course graduated Okuma Ujihiro, Prof. Morita Bunzo (Tokyo Art Academy), and Motoyama Hak-un. To this short list should be added the names of Prof. Naganuma Shukei who returned in '87 from prolonged study at Rome, Prof. Shinkai, Ogura Sojiro and a few others. Okuma has so far been most active in furnishing models for bronze-images, for the images of Omura Masujiro (erected at Kudan, Tokyo), late Prince Arisugawa, late General Kawakami and some others all came from his hands. Ogura modelled Marquis Ito's image at Kobe, Motoyama (some consider him foremost modeller for images) that of late Count Goto at Shiba Park; Shinkai that of late Prince Kita-Shirakawa in front of the Guard's Barrack near the Imperial Court.

2. IVORY CARVING.

History.—With the gradual decay of the old custom of wearing tobacco-pouches to which the *netsuke* was an indispensable appendage, ivory-carving suffered considerable check, but only for a short time, the carvers

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having subsequently found in the production of *okimono* and other decoration objects for foreign customers an employment that furnishes them greater amount of work and perhaps even more lucrative. It may even be said that ivory-carving as art has been created through this foreign patronage, and that it is equally maintained by it. More than 90 per cent of the whole output of ivory objects for decoration goes abroad, and of that total about 60 is taken up by American patrons and the remaining 40 spread over Europe. Price and consideration of architecture prevent ivory ornaments from being popular at home, for not only are they dear but also they are judged out of place for halls constructed in native style. In regard to breadth of chiselling and scope of work, the carvers of the present day enjoy incomparable advantages over their predecessors. The latter seldom had for their field of work a bit of tusk larger than could be carved out into a tiny *netsuke*, while the others can command the use of large blocks sometimes as large as 2 ft. There can be no question, therefore, that ivory carvers have for the first time been enabled during these two or three decades to develop their real capacity. It is not to be wondered at that ivory-chiselling threatens to overshadow wood-carving and that many craftmen formerly belonging to the latter have been induced to give up the wood for the tusk.

Two Kinds of Ivory.—It should be remembered that every "ivory" ware is not made of the elephant's tusk, for the walrus tusk is also used for making smaller objects. The difference between the two is that while the "elephant ivory" possesses minute wood-grains in the other ivory they are absent. Ordinary persons can not easily distinguish the two without close inspection. The walrus ivory is of course cheaper, though not so much as some people may suppose.

Style of Carving.—In technique ivory carving is practically divided into classes, *nikkai-mono* (carving in block) and *hiramono* (level carving). Artists are specialized as to kind of work they produce, some being specialists in human figures, the most numerous class, others of animals and so on. There is one special school known as Okawa school invented about two generations ago. It consists in carving with separate pieces the figures forming one group and then suitably arranging them on a single block making them look as if they were carved out of that block. Naito Shizukuni is the best living artist of this school. There is also ivory inlaying, but the mother-of-pearls in Japanese inlaid ivory wares are in danger of peeling off when taken to countries of dry climate. Only wares produced by master artizans, among whom Nohara Teimei stands prominent are, free from this defect.

Living Artists.—Living ivory artists may be mainly divided into three groups, viz. those following the lead of Prof. Ishikawa Misu-aki (or Komei) (of the Tokyo Art Academy). others under Yoshida Homei, best pupil of the late Shimamura who in his days divided with the Professor the honor of being the master artist in this particular line, and finally those who were formerly woodcarvers. This honor, therefore, is now in undisputed possession of the Professor, and he is fully entitled to it. His productions are characterized by classic purity both in design and technique, and it should be noted that he is a painter of no common merit. Yoshida Homei is still a young man about thirty, and yet his great master singled him out to receive his mantle. He is therefore credited by his contemporaries as something akin to a genius. Prof Ishikawa possesses in Asahi Meido a pupil quite worthy to succeed to his fame. Among the ivory woodsculptors may be mentioned Yonehara Unkai, and as these generally retain, either on purpose or as effect of long custom, the original style of chiselling, their work is somewhat

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distinct from that of ordinary artists in ivory. Besides those mentioned above living ivory artists worth introducing to foreigh collectors are Asahi Gioksan of Kyoto who occupies in that city a position similar to that of Prof. Ishikawa in Tokyo; then Takenouchi Jitsga, Hamada Shomei, Hirasaka Hobun, Shimomura Hozan, Sano Koichi, Hayashi Hozan, and others. The last named is especially noted for delicate workmanship. One of his recent productions was a exquisite piece of workmanship. It consisted of a farm house embosomed in trees and with a number of people in it and was even furnished with sliding doors. The whole was carved out of single ivory plaque which measures about 5″ by 3″.

Foreigners desirous of obtaining ivory wares should be reminded not to place them in too warm and dry places, for they are liable to crack, though if kept in a glass case kept suitably moist this danger can be avoided. As mantel-pieces, therefore, it would be safer to select wares carved out of a block, not too thick, but of a smaller one which prevents cracking by equal expansion of different parts.

As manufacturers and dealers in ivory wares Toyama & Sons (Oinza, Tokyo) and Kaneda Kenjiro (Ogacho, Kyobashi) are well known establishments. Murata, (Yokoyama-cho, Tokyo,) also deals in the same line.

METAL WORK.

Recent Progress.

Remarkable has been the progress recently attained in Japan in this particular branch of art both pure and applied. When people say that the art of Japanese metal work has declined, they are merely talking vague generalities or furnish another instance of delusion of historical perspective. The art of sword-decoration has indeed disappeared with the fall of feudalism, but metal artists and craftmen have found in its stead a field of work demanding greater exercise of their skill and talent and perhaps furnishing larger market. The *daimyo* and *samurai* may have been less fickle patrons to metal arists than foreign customers, but the latter are at least larger consumers. Then the *tsuba* and other small sword ornaments in which limited field of work a large number of metal artists and and artisans had had to confine themselves could never allow their ingenuity a full play, but the same men carve now on their work-tables vases, censers, statuettes, and diverse sorts of hall decorations which must exert an expansive and healthy infuence on their capacity. The benefit of division of labor and of regular education is similarly constituting a powerful factor toward promoting a greater improvement of the art. How far the new circumstances have done in that direction may be seen by comparing works produced before the present era of Meiji (began 1867) and those of later production, or, what amounts to the same thing, by piacing side by side articles made by artisans of old achool and those by others who have had the benefit of education, say, at a Fine Art Acadamy, either in Tokyo or Kyoto. The wares coming under the former of the two parallels will present as a rule lack of proportion or other defect of unnaturalness.

Modelling.—The benefit of the new school is nowhere more conspicuously shown than in modelling. This branch of work used to occupy formerly a highly anomalous position. Modellers, as associated with carvers, generally formed a class by themselves, but on a lower plane, all the merit attaching their work being assumed by the artist who undertook visible part of the object based on that model. Hence modellers of high talent, naturally rebelling against this humiliating treatment, were sure in nine cases out of ten to bloom forth as casters or other class of artists

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whose names could be engraved on the finished articles. The result was while master-casters were almost always their own modeller, ordinary model-specialists ended their days unknown and neglected except by casters to whom they supplied the groundwork.

All this is charged now and the elevation of modelling to the position to which it is really entitled cannot fail to exert beneficially on the general improvement of the art.

Pure and Applied Art.—Another thing which distinguishes modern metal art from the old is in regard to the distinction between pure art and applied art. The two were formerly very often confounded. Indeed work without elaborate decoration was considered unfinished. This lack of clear distinction between the two frequently caused trouble when Japanese artists sent their work to foreign exhibitions. Thus a statuette in *shibuichi* of elaborate workmanship sent by Prof. Okazaki Sessei, living master-caster, to the Paris Exposition of 1900 was refused admission to the art gallery, as the commissioners judged it as a piece of applied art.

ALLOYS FOR METAL WORK.

There are three kinds of alloys used by Japanese artists in metals, viz,, copper-bronze which may be regarded as an alloy of six to seven parts copper and three parts lead with slight mixture of tin; *shibuichi*, one quarter silver and three quarter copper; and *shakudo*, seven parts copper to three parts gold. The supply of the copper-bronze alloy is generally obtained by melting down old bronze wares as candle-sticks, old coins, etc., excepting sound-giving articles such as bells, gongs, etc. The re-melted alloy is preferred to the new one, as the former can lend better color to the wares produced. The addition of copper of about ten percent of the whole weight is said to heighten the color effect of the old alloy. The objection to the use of sound-giving vessels is that the coloring effect is inferior.

STYLE OF JAPANESE METAL WORK.

Japanese metal work is extremely complicated as to styles, which, however, may be broadly classified into casting, chisslling, hammering, and inlaying. They are to some extent inter-dependent of one another while each consists of more or less number of different processes, making the subject of metal work rather entangled. By far the best article so far published on the modern metal work of Japan is that contained in the 10th edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, it combining the two merits of conciseness and comprehensiveness.

Of the four main divisions of metalwork, chiselling is most characteristic to Japan and indicates a greater progress than in the other three, and indeed speaking generally, the fame of Japanese metal art may be said to depend mainly on the high standard to which it has been carried through the liberal patronage of *samurai*.

Casting.—As referred to above, modeller's part in the casting work has lately began to receive due recognition it deserves and that the modeller stands to-day at least on the level with the caster. For this topsyturvysm of the relative position of the two there was some reason. Casting, as it was practised universally at former time and as it is still practised even to-day, was not exactly like that generally done in the Occident. In the eyes of the Japanese caster a rough work taken out of the mold is an incomplete piece, he must give it a finishing touch either with the chisel or the hammer or both, and the public evidently held a similar idea. The caster therefore came to the conclusion that for any merit possessed by the object he alone and not the modeller, should be entitled. Only after the demarkation separating pure from applied art was first brought home to the minds of our

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artists, and this practically dates from the time of the last world's fair at Paris, has the position of modeller began to be recognized. At present bronze castings without "finishing touch" are produced, notably by Kaneda Kenjiro and a few others. These welcome the change as it relieves them of the troublesome process of finishing. But there are other casters who are following the old method and also still others who use casting as a preliminary for chiselling.

Metal-casters are from the very nature of their work, is perhaps the largest guild of all metal-workers, but of these three stand out prominent as masters, viz. Okazaki Sessei, Oshima Jo-un, and Suzuki Chokichi. The first is a caster of the old school and has cast a number of statutes, the second (considered by some as the greatest living master of wax-modelling) is more disposed to produce hall ornaments, as vases, *okimono*, etc. He was for some while a Professor at the Fine Art Academy, Tokyo. Suzuki Chokichi, Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court, may perhaps claim a greater title as artist, but he has of late rarely produced his own work, being chiefly devoted to managing his workshop where commercial metal wares are turned out. His latest production was a pair of dragons in silver presented by the Peers to Their Imperial Majesties on the occasion of the Silver wedding ceremony some years ago.

Chiselling.—Chiselling is closely allied to casting and inlaying, for Japanese glyptists, in treating a work of larger dimension generally have recourse to casting the ground-work at first, while the help of inlaying is resorted to in producing a work of special design. The latter is a very common devise and is known by the name of *zogan katakuri*. Chiselling can boast even a larger number of first rate artists than casting. There is Ito Katsumi, a venerable patriarch of four score years old, who was one of the regular sword-decorators to the Tokugawa Regency, and therefore as a chiseller of old *tsuba* and similar minor objects he occupies the foremost rank. Prof. Unno Shomin and his nephew Prof. Unno Bisei (both of the Fine Art Academy of Tokyo) should be mentioned next. They were sword glyptists to the Lord of Mito, and are especially noted for chiselling human images. It may be stated in passing that the elder Unno was a fellow Professor at the present institution with the late Kano Natsuo (d. 1897) who was perhaps the foremost *katakiri* artist in recent time. The younger Unno has twice visited Europe and America to study the Western style, especially as applied to chiselling of medals and decorations. He is one of the most noted rising metal artists, being still comparatively young, and is certainly the most versatile, he supplying by his own hands the groundwork in casting and also designs. Kagawa Katsuhiro, Tsukada Hidê aki, Shō-ami Masayoshi (of Kyoto), and Fugawa Kazu-nori are artists enjoying equal fame as the elder Unno. Kagawa (Art Commissioner to the Court) excels in chiselling flowers, birds and landscapes while Tsukada loves to work on a larger field. His two iron plaques, 6 ft. by 3, with dragon and cloud chiselled upon may yet remain in the memory of those who visited the Chicago World's Fair to which they were sent. Fugawa is a recognized master of *katakiri bori* work and his chiselling is marked with vigor. Shō-ami is over 70 years old and is chiefly devoted to producing high-grade articles for foreign patrons. It should be noted that the old subdivision of chiselling, sword-decoration and *machi-bori* (chiselled articles used by citizens), is no longer so sharply defined as it was during the feudal days. Still some semblance remains, the experts belonging to the latter school generally producing articles for personal use, as rings, chains, hair-pins, etc. Ikedo Minkoku is a first rate metal-worker in this particular field. Kagawa also turns out pieces coming

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under this category.

Hammer-work.—Repouse has in Suzuki Chō-sai a veteran artist of four score years old. It was by him that the hammering in silver was first introduced. Kurokawa Eisho and Yamada Chozaburo (Daishoji, Kaga) may be said as the two foremost artists in this special line, and it is by them and by the two Hirata (Soko and Juko) that the credit of the art is maintained. Kurokawa is an inlaying expert as well, but in hammering his strength lies in making hollow articles as vases and similar articles. He exhibited to the 5th domestic exhibition at Osaka a vase about 2 ft. high beaten out of *shibuichi*, quite a feat considering how unmanageable this alloy is to hammer. It could have obtained at least a gold prize instead of a silver one which was awarded, were it not for the fact that the jurors found fault with the figure of crysanthemum which was made by Tsukada Hideaki and which was inserted on the vase by *kiribamé* process. Kurokawa once made by hammering a silver pan about 3 ft. in diameter. at the request of a certain *saké* merchant. Yamada works in an entirely different sphere, that is to beat fowls, monkeys, rabbits and other kinds of animals out of iron. He is without a peer in this field, and experts declare his works as a production which defies comparison not only in modern Japan but perhaps in the old. The comparison may even extend beyond the seas. He is yet a comparatively young man with brighter prospect before him. Hirata Soko and Hirata Juko are cousins and are first-rate figure-hammerers.

Inlaying.—Inlaying subdivides itself into several different styles, as *nunomè-zōgan* (linen-mesh inlaying), *hira-zōgan* (level inlaying), *kiribame-zōgan* (insertion-inlaying), *sumi-zōgan* (ink-inlaying), and some others. The second is the original method and hence also called *hon-zōgan* (true-inlaying). Takaoka, Toyama-ken, was the principal centre for this particular inlaying about the time of the Restoration and tho *hira-zōgan* wares produced there and other places went abroad in immense quantities for some years after the opening of the country to foreign trade. The natural reaction followed, especially as exporters or makers did not scruple to send articles of inferior quality, and the fame of this inlaying soon went down. Since the *hira-zōgan* experts have considerably decreased in number, many of them having gone over to other styles of inlaying.

The *nunome-zōgan* was invented by Kajima Ippu (d. 1900) and is a distinct advance over the older process in producing decorative effect. Kajima Yeijiro, relative of the inventor, his son, and Miyaji Kazuo, his pupil, stand out prominent as noted experts of the *nunomé*. Flower-vases, cigarette-boxes and such articles are the principal productions in the mesh-inlaying process.

Kiribame-zōgan is a later innovation and the *sumi-zōgan* still later. Suzuki Gensuke and Kurokawa Eishō are experts in the two methods. The insertion process may not be an invention, strictly speaking, since it was not unknown in former days, only it was much simpler and was apparently looked on as a mere curiosity. It is difficult to determine to which of the two, Suzuki or Kurokawa, should the honor of revival go; at any rate both of them have produced exquisite insertion specimens that awake wonder and admiration of experts and connoisseurs alike.

For indeed their technical skill is amazing; very often they make insertion of thin lines with the thickness of hairs. Kurokawa once worked out a beautiful design representing a court lady behind a bamboo-screen each line of which consisted of a thin strip of gold. The ink-inlaying is Suzuki's invention and there can be no doubt that in faithfully chisel-

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ling out the force of the original design this new inlaying is superior to the other. He is an old man a little over 70 years old and a seventh in the hereditary line of metal artisans. Suzuki supplies an excellent type of Japanese artisan artists of old school who are fast dwindling in number.

The reader is referred to the chapter on "Home Trade" for the names of Japanese artists who were awarded Grand Prize or Gold Metal at the World Fairs of St. Louis and Paris (1900).

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CHAPTER XIV.

AGRICULTURE.

GROSS AREA.

Excluding Formosa and Saghalien the gross area of land in Japan proper is 38,555,229 *cho* (1 *cho* = 2½ acres), distributed as follows :—

	cho.
1. Land belonging to the Crown, Government, etc. ..	21,394,805
2. Private land	14,272.339
Total	35,667,144
Highways, places under water, etc.	2,888,085
Grand total	38,555,229

ARABLE LAND.

Gross area of arable land is 6,120,519 *cho*, corresponding to only 15.7 per cent. of the whole area of Japan proper.

Arable land may be classified as follows :—

Paddy fields	2,748.575
Upland fields	2,296,698
Others	1,075,246
Total	6,120,519

MARGIN OF RECLAMATION.

There being more than 80 per cent. of the whole area of Japan proper still remaining unutilized for purpose of tillage, the question is how far that portion may be brought under cultivation. Experts calculate that supposing land inclined less than 15 degrees admits of being utilized there is still left a considerable margin of reclamation.

	Whole area.	Inclined at less than 15°.	Area under tillage.	Land inclined less than 15° not yet reclaimed.
	(*cho.*)	(*cho.*)	(*cho.*)	(*cho*)
Honshū	22,636,578	5,602,786	3,777,312	1,825.474
Shikoku	1,790,346	439,671	305,959	133,712
Kyūshū	3,676,347	1,102,666	883,008	219,656
Total	28,103,271	7,145,123	4,966,279	2,178,842
Hokkaidō	7,848,783	2,383,889	288,925	2,094,965

Whether this work of reclamation pays or not is of course another question.

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FORESTS AND WILD LAND CONVERTED.

Year.	Arable land. (*cho*)	Dwelling-lots. (*cho*)	Others. (*cho*)	Total. (*cho*)
1900	6,823	258	708	7,789
1901	8,465	214	409	9,088
1902	6,714	199	333	7,246
1903	7,491	224	854	8,569
1904	6,223	195	1,349	7,767
	35,716	1,090	3,653	40,459

FARMING POPULATION.

According to the latest reliable returns collected by the central authorities the farming population in 1903 and '04 approximately number as follows, excluding land-owners not engaged in farming.

	No. of family.		Per cent to total No.	
	1903	'04	1903	'04
Householders of all descriptions	8,270,781	8,411,536	—	—
Those pursuing farming only	3,621,852	3,776,416	43.80	44.89
Those combining other occupations	1,628,634	1,638,216	19.70	19.47
Total farming population	5,250,486	5,414,632	63.50	64.36

Educated Farmers.

Presuming that the presence of one educated farmer in one family has the efficacy equivalent to possessing agricultural knowledge by the whole family then about 20 percent of Japanese farming population may be said to possess adequate knowledge on farming. those who had completed regular farming schools or evening classes numbering 249,967 in 1903 and 300,802 in '04.

Independent Farmers and Tenant Farmers.

Farms tilled by owners :—

	cho.		percentage.	
	1903	'04	1903	'04
Paddy-fields	1,373,521.7	1,367,955.0	50.09	50.21
Upland farms	1,428,131.9	1,462,399.7	60.55	60.93
Farms tilled by tenants :—				
Paddy-fields	1,368,624.4	1,356,446.2	49.91	49.79
Upland farms	930,395.5	937,6198	39.45	39.07

TAXABLE LAND.

Taxable land existing on 1st. Jan. 1906 aggregated 13,981,687 *cho* officially valued at 1,406,267,827 *yen*. The comparison of the last few years is shown in the following table :—

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Year.	Area. (000 *cho*)	Value. (000 *yen*)	Year.	Area. (000 *cho*)	Value. (000 *yen*)
1901	13,550	1,384,776	1904	13,830	1,403,083
1902	13,544	1,390,235	1905	13,930	1,405,533
1903	13,663	1,394,690	1906	13,982	1,406,268

OFFICIAL VALUE, MARKET VALUE AND RENT OF DWELLING-LAND.

The latest investigations carried out by the Treasury were made public early in 1906. The object aimed at was to revise the rates of official value of dwelling-land, chiefly to make the rating more fair. The investigations relate to official value, market value and rent-rate of dwelling-land at all the 47 different places in Japan proper, including Okinawa and Hokkaidō, the data obtained being these :—

Rate per "tsubo" for Urban Dwelling-Land.

	Official value. *yen.*	Rent per annum. *yen.*	Market value. *yen.*
Hokkaido	.760	.663	8.977
Tokyo-fu	.878	1.079	22.801
Kyoto-fu	.366	.704	12.600
Osaka-fu	.924	.932	20.261
Kanagawa-ken	.677	.724	30.361
Hyogo-ken	.667	.406	10.501
Nagasaki-ken	.363	1.597	25.259
Shizuoka-ken	.552	.271	8.587
Shiga-ken	.509	.146	3.354
Hiroshima-ken	.522	.367	9.836
Kochi-ken	.433	.399	11.394
Yamaguchi-ken	.382	.586	6.856
Average for Japan proper	.480	.479	10.396

Rate per "tsubo" for Rural Dwelling-Land.

	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
Hokkaido	.087	.050	.835
Tokyo-fu	.088	.060	.871
Kyoto-fu	.133	.053	.620
Osaka-fu	.252	.064	.899
Kanagawa-ken	.094	.057	.769
Hyogo-ken	.178	.051	.741
Nagasaki-ken	.069	.054	1.185
Aichi-ken	.139	.045	.813
Shizuoka-ken	.127	.045	.735
Aomori-ken	.052	.022	.506
Fukui-ken	.116	.034	.534
Shimane-ken	.104	.032	.514
Okayama-ken	.147	.040	.452
Tokushima-ken	.134	.038	.473
Fukuoka-ken	.084	.046	.736
Kumamoto-ken	.088	.043	.603
Average for Japan proper	.099	.036	.559

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INCREASE OF PRODUCTIVE POWER.

On the whole the productive power has remained practically stationary so far, so that whatever perceptible change made in this respect has come mainly, in regard to rice, from the relative success of the year's crop, increase of area of land under rice, and perhaps to greater development of the knowledge of cultivation in backward districts. When the farm adjustment work (which see) shall have been completed, far more satisfactory data may be obtained in this respect. The average yield per *tan* of paddy-fields during the seventeen years ending '03 is shown below:—

	'87–'92.	'93–'98.	'99–'03.
Average per *tan* (*koku*).. ..	1.46	1·44	1.52

Ratio of Increase, Crop of '87 taken as Standard.

'87.	'92.	'97.	'02.	'04.
100	101	91	102	112

RATE OF INCREASE OF PRODUCTIVE AREA.

The rate of increase of tillage area in Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku is about .5 per cent,, as against .8 both in Germany and Italy. The rate is more than double for upland farms than for paddy fields, as shown below.

Increase of Tillage Area in Old Japan.

	Paddy-fields (000 *cho*),	Upland farms (000 *cho*),	Total (000 *cho*).
Average of '84–'93	2,668	2,108	4,776
Average of '94–'05	2,757	2,276	5,033
Rate of increase (per cent). ..	3.3	7 9	5.4
Ave. rate per annum (per cent.)	.33	.79	.54

TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

Owing to petty subdivisions of farming plots, the transfer of ownership of arable land naturally takes place at a rather alarming rate. According to the investigations carried out by the Department of Finance, transfer returns for last three years make this record:—

1902....9,192,718 1903....9,318,914 1904....9,981,755

AVERAGE AREA TILLED BY ONE FARMER'S FAMILY.

The average for Japan exclusive of Formosa is 4 *tan* 9 *se* 25 *bu* paddy-field and 9 *tan* 7 *se* 6 *bu* upland farm. The two extremes in regard to the former are Yamagata-ken, 9 *tan* 6 *se* 7 *bu*, and Hokkaido, 1 *tan* 5 *se* 16 *bu*. In regard to upland farm the average for Ogasawara (Bonin islands), 3 *cho* 3 *tan* 3 *se* 9 *bu*, and that for Kagawa, 1 *tan* 29 *bu*, form the two extremes.

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RATIO OF ONE-CROP AND TWO-CROP FARMS.

The official returns put the ratio of one-crop and two-crop paddy-fields for 1903 and '04 approximately as follows:—

	cho.		per cent.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
One-crop paddy-fields	1,726,408.1	1,684,423,2	62.96	62.10
Two-crop paddy-fields (2nd crop, ord. rotation)	840,461.7	8,374,233.1	30.83	32.23
Two-crop paddy-fields, (2nd crop, green man're).. ..	159,275.0	3,153,703,0	6.21	5.67
	2,726,144.8	2,712,359.3	100.00	100.00

CATTLE AND HORSES FOR FARM-WORK.

Cattle and horses used for farm-work number as follows:—

	1903.	1904.		1903.	1904.	per cent. Cattle. '03	Cattle. '04	Horses '03	Horses '04
Cattle..	1,016,597	953,775	Horses..	1,120,116	1,082,895	47.58	46.83	52.42	53.17

HUMAN LABOR AND ANIMAL LABOR IN TILLAGE.

The area of land tilled with cattle or horse labor (1st kind) and that tilled exclusively with hands (2nd kind) are approximately as follows:—

		cho. 1903.	*cho.* 1904.	Percentage. 1903.	Percentage. 1904.
1st kind....	Paddy-fields	1,479,632.5	1,512,473.8	54.29	55.51
	Upland farms.. ..	774,732.9	813,725.8	45.71	44.49
2nd kind....	Paddy-fields	1.245,626.9	1,211,993.7	32.93	33.91
	Upland farms.. ..	1,578,128.3	1,586,334.0	67.07	66.09

ADJUSTMENT OF FARMS.

To obviate the disadvantages incidental to scattered existence of small plots of farms belonging to same owners, the authorities have been encouraging since 1900 the work of adjustment of farms, by setting apart to the work a special sum and by turning out experts qualified to undertake aid it. How important is this undertaking may be easily inferred when it is remembered that in Japan the greater part of paddy fields exist in tiny plots averaging less than $\frac{1}{2}$ tan, while 70 per cent of upland fields average less than 1 tan. The adjustment aims to increase the average to 2 or 3 tan for the paddies. The economy of labor effected has, so far as the past experiences go, amounted to 10 to 30 per cent not only by concentrating same owners' scattered plots but also by facilitating the better utilization of animal labor. Then the lessening of spaces formerly required for boundary ridges and the better drainage incidentally effected by the adjustment are exerting a highly beneficial influence, as in many places where second crop after rice was not possible it has become possible to grow one. The Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce stated before the Diet in the session closed in March that all things considered the 30 per cent additional

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rice crop might be confidently expected in a near future, even if the estimate be confined within the safest possible limit.

	Project sanction.		Commencement of work sanctioned.		Work completed.		Expense. (yen)
	No. of place.	Area. (cho)	No. of place.	Area. (cho)	No. of place.	Area. (cho)	
1900	17	733.8	7	325.8	1	33.9	
1901	71	3,297.3	53	2,070.5	4	67.8	
1902	88	5,233.4	86	5,226.4	7	124.6	2,779,518
1903	162	6,406.1	133	5,138.8	37	699.4	
1904	175	8,247.6	154	6,846.9	51	1,378.9	
1905	217	10,972.0	185	9,081.3	34	819.8	1,410,584
Ending June 1906	312	19,247.2	197	12,997.3	9	346.8	2,074,941
Total.. ..	1,042	54,137,4	815	41,687.0	143	3,471.2	6,266,043

MANURE.

Consumption.

The volume of consumption as investigated at the end of 1905 is roughly put as follows:—

	(in 000 *yen*.)
Night soil	53,000
Stable manure	47,000
Bean cakes	13,000
Fish guano	10,000
Artificial fertilizers	8,000
Rice bran	4,300
Bones	900
Total	136,200

Home production and Imports.

	Imports (*yen*).	Home production (*yen*).	Total.
1902	12,122,081	14,074,955	26,197,036
1903	13,161,097	17,240,776	30,401,873
1904	10,085,471	19,197,901	29,283,372
1905	22,346,518	22,011,043	44,357,561

The artificial fertilizer industry has recently made a striking advance. In 1902 the output did not exceed *yen* 2,380,000 approximately but during the subsequent three years the returns were:—

	1903. *yen.*	1904. *yen.*	1905. *yen.*
Tokyo..	1,235,545	1,407,520	1,526,434
Osaka..	1,279,801	1,415,042	1,324,200
Hyogo	459,329	419,450	669,330
Other places	1,588	929	14,538
Total	2,976,263	3,242,941	3,534.502

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STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS.

Rice.

	Area. *cho.*	Production. *koku.*	Production. per *tan.*
1900	2,828.460	41,466,422	1.466
1901	2,847,357	46,914,434	1.648
1902	2,847,191	36,932,266	1.297
1903	2,864,139	46,473,298	1.623
1904	2,880'715	51,430,221	1.785
1905	2,881,548	38,172,560	1.325
1906	2,899,230	46,319,811	1.598
Normal Yield	2,852,211	42,544,994	1.492

Note :—"Normal yield" represents the average of the seven preceding years beginning with 1906 inclusive, from which two years of abnormal yield, one of success and the other of failure are excluded.

Export and Import of Rice.

	Export.		Import.	
	Quantity. *koku.*	Value. *yen.*	Quantity. *koku.*	Value. *yen.*
1900	253,563	3,576,539	914,792	9,021,536
1901	520,617	6,908,913	1,244,775	11,878,958
1902	507,695	6,679,544	1,803,629	17,750,817
1903	328,974	4,959,880	4,864,962	51,960,272
1904	308,439	4,724,859	5,892,714	59,791,910
1905	208,074	3,126,989	4,638,365	47,981,265
1906	224,463	3,687,083	2,440,434	26,172,079

Barley, Naked Barley and Wheat.

	Barley. *koku.*	Naked barley *koku*	Wheat. *koku.*	Total. *koku.*
1900	8,659,487	7,495,336	4,236,850	20,391,673
1901	8,988,974	7,293,867	5,375,376	21,658,217
1902	8,146,047	6,325,082	3,954,497	18,425,626
1903	7,462,220	4,207,497	1,875,388	13,545,105
1904	8,927,025	6,766,673	4,065,309	19,758,907
1905	7,621,462	5,360,524	2,290,938	15,272,924
1906	9,445,238	6,957,932	3,962,265	20,365,435

Oats.

Oats are principally grown in Hokkaido, where the cultivation is advancing apace.

	Area. *cho.*	Harvest. *okku.*	Value. *yen.*
1902	9,763.9	168,277	485,336
1903	14,241.5	343,285	967,856
1904	22,213.0	418,236	1,334,313
1905	24,665.0	548,454	1,256,773

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Miscellaneous Grains.

	Millet. *koku.*	Buck wheat. *koku.*	Italian millet. *koku.*	Sarva millet. *koku.*
1900	384,452	1,285,394	2,487,187	864,601
1901	384,619	1,193,549	2,563,422	892,947
1902	286,734	948,886	2,003,317	567,299
1903	359,541	1,172,815	2,312,677	894,359
1904	374,390	1,176,223	1,980,989	926,877
1905	364,969	1,119,108	1,829,027	705,422

Beans, Sweet Potatoes and Potatoes.

	Soja Beans. *koku.*	Red Beans. *koku.*	Sweet Potaoes. *kwan.*	Potatoes. *kwan.*
1900	3,562,176	866,448	756,935,532	71,775,433
1901	4,069,619	924,573	711,639,519	73,682,653
1902	3,136,909	708,712	712,126,037	53,832,873
1903	3,647,830	918,219	751,177,667	71,296,171
1904	3,710,459	730,097	660,495,079	81,820,412
1905	3,261,881	804,485	651,678,486	117,969,598

Leaf Indigo and Leaf Tobacco.

	Indigo. *kwan.*	Tobacco. *kwan.*
1900	16,582,230	10,846,452
1901	13,223,148	7,820,206
1902	12,495,151	8,349,679
1903	13,550,402	11,509,358
1904	9,173,055	12,803,863
1905	7,254,033	10,877,919

Fibers.

	Cotton.		Hemp.	
	Acreage. *cho.*	Output. *kwan.*	Acreage. *cho.*	Output. *kwan.*
1901	24,121	4,468.581	17,576	2,994,028
1902	20,700	3,322,047	16,891	2,687,594
1903	15,546	2,950,717	16,616	2,665,101
1904	12,870	2,820,673	15,716	2,727,233
1905	12,203	2,145,625	13,350	2,185,425

Other Minor Crops.

	Area. *cho.*	Output. (*koku or kwan*).
Pea	26,399	238,983 *ko.*
Beans	37,747	396,712 ,,
Pea-nut with pod	5,453	599,838 ,,
Maize or Indian corn	49,443	592,930 *kw.*

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	Area. *cho.*	Output. (*koku or kwan*).
Raddish	94,171	662,656,280 *kw.*
Carrot (Daucus carota)	9,233	25,242,020 „
Burdock (Lappa major)	10,821	32,976,013 „
"Konniaku" (edible root)	—	9,476,013 „
Ginger	1,899	6,145,589 „
Chilies	764	409,202 „
Lily (green) (for food)	594	525,061 „
„ (dried) („)		155,075 „
China grass	3,406	351,403 „
Sugar cane	18,908	205,902,875 „
Paper Mulberry (bark dried)	34,655	7,435,455 „
Pyrethrum	157	33,849 „
Menthol-leaf (dried)	3,864	3,369,055 „
Lily for flowers	382	10,359,741 pieces.

RAW SILK.

	Mulberry Trees. Area.	People Pursuing Sericulture. No. of Households.
1900	299,432	1,440,881
1901	303,459	1,476,227
1902	316,616	1,434,837
1903	319,176	1,445,220
1904	324,941	1,474,587
1905	339,971	1,484,750

Cocoons.

	Total Production. *koku.*	Cocoons. *koku.*	Cocoons double. *koku.*	Cocoons pierced. *koku.*	Cocoons waste. *koku.*
1900	2,753,903	2,200,536	285,277	64,639	203,451
1901	2,526,181	1,998,018	267,057	57,189	203,917
1902	2,549,224	2,032,842	266,628	51,587	198,167
1903	2,587,082	2,074,263	267,452	50,602	194,765
1904	2,825,676	2,274,571	289,211	52,042	209,852
1905	2,723,333	2,148,162	282,041	50,359	242,771

Cocoons Classified by Season.

	Spring Cocoons. *koku.*	Summer Cocoons. *koku.*	Autumn Cocoons. *koku.*
1900	2,029,806	377,466	346,631
1901	1,798,672	345,617	381,892
1902	1,774,936	359,772	414,516
1903	1,652,385	378,897	555,800
1904	1,850,903	390,958	583,815
1905	1,771,754	367,673	583,906

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Production of Raw Silk, and Waste Silk.

	Raw silk. *kwan.*	Waste silk. *kwan.*	Total. *kwan.*
1900	1,755,751	738,905	2,494,656
1901	1,750,427	711,485	2,461,912
1902	1,792,928	765,250	2,558,178
1903	1,836,592	755,180	2,591,772
1904	1,860,720	796,252	2,656,972
1905	1,949,120	657,004	2,606,124

Export of Raw Silk.

	Quantity. *kin.*	Value. *yen.*	Highest price of Shinshu filature.
1900	4,630,903	44,657,029	1,270
1901	8,697,706	74,667,331	945
1902	8,078,166	76,857,478	1,015
1903	7,315,531	74,428,907	1,060
1904	9,658,582	88,740,701	1,010
190	7,241,900	71,843,755	1,065
1906	10,383,605	110,442,800	1,285

Where Exported (Raw Silk).

	1901. *kin.*	1902. *kin.*	1903. *kin.*	1904. *kin.*	1905. *kin.*	1906. *kin.*
U.S.A.	5,142,376	4,878,494	4,585,026	6,562,514	5,404,585	7,345,038
France	2,035,818	1,575,251	1,654,028	1,897,481	1,127,379	2,101,356
Italy	1,341,913	1,290,480	971,312	1,169,848	692,416	858,102
England	17,105	46,413	3,352	24,855	202	3,190
Canada	62,113	115,170	4,326	1,768	8,240	73,823
Russia	82,234	87,758	96,385	2,115	—	1,567
Other countries	8,568	186	1,102	1	9,078	529
Total	8,697,706	8,078,166	7,315,531	9,658,582	7,241,900	10,383,605

Export of Waste Silk.

	Picul.	*yen.*
1905	54,100	5,601,912
1906	56,300	5,815,149

The majority go to France and Italy.

Import (from China).

	Ordinary Cocoons.		Wild Cocoons.	
	Quantity. *kin.*	Value. *yen.*	Quantity. *kin.*	Value. *yen.*
1900	589,813	609,595	147,940	350,385
1901	441,215	342,469	213,018	433,184
1902	648,680	546,032	418,462	955,276
1903	1,008,300	926,856	250,575	596,725
1904	540,178	401,317	176,633	437,083
1905	627,749	531,262	498,758	1,223,170

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Leading Districts of Raw Silk Production (1905).

District.	Families engaged.	Value.
		yen
Miye	1,010	3,415,412
Gumma	42,009	8,229,252
Aichi	113,196	6,343,738
Yamanashi	13,971	6,112,300
Nagano	27,333	27,068,686
Fukushima	36,611	5,886,016
Saitama	21,794	4,749,439
Gifu	5,603	5,205,905
Yamagata	26,092	4,355,018

Japanese and Foreign Exporters of Raw Silk.

The part played by Japanese in the direct export of raw silk is steadily gaining ground. Till 1895 the Doshin Kaisha was the only direct exporting firm worked by Japanese capitals and its business record had not been entirely satisfactory. In that year the Kiito Gomei Kaisha entered the field, followed by the Mitsui Bussan two years later, and at present these three may practically be regarded as representing direct export trade of raw silk by the Japanese merchants.

July–June	Total bales exported.	Of which to Europe.	Of which Jap. firms.	Total to U. S. A.	Of which Jap. firms.
1902–3	76,434	28,182	4.6%	48,252	43.2%
1903–4	74,914	25,122	2.5 ,,	49,472	49.9 ,,
1904–5	93,908	28,406	2.0 ,,	65,502	47.3 ,,
1905–6	75,964	20,622	3.2 ,,	52,072	52.2 ,,
1906–7 (till end '06)	68,962	20,493	1.8 ,,	43,469	61.3 ,,

Silk Conditioning.

There is only one establishment, the Silk Conditioning House at Yokohama, for the one started about the same time at Kobe was abolished from absence of applications. The importance of this business having become fully recognized both by Japanese and foreign silk exporters, the House at Yokohama is having a very busy time. To deal with this excessive increase of applications the Government has included in the current year's Budget *yen* 32,000 toward establishing one or more houses. Applications averaged about 60,000 during the three years ended 1905 and of that number about 60 percent came from foreigners. The examinations are carried out under the four heads of gross weight, net weight, quality and softening allowance.

TEA.

Area Under Tea Plant and Number of Manufacturers.

	Area. *cho.*	No. of Tea-manufactories.
1900	49,296	568,147
1901	48,848	611,863
1902	49,046	594,933
1903	48,632	595,165
1904	50,782	708,199
1905	49,552	785,948

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Output of Various Kinds of Tea.

	Green. 1st kind.	Green. 2nd kind.	Green. 3rd kind.	Black.	Oolong.	Green. 4th kind.	Total.
	kwan.	*kwan.*	*kwan.*	*kwan.*	*kwan.*	*kwan.*	*kwan.*
1901	4,237	75,494	4,717,710	38,310	21,384	2,153,202	7,010,337
1902	4.210	61,171	4,599,690	28,906	23,162	2,066,289	6,783,428
1903	5,733	73,750	4,721,692	25,223	8,028	1,876,416	6,711,112
1904	12,771	70,502	4,861,341	7,941	3,340	2,095,130	7,051,025
1905	38,772	72,681	4,528,603	14,898	11,687	2,131,472	6,798,113

Leading Districts of Tea Production (1905).

District.	Families engaged.	Value. *yen.*
Ibaragi	12,446	496,239
Shizuoka	60,607	3,447,466
Kyoto	8,961	689,456
Shiga	26,740	424,344
Miye	20,853	772,504
Nara	10,673	418,198
Kumamoto	39,512	515,815

Export of Teas.

With Ceylon and China teas to compete with on American and Canadian markets and with the grant of export subsidy discontinued in 1905, the Japanese teas find it no easy task to extend foreign market. The attention of the manufacturers has lately been turned to the advisability of devoting greater energy to manufacturing black and brick teas. A slight subsidy has been granted to the Shizuoka experimental station to carry out the required experiments.

	Quantity. *kin.*	Value. *yen.*
1900	32,240,147	9,035,819
1901	33,248,471	8,854,327
1902	32,759,580	10,484,017
1903	36,179,614	13,935,253
1904	35,612,944	12,833,836
1905	29,155,221	10,584,322
1906	30,021,278	10,767,090

Destinations of Green Tea Exported.

	U.S.A. *kin.*	Canada. *kin.*	China. *kin.*	Others. *kin.*	Total. *kin.*
1900	20,453,256	5,417,409	102,956	288,274	26,261,895
1901	20,269,456	5,869,968	264,641	247,774	26,651,839
1602	24,236,706	2,882,348	285,076	326,295	27,730,425
1903	26,993,133	3,592,998	26,011	397,530	31,009,672
1904	26,954,800	4,062,929	90,952	293,095	31,401,776
1905	21,075,066	2,699,384	343,700	308,460	24,426,612
1906	23,815,821	2,834,520	1,724,040	1,647,886	30,021,278

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Destination of Black Tea Exported.

	U.S.A. *kin.*	Siberia. *kin.*	Others. *kin.*	Total. *kin.*
1900	1,100,855	35,530	25,523	1,161,908
1901	1,719,624	12,560	2,886	1,735,070
1902	402,262	5,756	16,130	424,148
1903	751,479	10,181	30,931	792,591
1904	167,749	—	3,378	171,127
1905	290,657	7,685	2,685	301,027

STOCK-FARMING.

Horses.

Horse-breeding is per excellence the question that has been demanding the largest share of attention for a long time past, both from the Government and general public. The experience of the Japan-China War in 1894-'95 and the later experience of the Russo-Japan War has convinced the public still more of the imperative need of improving the native stock. So earnest are the authorities to effect the improvement, that in '06 they established the Horse Administration Bureau specially placed under the direct control of the Cabinet and with a Privy Councillor and ex-Minister of State as its chief. To attract public attention to this business horse race is specially encouraged and even betting, sternly repressed in general, is connived. The peculiar circumstances existing in Japan did not encourage the development of horse-breeding-industry, these being comparative absence of wide plains, universal presence of rice-paddies which interfere with the free use of horses, lack of necessity, comparatively, on the part of farmers and general public to utilize horse-labour, absence of the custom of horse-riding among general public and so on. The policy of the Administration Bureau is to procure 1,500 stallions of foreign breed and to distribute them to principal breeding centres where they are to be paired with mares of native breed. The improvement programme is to extend 30 years beginning '06.

Native Stocks. – Native stocks that originally existed belonged to the Mongolian breed; later on they received more or less intermixture of the blood of Perchelon breed, horses of this description having been imported to some extent as early as 3 centuries ago. Principal breeding centres are found in northern districts of the main island and in Hokkaido, in both of which exist comparatively wide plains. In the former Nambu, Sendai, Miharu and Akita are famous for horse-breeding, and in Hokkaido the province of Hidaka where the Imperial Household's Niicup Depot is situated. In Southern Japan Kagoshima ranks first in horse-breeding. Of all those native breeds Nambu horses, produced in Aomori and Iwate Prefectures, surpass all others in build, being larger with broad chest, strong bones and joints, besides prossessing mild disposition and great power of endurance. Hokkaido horses being originally brought from Nambu are on the whole much alike in build and so forth to the original stock. Sendai horses are somewhat slighter in build to the Nambu, possess deep chests, sloping hips, small heads, big sharp eyes, long weak necks, and small bones. The blood of Perchelon horses is very much mixed in this breed. Miharu horses produced in Fukushima-ken, possess thin skin, small heads, large eyes, with strong chests and forelegs. Being also mettlesome they are better suited for mount than the preceding. Kagoshima horses are smaller in build than those above described, and though quick and mettlesome,

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they often prove vicious and intractable.

Import of Foreign Horses.—Foreign horses of various breeds have been steadily imported recently in order to improve the native stock. This introduction was made soon after the Restoration, a number of stallions having been imported into Hokkaido from America in 1872. But it was after the War of 1894-'95 that the work of improvement was taken up in any systematic manner. In obedience to the resolutions of the Horse Investigation Commission that deliberated on the problem of improvement from 1895 to '97 the Government established a number of depots and studs. At the instance of the said Commission the Government imported foreign horses, as follows:—

	Arab.	Anglo-Arab.	Hackney.	Trotters.	Saddle Horse.
1900	2	5	1	—	—
1901	—	—	4	13	—
1902	—	—	—	9	—
1903	—	—	4	—	—
1904	—	—	8	—	—
1905	—	—	11	7	1
1906 (total)	41				

In 1906 the Horse Administration Bureau purchased 48 horses at *Y.* 40,730.

Depots and Studs.—In 1905 there were two Studs and nine Depots, the number of horses kept at the two kinds of establishments for purposes of breeding being as follows:—

O.U. stud	570	Fukushima depot	40
Kyushu „	296	Shimane „	30
Iwate depot	121	Aichi „	29
Miyagi „	40	Ishikawa „	24
Kumamoto „	42		1,274
Akita „	32		

Castration.—The experience obtained on the occasion of the Japan-China War and especially on that of the Boxer Trouble in 1900 made it imperative to enforce castration, for horses sent by Japan stood in marked contrast to those coming from other Powers, being generally inferio and of vicious temper. The law was put in force in 1904, and it provides among other things to grant state aid of *Y.* 4 for every stallion of three or four years old castrated, and to give as compensation *Y.* 50 when a horse dies or disabled from effect of castration. In that year no less than 23,736 stallions were castrated, involving therefore the grant from the Treasury amounting to *yen* 71,208.

Loan of Horses.—It has been customary for the Government to hire out or sell its own stallions to private stock-breeders within certain limit, but the scope of loan has been considerably enlarged, thanks to the presence of a large number of Australian mares no longer needed by the Army. These, numbering 3,480, were distributed as loan to all parts of the country more or less

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noted for the rearing of horses.

The loan was made at highly liberal terms, for the charge is only *yen* 40 a year per head, the horse hired to become a property of a hiring party after the lapse of five years dating from 1906. The whole cost per horse is therefore *yen* 200; while the colts born during the term of five years go to the same party.

PRICES OF HORSES.—One important result of this encouragement of horse breeding by the Government has been a marked advance of the market price of horses. At the horse fair in Morioka, Iwate, the average price of horses was *Y.* 25 in 1893, to advance to *Y.* 43 in 1897, *Y.* 56 in 1902, *Y.* 77 in 1904. At the Sambogi horse fair in Aomori, another leading market of Nambu horses, the movement recorded reads as follow: *Y.* 7.986 1884, *Y.* 15.833 1887, *Y.* 23.566 1892. *Y.* 48.131 1897, *Y.* 47.648 1902. The importance of this improvement as reflected on market prices of horses is furnished in a marked contrast in the relative prices of colts born by pairing native mares with foreign stallions kept at Government Studs or Depots and of colts born of pure native parents.

	Average prices (*yen*) of 2 year colts.	
	Cross.	Pure native.
1900	78.256	47.305
1901	78.485	48.720
1902	123.392	73.201
1903	128.681	40.230
1904	146.326	55.100

Cattle imported for breeding.

Kind of Breed.

The Government has also adopted improvement measures for cattle. For instance the inspection of bulls for breading was formerly left in charge of provincial authorities but it has been transferred to direct control of the central authorities, the new arrangement to begin in July this year. The authorities declare that Japan has elss than 3,500 bulls qualified for breeding, while there are about 600,000 cows to be paired. They are of opinion that Simmenthal that and Brawn-Swiss breeds are best fitted for Japan.

	Ayrshire.		Simmethal.		Holstein.		Devon.		Brawn-Swiss.		Shorthorn.		Total.
	Bull.	Cow.	Bull.	Cow.	Bull.	Cow.	Bull.	Caw.	Bull.	Cow.	Bull.	Cow.	
1902..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	4	—	3	37
1903..	19	5	—	—	--	---	—	1	—	—	1	3	29
1904..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	3	16
1995..	15	4	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	25
06..	5	10	7	28	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	55

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No. of Cattle in Japan.

	Native.	Cross.	Foreign.	Total.
1900	1,127,016	115,021	19,177	1,261,214
1901	1,148.202	114,333	19,806	1,282,341
1902	1,129,787	124,706	20,888	1,275,381
1903	1,076,377	189,520	20,219	1,286,116
1904	972,330	207,237	20,568	1,200,135
1905	906,441	241,443	19,726	1,167,610

Horses.

	Native.	Cross.	Foreign.	Total.
1900	1,484,824	56,048	1,107	1,541,979
1901	1,461,416	70,198	1,559	1.533,173
1902	1,434,566	78,805	1,737	1,515,108
1903	1,420,274	87,290	16,175	1,523,745
1904	1,284,840	103,130	2,047	1,390,017
1905	1,235,868	129,029	2,718	1,367,615

Birthrates and Deathrates of Cattle and Horses.

	Cattle.		Horses.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
1900	144,443	17,988	104,582	26,183
1901	151,453	17,592	101,315	23,943
1902	151,820	17,549	100,8 6	27,889
1903	155,789	16,384	102,937	23,605
1904	147,049	15,867	96,805	24,876
1905	145,259	14,098	96,344	23,593

Sheep, Goats and Swine.

	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
1900	2,400	59,914	181,176
1901	2,545	54,724	202,037
1902	2,289	62,203	213,417
1903	2.288	62,407	212,569
1904	2,769	67,972	191.952
1905	3,590	72,121	228.204

Slaughtering Returns.

	Cattle & Calves.	Horses.	Sheep & Goats.	Swine.
1900	233,385	53,531	8,329	93,904
1901	199,655	45,442	7,873	1 6,808
1902	206,030	47,871	7,125	124,23
1903	233,570	53,832	8,105	123,550
1904	296,971	44,651	7,609	110,879
1905	208,615	46,879	7,218	132,034

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Poultry.

Poultry has not yet attained any particular development. It still occupies an almost insignificant position as a subsidiary work of farmers, while poultry-yards of any great extent are practically non-existent. In 1888 the fowls numbered about 1,000,000 approximately, and in 1902 the figures stood at 12,000,000, an increase of only 20 per cent. in fourteen years. For a while Japan used to import a large quantity of eggs from China. The import that stood in 1891 at only *Y.* 30,000 steadily went on increasing till in '01 the customs returns recorded *Y.* 1,300,000 approximately. The following year the tariff that had been 10 per cent. was raised to 25 per cent., with the result that the import fell to *Y.* 810,000 in '03 and *Y.* 950,000 in '05. As the tariff has been double and increased to 50 per cent., the introduction of Chinese eggs may fall off in future. With the idea of encouraging this industry the Government has decided to establish a poultry yard of its own. About 70 fowls were purchased in '06 from abroad as the first step towards improving the breeds at present kept in Japan, these being very seldom pure, and including Humburg, Leghorn, Minorca, Spanish, Plymouth Rock, Cochin, Andalusian, etc.

Number of Households keeping Poultry, (1905).

	Barn fowl.	Duck.
Number of households	2,730,181	28,151
No. of fowl and duck	10,005,304	158,244
Value of eggs (*yen*)	10,566,684	131,644

Leading Poultry Districts in 1905.

	No. of households.	No. of fowl & duck.	Eggs. (*yen*)
Hyogo.	70,683	285,474	336,982
Nagasaki	73,836	326,513	207,996
Niigata	101,172	339,803	311,669
Saitama.	95,578	286,231	346,598
Chiba.	133,702	683,932	894,887
Ibaragi	168,486	553,319	703,519
Tochigi	70,513	247,731	144,399
Aichi	81,584	422,519	607,819
Shizuoka.	71,877	242,439	242,696
Nagano	84,793	252,340	315,585
Miyagi	49,471	231,563	186,465
Fukushima	87,029	328,351	207,596
Aomori	49,441	212,809	165,438
Akita	62,151	234,913	159,465
Okayama	59,398	218,952	334,363
Hiroshima.	60,940	216,824	302,210
Kochi	66,131	267,733	357,867
Fukuoka	91,389	309,368	275,191
Kumamoto	81,478	287,824	243,867
Kagoshima	153,089	608,358	363,477
Hokkaido	46,421	221,352	307,879

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Leading Districts of Dairy in 1905.

	No. of Dairy.	No. of Milk Cow.*	Milk	
			koku.	*yen.*
Tokyo	358	4,445	34,010	698,828
Kyoto	102	1,081	7,620	176,113
Osaka	107	2.082	13,735	330,752
Kanagawa	162	1,730	8,999	234,701
Hyogo	146	925	7.142	194,335
Niigata	141	449	3,296	132,257
Gumma	134	692	4,383	156,515
Miye	102	695	3,968	124,221
Aichi	142	1,066	7,726	230,794
Shizuoka	155	717	3,439	119,932
Nagano	110	590	4.771	177,128
Hiroshima	91	760	4,520	146,061
Yamaguchi	87	566	3,166	131,104
Fukuoka	75	497	3,178	143,029
Hokkaido	154	968	4,672	116,937
All other Districts	1,829	8,941	46,652	1,626,374
Total	3,895	26,202	161,277	4,739,071

* Those under two years excluded.

Fruits in 1905.

Kinds.	No. of trees.	Yield (*kwan*)
Plums	4,066	471,032
Peaches	4,507,349	5,413,099
Pears	4,305,458	15,211,265
Persimmons	8,111,416	43,314,555
Apples	1,811,980	6,070,647
Grapes	1,102,838	1,783,944
Orange. (" mikan ")	9,053,194	23,227,716
All other kinds of Orange.	4,476,860	9,493,024

The outputs of principal fruit districts are shown below :—

Plums :—Chiba, 57,382 ; Niigate 30,716 ;
Peaches : —Tokyo 764,499 ; Okayama 438,274 ; Gifu 586,159.
Pears :--Fukushima 3,264,755 ; Nara 1,297,871 : Tokyo 1,113,520.
Persimmons :—Fukushima 3,672,567 ; Niigata 3,015,546 ; Toyama 2,765,516
Tochigi 2,262,791.
Apples :—Hokkaido 2,527,016 ; Aomori 2,162,530.
Grapes :—Tochigi 311,794 ; Yamanashi 286,265.
Orange (" mikan "); —Wakayama 6,621,413 ; Osaka 2,474,709.

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CHAPTER XV.

MINES AND MINING.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA.

The strata existing in Japan proper may be classified as follows as to relative percentage :—

Sedimentary Rocks.

Archæan	3.78	
Palæozoic	10.24	
Mesozoic	7.95	
Cainozoic	45.84	
		6.871

Igneous Rocks.

Old period	11.27	
Young period	20.92	
		32.19
		100.00

METAL-VEINS AND STRATA.

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks or in the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystalline schist and the Chichibu system or in Palæozoic formation.

Mines working veins :—

GOLD :—Hashidate in Echigo, Yamagano in Satsuma, Zuiho and Kinkwaseki in Formosa.

GOLD-SILVER :—Sado in Sado, Ikuno in Tajima, Innai in Ugo, Ponshikaribetsu in Hokkaidō.

COPPER :—Ashio in Shimozuke, Osasusawa, Ani and Arakawa in Ugo, Okoya in Kaga, Obiye in Bitchū.

LEAD :—Hosokura in Rikuzen, Kami-oka in Hida.

ANTIMONY :—Ichinokawa in Iyo.

TIN :—Taniyama in Satsuma.

Mines working stratified deposits :

GOLD :—Ushio, Serigano and Okuchi in Satsuma.

SILVER :—Tsubaki in Rikuchū.

COPPER :—Hibira and Makimine in Hyūga, Itsuki in Higo, Besshi in Iyo, Higashiyama in Awa, Kune in Tōtōmi, Kosaka in Akita.

IRON :—Kamaishi and Sen-nin in Rikuchū, Akadani in Echigo, Nakakozaka in Kōzuke, etc.

NON-METALLIC DEPOSITS.

Coal and petroleum are principal non-metallic deposits in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthractite coal-fields are found in the Mesozoic strata, but they are comparatively insignificant. The seams occurring in the Tertiary formation produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyūshū and Hokkaido are.

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Princ'pal Coal-fields.

HOKKAIDO COAL-FIELD.—Yubari, Sorachi, Poronai, and Ikushumbetsu are the pricipal fields in Hokkaido, all these being worked by the Hokkaido, Tanko Kisen Kaisha (Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co.). The seams contained in the Yubari-field are the most extensive, there being four seams, dipping at an angle of from 15 to 20 degrees, and measuring 4 to 25 ft. in thickness including parting. Sorachi contains 13 seams each measuring over 3 ft. in thickness, but as they dip too suddenly, 20-80, much difficulty is experienced in working. At present only the tenth seam is worked. Over 2 seams occur in Poronai, dipping at an angle of 18 to 40°, though at some places as much as 80°. At present five of the seams are worked. Ikushumbetsu is reserved for future exploitation. Yubari employs about 5,000 mine-workers and produces about 1,500 tons a day, and Sorachi and Poronai about 2,000 workers each, producing 500 to 600 tons.

CHIKUHO COAL-FIELDS.—These comprise by far the greater part of the coal-fields in Kyushu, and are at the same time the largest fields in Japan, producing more than one half of the whole output in the country. They extend over 30 miles north and south and 8 to 16 miles east to west. The principal seams contained are five with the thickness varying from 2 to 3 ft.

THE MI-IKE COAL-FIELDS. — These from another important coal measure in Kyushu, occupying about 14,006 acres with an output of $1^1/_4$ mil. tons in 19 4. Several seams are found but only the first seam is worked at present, and it measures about 8 feet in thickness, dipping with an angle of $5^1/_2$ degrees. Heavy pumping appliances are at work, the pits being exceedingly watery. At present more than 5,000 workpeople of various descriptions are at work.

TAKASHIMA COAL-FIELDS.—The three small islands, Takashima, Hajima, and Nakanoshima, lying about seven miles from Nagasaki are collectively called as Takashima coal-fields. The seams at Takashima were worked in advance of the other two as to order of exploitation. In fact the Takashima seams are noteworthy as being the first coal mine worked in European style. Takashima contains sixteen seams of which five are workable, while of the thirteen in Hajima six are workable. At present the latter is the more valuable of the two, the other being somewhat exhausted from long working. All the working galleries in both are situated under the sea. At present about 3,000 hands are employed producing about 16,000 tons a day. Takashima coal ranks best as to quality of all the different kinds of coals produced in Japan.

Petroleum.

Petroleum veins are principally found in the districts bordering on the Japan Sea, and especially in the province of Echigo. The petroleum industry in Echigo dates from 1890, when for the first time boring with regular machineries was tried with excellent result. Five oil fields are found in that district, namely, Higashiyama, Nishiyama, Amase, Niitsu and Kubiki. All those produce about one million barrels of petroleum altogether, that is about one half of the whole consumption in Japan. The Standard Oil people hold an important lease in Echigo. Hokkaidō, Formosa and Tōtōmi produce more or less oil, but the yield is still insignificant.

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OUTPUT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

	Gold. *momme.*	Silver. *monme.*
1895	239,041	19,272,544
1896	256,519	17,156,666
1897	276,427	14,478,485
1898	309,145	16,118,242
1899	446,716	14,978,060
1900	566,535	15,681,595
1901	660,153	14,598,749
1902	793,518	15,371,045
1903	835,847	15,627,245
1604	736,137	16,328,575
1905	812,764	22,103,408
1906 (estimate)	766,185	20,332,664

The above do not include output in Formosa.

Output of Principal Gold and Silver Mines.

(1905 and 1906).

Name.	Place.	Gold. (Over 2 Kwan) *momme.* 1905.	Gold. (Over 2 Kwan) *momme.* 1906. (Estimate.)	Silver. (Over 50 Kwan) *momme.* 1905.	Silver. (Over 50 Kwan) *momme.* 1906 (Estimate.)
Benten.	Iwate.	5,048	—	—	—
Bezaiten.	Kagoshima.	3,042	—	345,275	—
Botanko.	Formosa.	105,728	—	—	—
Dogamaru.	Shimane.	—	—	342,173	304,662
Handa.	Fukushima.	3,888	—	189,610	—
Hashidate.	Niigata.	10,350	—	—	—
Hajima.	Kagoshima.	2,816	—	14,647	—
Hatasa.	Gifu.	—	—	195,511	—
Hazami.	Nagasaki.	13,536	—	42,344	—
Hikiharu.	Oita.	2,082	—	—	—
Hiragane.	Gifu.	—	—	333,933	263,605
Hisaichi.	Akita.	—	—	260,860	269,873
Ikuno.	Hyogo.	44,421	35,145	1,741,919	1,698,138
Innai.	Akita.	21,164	18,475	2,116,404	1,563,528
Jinrizuka.	Kagoshima.	2,133	—	5,359	—
Kago.	Kagoshima.	5,120	—	3,321	—
Kamioka.	Gifu.	—	—	841,218	987,850
Kanabu.	Hyogo.	—	—	61,531	—
Kanahara	Fukuoka.	2,125	—	1,414	—
Kanehira.	Ishikawa.	8,972	—	—	—
Kinkaseki	Formosa.	211,817	—	—	—
Kosaka.	Akita.	71,929	77,539	7,323,685	7,891,739
Kuki.	Shimane.	—	—	495,836	428,767
Kuratani.	Ishikawa.	23,581	21,070	317,297	283,618
Kusu.	Oita.	2,009	—	4,541	—
Maruno.	Fukuoka.	2,369	—	3,140	—
Matsukawa.	Iwate.	4,589	—	—	—
Mizobe.	Oita.	5,418	—	3,605	—

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		Gold		Silver	
		1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Mozumi.	Gifu.	—	—	278,780	229,040
Nagamatsu.	Yamagata.	—	—	119,599	83,697
Okuchi.	Kagoshima.	41,114	58,265	18,913	27,343
Omatsuyama.	Shizuoka.	5,674	—	26,151	—
Omori.	Shimane.	7,903	5,714	343,686	417,254
Omotani.	Fukui.	—	—	348,601	278,164
Omuro.	Fukuoka.	3,268	—	2,050	—
Otani.	Kagoshima.	11789	—	14,670	—
Ponshikaribetsu.	Hokkaido.	6,842	—	612,494	—
Sado.	Sado Island.	96,166	99,973	758,913	826,204
Serigano.	Kagoshima.	36,058	38,918	56,167	86,118
Shikaore.	Miyagi.	6,552	—	1,202	—
Taio.	Oita.	23,165	14,045	15,688	7,071
Takadama.	Fukushima.	4,785	—	44,966	—
Takinowaki.	Fukuoka.	2,756	—	1.876	—
Tase & Kanagase.	Hyogo.	42,704	—	1,683,722	—
Todoroki.	Hokkaido.	8,632	8,633	648,559	572,070
Tsubaki.	Akita.	—	—	936,366	1,182,532
Ushio.	Kagoshima.	122,755	82,920	46,212	32,296
Washinosu.	Akita.	16,312	12,779	—	—
Yamagano.	Kagoshima.	98,788	91,574	88,246	86,173
Yoshioka.	Okayama.	—	—	582,770	536,460
Others.....		7,165	—	830,155	—
River Gold.....		36,334	—	—	—
Total.....		1,130,299		22,103,408	

In the output of gold, compared with the preceding year's output, 1,183,370, that of last year shows an increase of 13 per cent., while compared with the average of the three preceding years, the rate of increase corresponds to 13.3 per cent. In regard to silver the increase over 1904 was 20 per cent. while over the average of the three preceding year the rate was 25.1 per cent.

OUTPUT OF COPPER AND ITS EXPORT.

	Production. *kin.*	Exports *kin.*	Per cent of Production.
1900	40,528,612	34,129,290	84.2
1901	45,652,927	36,656,434	80.3
1902	48,390,637	34,423,015	71.1
1903	55,312,343	46,024,966	83.2
1904	53,538,368	34,903,132	65.2
1905	59,158,327	34,099,867	57.6
1906	61,605,557 (estimate)	56,822,680	—

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Output of Principal Copper Mines in '05. (Over 100,000 kin).

Name.	Place.	Output of Ores (kwan).	Products (kin).
Kosaka.	Akita.	86,262,351	11,005,632
Furogura.	,,	1,037,325	439,761
Komaki.	,,	1,063,609	125,771
Osaruzawa.	,,	13,791,238	2,090,985
Tokito.	,,	4,269,076	655,208
Ani.	,,	7,800,003	1,759,331
Arakawa.	,,	1,895,964	1,411,709
Hisaichi.	,,	9,239,562	1,024,696
Mizusawa.	Iwate.	482,015	311,422
Otori.	Yamagata.	236,538	132,282
Nagamatsu.	,,	824,394	468,053
Yakuki.	Fukushima.	1,485,000	137,720
Kusakura.	Niigata.	3,714,451	609,650
Hidate.	Ibaraki.	9,400,938	418,651
Asio.	Tochigi.	53,789,539	11,068,109
Takara.	Yamanashi.	1,578,573	474,220
Takane.	Gifu.	2,176,662	221,419
Hiragane.	,,	8,975,216	917,315
Yusenji.	Ishikawa.	2,962,313	338,476
Ogoya.	,,	1,205,979	1,053,116
Omodani.	Fukui.	1,108,254	165,823
Takamasa.	Shiga.	215,956	109,044
Tase & Kanagase.	Hyogo.	7,099,393	1,288,033
Tsuboi.	Okayama.	942,716	114,579
Kokusei.	,,	1,110,071	118,081
Mihara.	,,	269,346	198,621
Obie.	,,	9,143,146	926,023
Yoshioka.	,,	3,391,114	1,428,754
Omori.	Shimane.	5,647,316	203,508
Sasaya.	,,	961,578	204,328
Homan.	,,	1,601,366	220,569
Dogamaru.	,,	1,408,844	384,078
Besshi.	Ehime.	33,139,869	6,366,722
Kanayama.	,,	1,156,074	261,325
Nishinokawa.	,,	577,099	132,174
Ota.	Yamaguchi.	1,028,155	268,601
Itsuki.	Kumamoto.	1,080,043	318,444
Hibira.	Miyazaki.	8,012,901	1,648,575
Makimine.	,,	9,320,065	1,161,582

OUTPUT OF IRON AND ITS IMPORT.

		Import.	
		Iron.	Steel.
	Products. (*kwan*).	Quantity. (*kin*).	Quantity (*kin*).
1900	6,624,447	220,085,639	7,113,832
1901	7,853,163	200,952,484	6,030,423
1902	8,568,059	202,667,090	5,437,195
1903	9,016,383	236,978,354	5,844,723
1904	10,171,500	313,006,211	5,554,555
1905	14,189,913	599,303,274	17,270,403
1906	15,299,767 (estimate)	311,874,008	9,601,220

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Output of principal Iron Mines in 1905.

	Output. *kwan.*	Production. *kwan.*
Kamaishi (Iwate)	18,707,250	10,839,171
Sen-nin (Iwate).....	2,690,215	1,002,605

OUTPUT OF ANTIMONY AND MANGANESE.

	Antimony. Output. (*kin.*)	Manganese. Output. (*kin.*)
1900	716,477	26,384,526
1901	911,462	27,115,884
1902	1,026,601	18,110,792
1903	977,228	9,344,482
1904	708,558	9,471,092
1905	476,664	23,361,637
1906 (estimate)	1,045,044	14,490,606

Output of principal Manganese Mines in 1905.

	Acre. *tsubo.*	Products. *kin.*
Birika (Hokkaido)	1,133.848	4,130,869
Iwasaki (Aomori)	132,276	2,527,100
Minamimata (Aomori)	212,184	861,400

DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF COAL.

(in 000 Metric Ton.)

	Supply.			Demand.		
	Output. ton.	Import. ton.	Total. ton.	Consumption. ton.	Export. ton.	Total. ton.
1900	7,488	109	7,598	5,262	3,384	8,646
1901	9,028	118	9,145	6,678	2,951	9,630
1902	9,742	77	9,820	6,501	2,969	9,471
1903	10,138	124	10,263	6,974	3,466	10,440
1904	10,772	631	11,403	7,415	2,907	10,323
1905	11,593	332	11,925	7,809	2,532	10,342

	Output. ton.	Import. ton.	Export. ton.
1906	13,255,972 (estimate)	34,525	10,844,771

The latest returns for the principal coal districts and the estimates for the last year are as follows :—

Place.	Estimate 1906. Ton.	1905. Ton.	Inc. Ton.
Hokkaidō	1,358,404	1,177,511	180,953
Jōban	1,331,003	1,040,756	290,250

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Place.	Estimate 1906. Ton.	1905. Ton.	Inc. Ton.
Fukuoka-ken	8,007,360	7,678,518	491,347
Saga-ken	1,157,949	974,853	111,299
Nagasaki-ken	532,842	440,123	66,544
Others	1,288,753	373,259	110,943
Total	12,881,753	11,630,417	1,251,336

Output of Principal Coal Mines in 1905.

(Over 100,000 in metric tons)

Name.	Place.	Acre. (*tsubo*)	Production. (metric-tons.)
Yubari.	Hokkaido.	8,243,857	466,429
Horonai.	,, ...	841,155	205,142
Sorachi.	,, ...	6,571,189	213,252
Uchigo.	Fukushima.	3,005,766	128,625
Iriyama.	,, ...	1,061,309	204,365
Onoda.	,, ...	1,019,833	127,418
Takashima.	Nagasaki.	3,396,619	205,658
Wōchi.	Saga.	2,607,241	137,080
Yoshinotani	,, ...	1,234,560	161,240
Akasakaguchi.	,, ...	1,089,206	138,291
Kitakata.	,, ...	557,739	109,106
Otsuji.	Fukuoka	1,968,852	211,437
Miike.	,, ...	17,098,166	1,311,038
Nishibe.	,, ...	1,494,514	234,050
Onoura.	,, ...	1,895,710	444,813
Shiniri.	,, ...	3,310,112	427,131
2nd. Fujidana.	,, ...	768,019	102,914
Onoura & Mannoura.	,, ...	923,396	145,126
Yoshio.	,, ...	1,654,644	127.295
Namazuda.	,, ...	2,337,796	222,549
Mitsui's Yamano.	,, ...	4,344,105	120,244
Kamiyamada	,, ...	1,790,378	105,064
Meiji.	,, ...	1,843,853	431,842
Tadakuma.	,, ...	749,000	149,243
Kaneda	,, ...	653,457	217,218
Hogoku.	,, ...	897,014	222,505
Mitsui's Tagawa	,, ...	6,288,891	400,906
Akaike.	,, ...	1,835,215	190,461
Otō	,, ...	1,314,605	109,003

Re'ative Ratio of Consumption of Coal.

(Index number.)

	For ships.	For railways.	For factories.	For salt prod.	Total.
1900	211.4	195.0	169.5	115.9	171.5
1901	201,7	240.7	245.6	147.3	217.6
1902	221.5	270.8	221.6	143.2	211.9

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	For ships.	For railways.	For factories.	For salt prod.	Total.
1903	251.9	281.9	234.7	149.2	227.2
1904	321.7	291.8	236.7	131.3	241.6
1905	288.4	323.7	285.7	90.5	254.5

OUTPUT OF SULPHUR AND ITS EXPORT.

	Production. *kin.*		Export. *kin.*
1900	24,064,196		29,726,987
1901	27,580,478		29,879,849
1902	30,478,728		35,454,556
1903	38,123,175		42,547,221
1904	42,645,063		42,633,161
1905	41,987,568		48,991,634
1906	45,981,833	(estimate)	62,800,730

Output of principal Sulphur Mines in 1905. (Over 500,000 kin).

	Out put. (*kwan.*)	Production. (*kin*).
Iwaoto (Hokkaido)	1,690,204	3,699,725
Yamamoto (Hokkaido)	2,794,640	4,756,581
Yamagata's Kobui (Hokkaido) ..	4,495,773	9,455,853
Asada's Kobui (Hokkaido).. ..	3,431,110	8,435,503
Akan (Hokkaido)..	195,116	1,013,775
Ra-usu (Hokkaido)	382,642	761,850
Tsurugizan (Iwate)	2,942,097	3,051,518
Yonego (Nagano)	413,962	595,700
Kokonoye (Oita)	1,650,000	4,125,00
Iwoto (Kagoshima)	448,823	1,086,993

OUTPUT OF PETROLEUM AND ITS IMPORT.

		Import.	
	Output. (*koku.*)	Quantity. (*gram.*)	Value. (*yen.*)
1900	767,508	67,843,324	14,162,652
1901	983,799	68,996,392	14,943,401
1902	877,837	75,480,154	14,936,169
1903	1,065,116	59,870,206	11,455,696
1904	1,073,640	81,671,801	18,201,490
1905	1,187,136	58,703,309	12,061,262
1906 (estimate) ..	1,510,950	59,429,008	12,326.893

Output of Principal Petroleum Mines,

In 1905 (Over 50,00 Koku).

Name.	Place.	Area. (*tsubo.*)	Output. (*koku.*)
Kanatsu.	Niigata.	482,686	61,126
Niizu.	„	264,202	68,639
Takadani.	„	74,116	119,198
Murai's Oguchi.	„	83,571	68,620
Takarada's Oguchi.	„	249,242	60,189

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Name.	Place.	Area. (*tsubo.*)	Output. (*koku.*)
Nagamine.	„	172,841	67,098
„	„	1,117,852	107,546
Kamada.	Niigata.	172,841	67,098
Katsubo.	„	399,766	57,874
Hire.	„	22,200	51,528

MINE-EMPLOYEES.

(At the end of June).

	Metal-mines.	Coal-mines.	Non Metal-mines.	Total.	Alluvial-diggers.
1900	54,805	70,508	5,698	131,011	9,835
1901	63,980	75,230	6,545	145,755	10,642
1902	60,339	78,894	7,706	146,939	8,440
1903	64,859	84,941	7,329	157,129	6,401
1904	69,133	88,330	7,395	164,858	5,829
1905	68,861	79,505	6,609	154,975	4,739

ACCIDENT IN THE MINES.

	No. of accident.	Death.	Severely wounded.	Others.	Total.
1900	173	171	106	200	477
1901	344	219	223	135	577
1902	472	328	209	337	874
1903	541	309	340	228	877
1904	985	267	323	629	1,219
1905	3,562	330	260	3,219	3,809
1906	6,281	695	6,238		6,933

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CHAPTER XVI.

FISHERY.

Japanese fishery is characterized by extreme diversity, for, from the natural position of the country, it comprises fishery in all climatic conditions, from the tropic to the arctic. On the other hand Japan can not boast any great development in any particular mode of fishery. She has no particular fishery carried on any great scale, except perhaps herring fishery in the north. One thing that is noteworthy about Japanese fishery is a striking ingenuity and diversity in tools and implements, as well as modes of fishing. It is said that Japan has little or nothing to learn from foreign fishermen in this respect, and that a tour of inspection along the shores of Japan will enable one to acquire far better knowledge in practical fishery than can be obtained from study of books.

Japan is now suffering from a pernicious effect of reckless capture; growing scarcity of fish and shell-fish is complained everywhere and some species are even threatened almost with extinction. The law for protecting sea and river fish and shell-fish was enforced several years ago, but this is far from being faithfully obeyed.

Artificial fecundation and preserve industry are as yet imperfectly developed. In respect to the former it is only in Hokkaido and Echigo that eggs, of salmon alone, are annually hatched, though oyster is also similarly treated in Hiroshima. In regard to curing the business still remains in experimental stage. Cod and herring in Hokkaido, herring in Akita, sardine in Aichi, Miye, and Nagasaki may be expected to rise in a near future to the importance of regular industry.

FISHERY POPULATION.

There are about 900,000 families of fishermen or over three million individuals engaged in the marine industry. The figures correspond to about 15 per cent. of the entire population.

FISHING-BOATS.

Fishing-boats for use either on the sea or in fresh-water number about 420,000 in 1905. However nine out of ten open-boats do not exceed 30 ft. in length, as shown below:—

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	Boats over 30 ft. in length.	Boats less than 30 ft. in length.	Total.
Honshū	9,403	236,478	245,881
Shikoku	3,712	35,832	39,544
Kyūshū	273	70,488	70,761
Hokkaidō	12,472	54,318	66,790
Total	25,860	397,116	422,976

The aggregate cost for newly boats of the full size was estimated in 1905 at *Yen* 332,655 for 2,356 and that for those of the smaller size at *Yen* 1,677,466 for 35,920.

ACCIDENTS TO FISHING-BOATS AND CASUALTIES TO FISHERMEN.

	(1905).	Crew.		
	No. of Boats.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Wrecked	628	178	60	270	508
Drifted	83	28	4	110	142
Missing	85	30	6	315	351
Upset	213	162	17	65	244
Others	56	—	—	—	—
Total	1,056	398	87	760	1,245

THE VALUE OF CATCHES AND OF MARINE PRODUCTS.

	Catches. *yen*	Marine products. *yen*
1900	44,985,081	33,003,299
1901	42,826,850	30,075,953
1902	44,245,254	28,656,952
1903	40,866,444	29,570,312
1904	42,632,633	31,726,659
1905	50,261,626	35,500,016

The returns for 1905 may be distributed among the main divisions of the country, as :—

	Catches. *yen*	Marine products. *yen*
Honshū	32,895,581	17,998,420
Shikoku	5,445,576	2,695,884
Kyūshū	10,518,437	4,069,648
Hokkaidō	1,402,032	10,736,064
Total	50,261,626	35,500,016

Principal kinds of fish of commercial value were these for 1905 :—

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Kinds.	*yen*	Kinds.	*yen*
Sardine	7,378,335	Mackered	1,832,619
Bonito	5,268,307	Tunny	1,483,927
Squid	2,004,681	Yellow-tail	1,658,804
Prawns	1,449,057	*Tai* (Pagrus)	3,408,028

Principal kinds of manufactured marine products were: —

Kinds.	Value.	Kinds.	Value.
Squid dried	2,959,738	boiled	3,243,089
Prawns dried	1,092,605	Sardine (for manure)	1,776,505
Bonito dried or dried and boiled	6,473,890	Herring (for food)	914,617
Sardine dried or dried and		Herring (for manure)	6,934,759

Leading Districts of Marine Production.

(1905).

Districts.	Value. *yen*	Districts.	Value. *yen*
Nagasaki	1,515,285	Hiroshima	856,870
Chiba	1,837,575	Yamaguchi	878,343
Miye	1,248,402	Kagoshima	1,960,477
Shizuoka	1,247,440	Hokkaidō	10,736,064
Kochi	1,250,159	Ehime	930,560
Ibaragi	1,865,818	Tokyo	1,510,046

AQUICULTURE.

	Snapping-turtle.	Oyster.	Carp.	Crucian Carp.	Eel.	Porphyra.	Others.	Total.
1903 (value)	4,662	176,544	283,543	7,130	17,642	456,872	420,104	1,366,497
1904 („)	6,633	141,739	511,432	1,920	46,613	440,898	605,757	1,754,992
1905 („)	9,782	527,646	482,805	—	42,688	684,228	682,996	2,430,145

Among the Miscellaneous kinds included under the head of "Others" Mr. Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to the patented process may deserve a brief notice, as it is so far the only patented process of this desciption existing in Japan and elsewhere. In principle it is identical with what occurs in natural pearl-formation, consisting as it does in putting into the oyster-shell when it is three years old a foreign substance which it incapsulates with the beautiful secretion. After keeping it for four years the shells are taken out. Mikimoto's oyster beds in the Bay of Ago near Toba, Shima, extend 2) nautical miles. "The Red Currrent" that sometimes sweeps along the coast of Japan plays terrible havoc, as the parasites which the current brings are destructive to almost all shell-fish tribes.

PELAGIC FISHERY.

This branch of fishery has been receiving bounty from the Government since '97. The disbursement on this account is limited to Y. 150,000 a year, and a fishing-boat to be cligible for the benefit should

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not be less than 50 gross tonnage for a steamer and 30 tonnage for a sailing-boat built either of steel or wood, the rate being *Y.* 15 per ton for a steamer and *Y.* 10 for a sailing-ship, besides *Y.* 10 for per capita of crew. The bounty is granted for five years, to be renewable on examination of the ship and gears after the expiration of the term. It is granted both to fishing-boats themselves and also according to kind of fishery and places of fishing. The crew should comprise Japanese subjects not less than four-fifths of the total.

During the 1905-'6 fiscal year bounty to encourge pelagic fishery was granted to 35 sailing-ships with 2,246 aggregate tonnage and 780 crew, and one steamer of 143 tons with 13 crew. The bounty to encourage fishing-boats of approved type was granted to seven sailing-vessels of 708 aggregate tonnage and one steamship of 140 tons. These vessels caught 153 sea-otters valued at *Y.* 76,500 and 10,335 seals valued at *Y.* 413,400. Including other kinds of fish or sea-animals caught the total reached *Y.* 527,300 approximately.

Ordinary open sea fishing junks not recognized by the bounty regulations are far more numerous in number, and the total marine harvest reaches to greater figures. During the last four available years covered by official report the pelagic sea returns made this record:—

	Junks.		Sailing-ship.		Steamship.		Total catch.
	No.	Crew.	No.	Crew.	No.	Crew.	*yen.*
July 1902 – June '3	3,651	19,871	67	1,110	1	32	1,959,280
„ 1902 – „ '4	3,263	16,578	61	1,261	2	57	1,949,264
„ 1904 – „ '5	3,581	20,129	41	893	2	58	1,959,087
„ 1905 – „	6,426	41,399	51	1,096	7	107	4,159,979

The amount of bounty granted leaves considerable margin, as below; –

Year, Ending Mar.	No. of ship engaged.	Aid from the Treasury		
		For tonnage.	For crew.	Total.
		yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
1900	14	12,600	3,640	16,240
1901	17	20,930	4.330	23,260
1902	22	23,126	4,910	28,035
1903	24	16,935	5,280	22,215
1904	27	20,380	6,080	26,460
1905	30	—	—	27,400

WHALING IN JAPAN AND KOREA.

As whaling grounds the coast of Japan occupied a very high place til about 40 years ago, so much so that at one time more than 70 whaling vessels from America and Europe used to flock to the Sea of Japan. These daring whalers did in no long time almost exterminated the species, but in return for it they conferred a lasting benefit on Japan. These men secretly carried on the commerce or barter in the open sea with some Japanese merchants at the

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time when Japan was shut to outside worle, whild it was at the instance of those whalers who were under necessity to get supply of water, fuel and other necessaries, that the U.S. Government sent a mission to Japan and ultimately compelled the latter to assent opening the country to foreign commerce and intercourse.

But, as stated above, the arrival of these foreign whalers was soon followed by a gradual diminution of the cetaceans in the Sea of Japan. The whalers in Kyushu state that even as late as fifteen years ago they not unfreqnently counted during one season 1,000 schools, but now these rarely exceed a quarter as much The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkazan island as far south as the mouth of the Tokyo Bay, also the sea off Kishu, Tosa, Nagato, and Kyushu. Formerly the field was almost monopolized by Russian whalers, but they have been completely superseded by their Japanese rivals since the late war. The Japan Pelagic Fishery Company that was started in Dec. '98 with the capital of *Y.* 100,000, primarily with the object of whaling in Korea waters. had been tottering on the verge of bankruptcy. In June '04 the Oriental Fishery Company was started with the capital of *Y.* 500,000 by purchasing the assests of the older establishment. During the first-half of 1905-'6 year the company captured 245 head, while during the first three months of the second half already 258 were captured. The company employs three whalers of Norwegian type (each 124 tons), two steamers for carrying the flesh (each 400 tons), seven sailers for dressing and carrying fuel and salt (each 90 to 180 tons), besides 19 junks (loading capacity of 39,000 to 50,000 pounds). There are also 39 vessels with over 300 crew employed on various services. This extraordinary success of the Korean whaling has naturally stimulated other people, and two other whaling companies have been started in Nagasaki, each aimed at plying this particular fishing on the Korean coast.

PELAGIC FISHERY ON KOREAN COAST. (1905).

Kinds.	No. of Ships.	Crew.	Yields. *yen*
Sardine net	348	2,328	316,409
"Tai" long line	679	2,757	467,446
King fish drift-net	306	1,178	167,987
King fish hand line	55	215	20,411
Shark long line	237	1,175	98,163
Mackerel hand line	215	1,251	72,878
Trawling net	105	395	36.602
"Teguri" (hand-hauling) net	68	249	13 463
Diving apparatus	99	803	117,969
Ankō net	163	507	50,316
Pollack gill net	1	2	35
Others	626	2,829	863,933
Total	2,902	13,689	2,225,521

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SALT INDUSTRY.

Salt produced in Japan is extracted almost entirely from the brine. Rock salt is very rare. In Japan proper refining is made by means of artificial heating, though in Formosa, in consequence of high temperature prevailing all the year round, natural heating system is adopted. The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the centre of production in Japan proper, but it is likely to be eclipsed by Formosa which enjoys greater natural advantages. Salt is a state monopoly in the island, and it was also converted into one in Japan proper at the time of the late war.

	Salt fields (Area). *cho.*	No. of Furnace.	Production. *koku.*	Value. *yen.*	Average price per *koku.* *yen.*
1900	7,774	17,584	6,591,078	9,388,694	1.42
1901	7,970	18,977	6,908,964	8,707,340	1.26
1902	8,255	18,678	6,120,949	8,899,569	1.45
1903	7,967	18,096	6,482,485	9,426,832	1.46
1904	8,062	15,988	6,920,995	9,971,327	1.44
1905	7,969	16,068	4,767,106	10,214,200	2.14

Leading Districts of Salt Production in 1905.

Districts.	Salt field. *cho.*	Production. *koku.*	Value. *yen.*
Hyōgo....	972	625,994	1,619,708
Okayama	515	473,658	899,419
Hiroshima	643	416,938	652,357
Yamaguchi	1,061	757,110	1,190,954
Tokushima	504	491,253	808,708
Kagawa	1,002	737,637	1,246,790
Oita	302	181,368	688,234

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CHAPTER XVII.

FORESTRY.

AREA.

Forests occupy about 59 per cent. of the whole area of the country, and although not a small portion of the so-called woods are areas planted with young trees, on the whole Japan may be considered as being fairly well wooded. Evils of reckless denudation from which the country has been suffering are gradually disappearing.

The forests in Japan may be broadly classified as follows according to proprietorship :—

Area of Forests.

(At end March, 1906).

Ownership.	Protection Forests.	Utilization Forests.	Percentage.	Total.
State Forest	344,825	11,890,378	781.27	12,313,328
Crown Forest....	67,819	2,031,828	—	2,099,648
Shrine or Temple, Public Institution and Private Forest	479,278	13,712,716	—	14,192,134
Grand total	891,922	27,635,122	181.21	28,605,171

PRINCIPAL FOREST TREES.

Principal trees in sub-tropical forests are : —Camphore tree (Cinnamonum camphora), several species of oaks (Quercus ilex, Q. silva, Q. acuta, etc.), several species of pines (Pinus densiflora, P. Thunbergii), etc.

Principal trees in the temperate forests are :—*Hinoki* (Chamaecyparis obtusa), *Sugi* (Cryptomeria japonica), *Hiba* (Thujopsis dolabrata), *Momi* (Abias firma), *Tsuga* (Tsuga Sieboldii), several species of pine, (above are all evergreens), *Keyaki* (Zelkowa Keaki), *Buna* (Fagus sylvatica), *Katsura* (Cercidiphyllum japonica), *Yachidamo* (Flaxinus mandshurica), Walnut and Chestnut, several species of oaks, Popular, Prunus, etc. (all these are deciduous trees).

Principal trees in frigid forests are :—*Todo-matsu* (Abies Sachaliensis), *Yezo-matsu* (Picea ajanensis), some species of birch, etc.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORESTS.

North-eastern districts of Honshū and Hokkaidō, speaking only of Japan proper, abound in forests. Below is given a list of those prefectures containing not less than 500,000 *cho* (or 1,250,000 acres).

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Hokkaidc	12,250,995	Iwate	896,594
Nagano	1,279,568	Fukushima	780,646
Akita	1,209,115	Niigata	633,148
Gifu	1,135,112	Yamagata	589,867
Aomori	1,054,669	Gumma	561,145

FOREST ECONOMY.

As yet forestry as a source of revenue has not yet attained any marked progress. The yield per acre is very small. The forest yield was returned as follows for 1905–1906 year (exclusive of Hokkaido, Formosa etc.)

	Timbers. Quantity. *Shakushime* (ab. 12 cubic ft.)	Value. *yen*	Fuels. Quantity. *Tana.* (ab. 3×6×6 ft.)	Value. *yen*
"Hinoki"	900,237	2,383,706	36,243	49,763
"Hiba." (Thujopsis)....	306,603	272,893	15,093	12,174
"Sugi" (Cryptomeria)..	6,643,652	12,115,912	78,531	105,114
Pines	6,171,229	9,518,076	3,038,397	5,206,924
Abies.	1,133,205	777,929	36,271	52,324
Tsuga.	629,377	347,042	21,236	32,312
Camphor.....	32,629	109,526	4,356	3,990
Quercus.	178,271	493,578	601,307	1,165,075
Chestnut.	573,285	780,362	250,532	291,822
"Kêaki." (Zelkowa)	170,958	461,400	31,102	70,137
"Kumugi" (Q. serrata)..	4,411	2,741	73,179	187,684
Others.	2,342,616	1,294,807	12,217,646	15,901,253
Total.	19,086,473	28,557,972	16,403,893	23,078,572
Bamboos (bundles.)	4,858,995	1,594,398	—	—

The grand total amounting to over 53 million *yen* being divided by the total area of forest land exclusive of Hokkaidō, that is, 17,922,831 *cho*, the financial yield of forests of different classes as to ownership for 1905 exclusive of Hokkaido, Formosa and other outlying places was as follows:—

Kind of forest.	Timber *yen*	Faggots *yen*	Total *yen*	Total areas of utilization *cho*	Yield *per cho* *yen.*
State	2,013,274	664,386	2,677,660	11,890,378	0.23
Crown	744,902	118,829	863,731	2,031,828	0.43
Percentage	109,876	10,590	120,466	78,127	1.54
Public and private ..	25,689,920	22,284,767	47,974,687	13,712,916	3.50
Total	28,557,972	23,078,572	51,636,544	27,713,240	—

In working out the foregoing data, the area of preservation forests has been excluded.

The rate must become much less when the disbursements are taken into account, but this calculation is hardly possible for private forests as many of whose owners do not keep exact account of labour spent and expense made. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forests for which account is necessarily kept with great strictness. The data for the last few years are these, the upper of the two figures showing ordinary receipt and the lower extraordinary receipt:—

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	Receipts. *yen.*	Expenses. *yen*	Balance. *yen*
1900	1,929,901	926,371	812,190
	1,017,000	347,338	669,663
1901	2,267,787	1,108,394	952,023
	2,513,473	868,207	1,645,266
1902	2,347,609	1,019,257	1,157,265
	3,819,124	1,220,691	2,598,428
1903	2,749,698	1,102,349	1,486,358
	5,082,877	1,568,286	3,514,591
1904	2,228,043	1,218,487	863,457
	2,228,392	1,900,094	328,298
1905	3,022,301	1,142,871	1,879,430
	2,356,392	1,813,681	542,711
1906	3,444,842	1,065,037	2,173,829
	1,571,207	1,236,677	334,530

The rate of profit is comparatively small in view of the fact that the State forests are in many places disadvantageously situated as to accessibility, while the relative heavy outlay on account of planting blank areas also tells against the revenue.

FOREST PRODUCTS IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Principal items of forest products as figuring in export and import trade are given below (in 1000 *yen*.)

	Timbers.	Boards for Tea-chests.	Match Sticks.	Bamboos.	Exports. Total.	Imports. Total
1900	1,063	398	153	348	1,962	869
1901	1,120	270	90	386	1,966	709
1902	1,141	413	175	304	2,033	755
1903	1,746	539	210	240	2,735	675
1904	2,472	549	197	283	3,501	508
1905	4,503	464	118	298	5,385	1,331

Japanese timbers etc. go in greater part to China, India, and other neighboring countries, tea-chest boards being especially intended for British India. As to import, Japan gets supply of teak-wood from Siam and various kinds of timbers from Canada, America and England. It should be noted that, with the object of promoting export of timbers to Manchuria, the Government appropriated early in 1905 a sum of *yen* 380,000 as fund for this purpose. The Government working plan is to export timbers from State forests through the hands of approved agents.

ADJUSTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

The work of adjusting Stats forests has been proceeding for years under special account. The adjustment programme aims

(1) To dispose of 740,000 *chō* judged unimportant to State forests.

(2) To carry out final survey for 5,000,000 *chō* of State forests to be retained as Government property.

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(3) To apply suitable working plan to 2,000,000 *chō* of State forests which urgently require such treatment.
(4) To plant and adjust State forests as follows:—to apply artificial planting to 90,000 *chō*, natural regeneration to 50,000 *chō* to create and maintain nurseries of 550 *chō*, to arrange roads and rivers to the extent of 100 *ri* and 3,200 *tsubo* respectively, and to establish fire zones aggregating over 2,000,000 *chō*.
(5) To purchase preservation areas of 50,000 *chō* and sheltering and intermediate areas of 140,000 *chō*.

The progress of the work so far effected and its prospective aspect are tabulated below:—

	up to 1904.	Estimate for 1905.	Estimate for 1906.	After 1907.
Disposed of (*chō*)	227,621	34,625	82,447	396,881
Brought under work (*chō*)	375,804	70,000	135,000	1,531,195
Tri'lar survey (sq. *ri*)	1,248	300	240	2,238
Contour survey (*chō*	593,733	159,000	360,000	3,896,266
Boundary delimitation („)	287,946	60,000	144,000	1,260,944
Artificial planting („)	180,087	12,301	70,000	20,340
Natural regeneration („)	6,926	500	1,500	3,913
Planting in dunes etc. (*chō*)	4,904	600	1,650	3,164
Nurseries (1,000 *tsubo*)	7,160	152	1,206	862
Perm. fire zone („)	1,763	60	420	2,670
Temp. „ „ („)	16,680	20	3,700	46,104
Cons'ting forest roads (1,000 *ken*)	987	215	251	450
Forests purchased (*chō*)	470	—	500	7,500

The fund required on account of this forest adjustment is estimated at Y. 23,000,000 to be met with the proceeds obtained by selling unnecessary State forest-land. From 1909 the additional land tax of about Y. 51,000 is to accrue to the Treasury from the State forest-lands disposed of, while from 1910 the proceeds from the State forests are estimated at Y. 4,400,000, to increase to Y. 66,000,000 from 1967. All this is from the 2,000,000 *chō* to be adjusted.

CAMPHOR.

Camphor is by far the most important item of the subsidiary forest products in Japan, and, in view of the singular position which this stuff occupies in the world, deserves brief description. The world's consumption of this article amounts to about 8 million *kin* per annum, and of that quantity the bulk is supplied by Formosa and Japan proper, the output from southern China not exceeding 200,000 *kin*.

Supply and Output of Camphor.

Even Japan cannot supply the whole of the remaining 7,800,000 *kin*, her yearly output being roughly $6^1/_2$ millions of which about 3,300,000 comes from Formosa and 3,200,000 from Japan proper. This supply, too, can hardly be expected constant, for in Japan proper camphor trees available are estimated at about 2,780,000 *shakujime* (about 12 cu. ft.) from which 33,000,000 *kin* of camphor and 35,000,000 *kin* of camphor oil are procurable

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In Formosa camphor trees of not less than a century old are estimated at about $2^1/_4$ million *shakujime* yielding 32,000,000 *kin* of camphor and 23,360,000 *kin* of oil. The prospective supply of camphor and oil in the two regions amounts to 65,000,000 *kin* of camphor and 58,360,000 *kin* of oil. As about one half the quantity of camphor can be extracted from the oil, the total supply of camphor may be put at something 95,000,000 *kin*. If Japan continues to produce 6,500,000 *kin* per annum the supply will be exhausted in less than fifteen years. Meantime the young camphor trees planted both in Japan proper and Formosa will hardly have grown to available age which should at least be 60 years in order to obtain a large percentage of camphor. Herein comes the necessity of devising some means to extract as paying business the stuff from young twigs and leaves of the trees, as some Japanese chemists have been experimenting for some years past. In view of this gloomy prospect of the supply the Government is earnestly encouraging the planting of young camphor trees. In Formosa about Y. 50,000 a year is spent for this purpose by the Government and there over 3,600 acres have received planting. The acreage in Japan proper is about 2,700 acres.

Experiments on Camphor Twigs.

So far nothing has yet been done toward turning those experiments to practical purpose. The result of latest analysis carried out at the Chemical Laboratory of Agricultural Col., Imp. Univ., Tokyo, was as follows :—

	Water.	Camphor from hydrated materials.	Camphor from dehydrated materials.
	%	%	%
Twigs	7.07	1.03	3.53
Fallen leaves	9.10	2.89	3.25
Do.	14.80	2.83	3.22
Do.	11.70	2.61	2.95

Uses of Camphor.

Camphor is used for making celluloid, gunpowder, perfume, etc., in the following proportion.

Celluloid	70	Gunpowder	2
Medicine	16	Perfume	2
Indian incense	10		
		Total	100

Camphor Monopoly.

In Formosa the industry is exclusively carried on on Government account, while in Japan proper the Government confines itself to purchasing camphor produced by general public. The purchasing prices in Japan proper range between Y. 54 at Kumamoto and Y. 64 at Kobe, per 100 *kin*. Bought in that way the Government sells to its sole agents, Samuel Samuels, at Y. 93 1st class, Y. 88 extra 2nd class and Y. 85 2nd class. The approved prices at which the sole agents sold at London in Feb.–July '05 were Y. 105.714 1st class, Y. 102.852 extra 2nd, and Y. 100.286 2nd. The quotations at the London market during that period ranged between Y. 197 and Y. 214, as sold in slightly refined form.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

FINANCES.

SECTION I.

BUDGET FOR 1907-8 YEAR.

The estimated expenditure voted by the 23rd session of the Diet for the current financial year reaches unprecedented amount of no less than *Y* 616,440,047 divided as follows:—(in, 000 *yen*)

Ordinary & Extraordinary expenditure	606,923
Supplementary Budget	9,517
Total	616,440

The Ordinary Budget.

The ordinary Budget for the current year compares as follows with that of the preceding year:—

Revenue.

(*Y.* 1,000)

	1907-8.	1906-7.	Increase or decrease.
Ordinary	423,991	392,532	(+) 31,459
Extraordinary	182,945	102,172	(+) 90,773
Total	606,937	494,704	(+)112,233

Expenditures.

Ordinary	408,154	355,592	(+) 52,562
Extraordinary	198,769	139,111	(+) 59,658
Total	606,923	494,704	(+)112,219

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Items of Ordinary and Extraordinary Revenues.

Ordinary Revenues (in Y. 1,000).

	1907–8.	1906–7.	Increase or Decrease.
1. Taxes, Total	269,882	251,980	17,902
Land Tax	85,632	85,632	'0
Income Tax	23,235	21,837	1,398
Business Tax	19,626	19,370	256
Sake Tax	65,450	59,170	6,280
Soy Tax	3,936	5,318	*1,382
Sugar Tax	11,120	16,755	*5,635
Consumption Tax on Woollens....	15,824	3,260	12,564
Medicines Selling Tax	195	197	*2
Mining Tax	1,714	1,443	271
Exchanges Tax	1,975	1,235	74
Convertible Bank Notes Tax.	1,056	996	60
Tonnage Dues..	477	427	50
Customs Dues	36,179	31,787	4,392
Travelling Tax	2,211	2,120	91
Inheritance Duties	1,243	2,426	*1,183
2. Stamp Duties	17,923	27,408	*9,505
3. State Industries and Properties, total	126,470	104,699	21,761
Posts and Telegraphs	34,310	30,459	3,852
Forests	7,559	4,971	2,588
Earning and work of Convicts.	1,056	1,032	24
Salt Monopoly..	27,366	26,274	1,092
Camphor Monopoly	963	912	56
Rent of State Belongings ..	372	322	50
Profits of Government Printing Bureau &c.	389	286	103
Tobacco Monopoly	30,699	30,289	410
State Railways..	23,746	10,146	13,600
4. Miscellaneous Receipts, total..	2,186	2,487	*301
Permits and Fees	161	176	*15
Fines and Confiscations	800	927	*127
Reparations & Breaches of Contract	267	283	*16
Various Customs Receipts....	233	213	20
Miscellaneous Receipts	389	598	*209
Contributions for Relief of Families of Officials	233	196	37
Contributions for Relief for retiring School Officials and their Families	92	84	˜ 8
Okinawa Local Receipts	6	6	0
5. Interests in Deposits Bureau..	5,118	3,911	1,207
6. Fund for redeeming Formosan Public Works Bonds	2,411	2,044	367
Total of Ordinary Revenues.	423,991	392,532	31,459

Note : —*denotes decrease.

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Extraordinary Revenues. (in 000 yen).

			Increase or Decrease.
1. Sale of State Properties, total ..	2,518	14,247	*11,729
Sale of Mines....	5	5	0
„ „ Lands	1,445	317	1,128
„ „ Buildings	14	5	9
„ „ Articles	698	11,092	*10,394
„ „ Ships	278	2,777	*2,499
„ „ Cattle....	77	49	28
2. Miscellaneous Revenues, total ..	2,780	2,868	88
Receipts from repairs, &c	575	573	2
Money Restored	141	231	*90
Chinese Indemnity	2,048	2,048	0
Various....	14	14	0
3. Contributions from Prefectures..	2,204	792	1,412
4. Paid in from Yokohama Harbour Construction....	1,500	500	1,000
5. Loans Floated	33,256	79,843	*46,587
6. Drafted from Forestry Capital Fund	2,460	2,151	309
7. Drafted from Last Year's Accounts, total	25,987	1,768	24,219
8. National Exhibition in 1912....	1,500	———	———
9. Drafted from the War Accounts..	100,000	———	100,000
10. Donations.....	298	———	298
Total Extraordinary Revenue	182,945	102,172	80,773
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Revenues	606,937	494,704	112,233

ITEMS OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Ordinary Expenditures.

	1907–8.	1906–7.	
Imperial Household....	3,000	3,000	0
Foreign Department	3,260	2,723	537
Home do.	10,215	9,815	400
Finance do.	262,166	219,468	42,698
War do.	53,663	50,460	3,203
Naval do.	33,414	28,914	4,500
Justice do.	10,716	10,262	454
Education do.	2,034	5,000	*2,966
Agriculture and Commerce do.	5,604	3,926	1,683
Communications do.	24,077	22,022	2,055
Total Ordinary Expenditures ..	408,154	355,592	52,562

Extraordinary Expenditures.

Foreign Department	495	389	106
Home do.	12,164	5,761	6,403
Finance do.	12,687	86,180	*73,493
War do.	57,953	676	56,277
Naval do.	49,067	13	38,454

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Justice do.	605	628	*23
Education do.	1,381	1,693	*312
Agriculture and Commerce Department.	14,087	8,758	5,329
Communications do.	50,325	23,408	26,917
Total Extraordinary Expenditures..	198,769	139,111	59,658
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditures	606,923	494,704	112,219

Note :— * denotes decrease.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT FUNDS.

Special Account Funds existing during 1904-5 fiscal years were as follows in round numbers :—

Item.	1903-4. (1,000 *yen*).	1904-5.
Hokkaido R'ly Stores	250	250
Formosa „ „	200	300
Central Famine Relief	8,279	9,696
Fund for paying interest for Deposits kept with the Treasury	9,220	5,734
Special Fund	2,011	2,740
Coinage Adjustment	2,615	1,767
Undertaking R'ly Loans	33,067	46,722
Flat Supplementary Fund	11,803	12,545
Education Fund....	1,515	—
Time-expired Bank Notes conversion	415	—
Navy Shipbuilding Stores	2,780	2,780
Navy Arsenal	1.550	1,742
Schools and Libraries	7,061	8,437
Forest Adjustment	3,890	4,455
Stores Railway	2,050	2,050
Total	96,755	109,556
Consolidated and Working Funds.		
Mint	1,572	1,545
Printing Bureau	2,482	2,559
Tobacco Monopoly	8,663	11,423
Tokyo Arsenal.....	7,045	9,785
Osaka Arsenal.....	6,495	7,836
Senju Woolen Factory	1,558	1,842
Hiroshima mining	187	—
Steel Foundry.....	14,890	17,209
Govern't Railway Works	148,876	156,310
Telegraph Light-house Stores	169	165
Total	191,853	208,677
Grand total	288,608	318,234

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NATIONAL DEBTS.

At the beginning of the current fiscal year (April 1907) national debts aggregated *Y.* 2,313,000,000 in round numbers, of which *Y.* 1,167,746,000 represents domestic debts and *Y.* 1,142,271,000 foreign debts. The debt account prior and after the late war makes this comparison.

Before	*Y.*	535,459,000
After	„	1,530,283,000

General Features of National Debts (Existing at the end of Mar., 1907).

Kinds of Loan.		Rate of interest.	Year of Issue.	Periods of Redemption commencing with.	Ending in.	Amount of Loans outstanding at end of Mar., '07
		%				(in 1,000 *yen*).
Internal Loan: –						
Old Public Loan		5	1872	1872	1921	3,291
Navy Loan		5	1886-'89	1891	1923	8,297
Consolidated Public Loan		„	1887-'97	1892	1951	167,128
War Loan		„	1895-'00	1900	1954	115,641
Imperial Japanese Government 5% Loan.	Railway Loan	„	1893-'01	1898	1955	39,298
	Public Works Loan ..	„	1897-'00	1902	1954	66,166
	Hakkaido Rly. Loan ..	„	1898-'00	1903	„	3,592
Formosa Public Works Loan		„	1900	—	1944	34,185
Exchequer Bonds		„	—	1904	1908	273,334
Exchequer Bonds issued under Tobacco Monopoly Law....		5	—	—	—	12,310
Extra'ry Affairs Loans		„	....	....	..	31,394
Others			....	....	..	3.056
Total						**1,036,696**
Foreign Loan: —						
Imperial Japanese Government 4% Sterling Loan.	Railway Loan	4	1899	1909	1953	17,577
	Public Works Loan ..	„	„	„	„	78,052
	Hokkaidō Rly. Loan ..	„	—	—	—	2,000
6%			1994	1907	1911	214,786
4½%			1905	—	—	585,780
4%						244,075
Total						**1,142,271**
Treasury Bill						96,200
Loan for the Redemption of Paper money		....	.....			22,000
Nationalization of R'ly Loans		....	.....			16,755
Grand Total						**2,313,922**

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National Debts Existing at the End of Each Year.

(in 1,000 *yen*).

	Amount brought over from the Previous Year.	Amount issued.	Total.	Amount redeemed.	Amount outstanding at the End of the Year.	Debt per head of pop.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
1871.....	4,88	—	4,886	—	4,880	0.147
1880.....	246,744	3,044	249,788	3,779	246,992	6.766
1885.....	239,499	6,583	246,082	5,089	240,992	6.258
1886.....	240.992	9,950	250,943	21,019	229,923	5.885
1887.....	229,923	42,565	272,888	26,577	246,011	6.211
1888.....	246,011	25,955	271,966	31,126	240,839	6.010
1889.....	240.839	30,358	371,198	5,970	255,227	6.309
1890.....	255,227	25,347	280,575	5,338	275.236	6.759
1891.....	225,236	19,462	294,699	24,167	270,532	6.584
1892.....	270,532	40,850	311,832	50,244	261,137	6.309
1893.....	261,137	18,987	280,125	3,810	266,814	6.381
1894.....	266,814	33,101	299,916	4,108	295,807	6.998
1895.....	295,807	82,952	378,750	6,990	371,759	8.795
1896.....	371,759	23,695	395,454	12,119	383,335	8.868
1897.....	383,335	49,157	432,493	11,247	421,245	9.625
1898.....	421,245	263	421,509	8,256	413,253	8.815
1899.....	413,253	101,359	514,612	11,644	502,967	10.587
1900.....	502,967	15,272	518,239	9,775	508,414	10.552
1901.....	508,464	26,002	534,466	10,240	524,226	10 732
1902.....	524,226	41,498	565,724	13,543	552,180	11.125
1903.....	552,180	12607	564,788	6,218	561,569	11.175
1904.....	561,569	429,937	991,509	219	991,288	30.789
1905.....	969,288	930,022	1,899,311	10,472	2,043,386	
1906.....	2,043,386	309,125	2,352,512	198,413	2,154.098	

ANNUAL STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL ACCOUNT.

(1,000 *yen*).

Fiscal year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1893	113,769	84 581
1894	98,170	78,128
1895	118,432	85,317
1900	295,854	292,750
19 1	274,359	266,856
1902	297,341	289,226
1903	260,220	249,596
1904	327,397	277,054
1905 (Est'te)	518,585	420,741
1906 („)	497,898	497,898
1907 („)	606,937	606,923

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SOURCES OF REVENUES. (1).

(1,000 *yen*).

	Taxes.	Stamp Receipts.	Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property.
1893	70,004	—	11,743
1894	71,286	—	14,116
1895	74,496	—	15,951
1900	133,926	12,289	40,093
1901	139,574	12,274	44,327
1902	151,084	13,847	49,918
1903	146,163	14,170	55,702
1904	194,362	17,226	76,401
1905 (Est'te)	251,229	30,265	33,257
1906 („)	251,980	27,408	104,699
1907 („)	269,882	17,923	126,470

SOURCES OF REVENUES. (2).

(1,000 *yen*).

	Loans.	Chinese Indemnity transferred.	Miscellaneous Receipts.
1893	—	—	32,021
1894	—	—	12,766
1895	—	—	27,783
1900	38,139	31,240	40,186
1901	31,721	80,883	25,576
1902	12,741	13,866	55,871
1903	6,881	9,524	27,640
1904	6,587	121	14,633
1905 (Est'te)	73,925	3,066	11,012
1906 („)	80,843	2,048	22,275
1907 („)	33,256	2,048	156,368

PROCEEDS FROM PRINCIPAL TAXES AND DUTIES. (1).

(1,000 *yen*).

	Land Tax.	Income Tax.	Business Tax.
1893	38,808	1,238	—
1894	39,291	1,353	—
1895	38,692	1,497	—
1900	46,717	6,368	6,051
1901	46,666	6,836	6,481
1902	46,505	7,460	6,777
1903	46,873	8,247	7,049
1904	60,939	14,369	12,601
1905 (Est'te)	80,449	23,262	18,782
1906 („)	85,632	21,837	19,370
1907 („)	85,632	23,235	19,626

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PROCEEDS FROM PRINCIPAL TAXES AND DUTIES. (2).

		Taxes on Liquor.	Customs Duties.	Sugar Excise.
1893	....	16,637	5,125	—
1894	....	16,130	5,755	—
1895	....	17,748	6,785	—
1900	....	50.293	17,009	—
1901	....	58,017	13,630	612
1902	....	63,738	15,501	4,145
1903	....	52.821	17,378	6,942
1904	....	58,286	23,159	8,362
1905	(Est'te)	59,097	36,757	11,348
1906	(„)	59,170	30,787	16,755
1907	(„)	65,450	36,179	11,120

PROCEEDS FROM PRINCIPAL STATE UNDERTAKINGS AND PROPERTIES.

(1,000 *yen*.)

		Post and Telegraph.	Tobacco Monopoly.	Railway.
1893	....	6,487	—	2,709
1894	.. ..	8.381	—	3,176
1895	....	9,553	—	3,602
1900	....	20,699	7,244	8,090
1901	....	20,934	10,866	7,706
1902	....	22,576	12,367	9,184
1903	....	24,844	14,898	10,277
1904	....	29,350	17,462	11,468
1905	(Est'te)	33,401	17,000	12,426
1906	(„)	30,209	30,289	10,146
1907	(„)	34,310	30,699	23,746

PROCEEDS FROM THE WAR TAXES.

(1905–1906).

The proceeds from the War Taxes have exceeded the estimates by over 3½ per cent for the fiscal year Apr. '05–Mar. '06, as follows:—

	Estimates. *yen*.	Actual receipts. *yen*.
Land tax	47,190,414	47,820,000
Income tax	10,553,103	13,216,000
Business tax	10,892,023	11.341,000
Sakê tax	4,637,818	6,872,000
Soy tax	1,632,012	1,691,000
Sugar excies	11,101,585	7,217,000
Woolen fabric	2,183,602	5,462,000
Patent drugs	89,279	74,000
Mining tax	1,480,862	444,000
Exchange tax	904,469	1,201,000
Export duties on Okinawa liquors...	73,155	171,000

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	Estimates. *yen*	Actual receipts. *yen.*
Travelling tax....	3,188,180	2,204,000
Inheritance tax	4,309,596	658,000
Custom duties....	8,297,994	12,026,000
Stamp duties	13,556,477	19,415,000
Salt monopoly....	16,239,667	11,815,000
Total	136,230,236	141,088,000

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE. (1).

(1,000 *yen.*)

	Civil List.	Foreign Affairs.	Home Affairs.	Finance.
1893	3,000	643	19,127	26,100
1894	3,000	1,030	9,920	30,211
1895	3,000	1,348	11,171	31,987
1900	3,000	2,735	26,341	53,706
1901	3,000	2,767	25,753	58.126
1902	3,000	2,655	29,229	96,525
1903	3,000	4,316	27,142	57,921
1904	3,000	5,123	20,828	150,582
1905 (Est'te)	3,000	5,029	12,499	308,339
1906 („)	3,000	3,012	15,376	295,648
1907 („)	3,000	3,755	23,379	274,853

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE. (2).

	Army.	Navy.	Justice	Education.
1893	14,721	8,100	3,527	1,425
1894	10,408	10,253	3,439	1,256
1895	10,015	13,520	3,416	1,153
1900	74,838	58,274	8,335	5.834
1901	58,381	43,979	10,952	6,228
1902	49,442	36,326	11,451	7,096
1903	46,884	36,117	11,341	5,665
1904	12,088	20,613	10,375	6,034
1905 (Est'te)	11,109	23,412	10,119	5,665
1906 („)	52,136	39,527	10,890	6,093
1907 („)	111,616	82,481	11,321	3,415

APPROPRIATION FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE. (3).

	Agriculture and Commerce.	Communi-cation.	Total.
1893	1,422	6,871	84,581
1894	1,196	7,620	78,128
1895	1,235	8,468	85,317
1900	11,582	48,101	292,750
1901	11,075	46,592	266,856
1902	7,186	46,684	289,226
1903	9,768	46,457	249,596

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	Agriculture and Commerce.	Communication.	
1904	8,635	39,835	277,054
1905 (Est'te)	8,943	36,622	420,741
1906 („)	12,684	45,430	494,704
1907 („)	19,691	84,402	606,923

Note :--Appropriations for the Department of Justice were increased from 1900 in consequence of the maintenance of Prisons having been transferred to the Central Government. The decrease in the appropriations for the Army and the Navy from 1904 and 1905 was in consequence of the War Expenditures having been set apart as special account.

PERCENTAGE OF ORDINARY STATE EXPENDITURE ALLOWED TO DIFFERENT SERVICES

	Military.					
	Army.	Navy.	Total.	Debts.	Administration.	Total.
1893	19.24	7.97	27.21	30.14	42.65	100
1895	12.52	7.32	19.84	36.03	44.13	100
1896	22.45	7.30	29.75	30.29	39.96	100
1899	25.84	10.62	36.46	24.89	38.65	100
1902	22.90	12.31	35.21	25.01	39.78	100
1903	23.18	12.68	35.86	21.49	42.65	100
1904	7.14	6.49	13.54	24.93	61.53	100
1905	22.04	13.37	35.41	20.02	44.57	100
1906	14.19	8.15	22.34	42.27	35.39	100
Aver. (93–'06)	20.29	9.67	29.96	27.56	42.48	100

STATE MONOPOLIES.

State monopolies as existing in Japan should be divided into those that are in force in Japan proper and those in Formosa. Salt, camphor and tobacco are common articles of monopoly in the two places, while Formosa has in addition opium. Leaving out here the subject of Formosan monopolies, the 1906–7 year estimates for Japan proper are as follows :—

	Receipt. *yen.*	Outlay. *yen.*	Purchasing Expenses.
Salt	26,274,831	13,619,700	12,719,531
Camphor	912,039	862,140	776,040
Tobacco	55,069,589	29,290,593	13,233,566

The balance obtained by subtracting the purchasing expenses from the outlay represents the working expenses. The net profit is represented by the balance of the receipt less the outlay and interest of the working fund.

TAXES, FEES, ETC.

The War Taxes, enforced twice, that were promised annulment in the year following the close of the war have, with the approval of the 22nd ses-

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sion of the Diet, been made valid for four years longer, and meanwhile the Treasury is to carry out through investigation into the question of readjusting the existing taxation.

1. Land Tax

	Normal rate. %	War taxes. %	Total. %
Urban dwelling land	2.5	17.5	20.0
Rural „ „	2.5	5.5	8.0
Other „ „	2.5	3.0	5.5

To the above, which is the national taxation, must be added the three scales of subordinate taxes, viz., local, urban and rural rates. These were as follows:—

	yen.
Local land tax rate	23,635,555
Urban land value rate	439,184
Rural { Land value rate	14,311,445
Rural { Acreage rate	945,760
Total	39,331,944

The direct Land Tax is estimated to yield for the 1906–'7 year Y. 85, 632,438, so that the total burden on land amounts to Y. 124,964,382

2. Income Tax.

1st Kind.

Income of juridical persons.

		Normal rate.	War taxes, % of Normal rate.
A.	Companies with 21 shareholders or 21 sh'ders and members	25/1000	150
B.	Other juridical persons.		
	Income under Y. 5,000	„	80
	„ „ „ 10,000	„	90
	„ „ „ 15,000	„	100
	„ „ „ 20,000	„	120
	„ „ „ 30,000	„	170
	„ „ „ 50,000	„	230
	„ „ „ 100,000	„	300
	„ over „ 100,000	„	400

2nd Kind.

Income from bonds and shares .... Normal rate 20/1000

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3rd Kind.

(Income of other descriptions).

		Normal rate.	War taxes, % of normal rate.		
Over Y.	300	10/1000	Under Y.	500	100
„ „	500	12/1000	„ „	1,000	110
„ „	1,000	15/1000	„ „	5,000	130
„ „	2,000	17/1000	„ „	10,000	140
„ „	3,000	20/1000	„ „	15,000	150
„ „	5,000	25/1000	„ „	20,000	170
„ „	10,000	30/1000	„ „	30,000	190
„ „	15,000	35/1000	„ „	50,000	210
„ „	20,000	40/1000	„ „	100,000	240
„ „	30,000	45/1000	Over „	100,000	270
„ „	50,000	50/1000			
„ „	100,000	55/1000			

7 % of normal rate.

Evasions are evidently not small. Income tax-payers coming under the class three number 860,000 approximately or about 10 per cent of the total families in Japan estimated to aggregate 8,000,000 in round numbers. Of that number of tax-payers those whose income is reported at Y. 50,000 to Y. 100,000 per annum is a little over 80 and those of over Y. 100,000 only 30. It may be noted that the income accruing from the war bonds is exempted from taxation.

3. Business Tax.

This is an exceedingly complicated assessment. For purpose of assessment occupations are classified as follows :—

(1) Sale of commodities ; (2) banking, insurance and lending of money or articles ; (3) warehousing ; (4) manufacture, printing, photographing ; (5) transport, canal, wharf, docking, anchorage, landing of goods ; (6) railway transport ; (7) contractors ; (8) restaurant and loan of rooms ; (9) hotels ; (10) commission business, agency, middle men, brokerage. The data of assessment and normal rate are as follows :—

	Data of ass'ment.	Rate of ass'ment.
1st kind	Amount of sale	5/10000 for wholesale 15/10000 for retail
	Rent of buildings used	40/1000.
	No. of persons engaged	Y. 1 per capita.
2nd kind	Capital	2/1000
	Rent	40/1000
	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita
3rd kind	Capital	2/1000
	Rent	20/1000
	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita
4th kind	Capital	1½/1000
	Rent	40/1000
	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita but 30 *sen* for mechanic or laborer.

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5th kind	Capital	2½/1000
	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita
6th kind	Proceeds	2½/1000
	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita
7th kind	Amount of contract	2/1000
	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita
8th kind	Rent	60/1000
	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita
9th kind	Rent	40/1000
	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita
10th kind	Commission, etc...	15/1000
	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita

The first war tax assessed 70% of the normal rate and the second 80% in all 150%.

The Business tax rate within the maximum limit of 20 per cent of the national assessment may be levied by prefectures.

4. Registration Fees.

This is even more complicated than the Business Tax. For purpose of taxation registrable objects are classified into sixteen different groups each subdivided into as many items, 22 for immovables, so that only those of general interest alone can be given here. The rate is based on value and includes the war taxation.

Immovables.

Acquisition by inheritance, etc.	5/1000—60/1000
„ of perpetual lease	25/1000
„ „ superficies and tenancy	2/1000—5/1000
„ „ right of hiring	1/1000—2/1000
„ „ „ „ usufruct	1/1000
„ „ „ „ priority	6/1000
„ „ „ „ hypothecation or mortgage...	6/1000
Provisional distraint, disposal by auction, etc. ..	4/1000 – 6/1000

a. Corporations.

Reg'tion of an immovable, alteration, etc. (per item).	10—20 *sen.*
„ of mer'ile corp'tion (against paid-up cap.)..	4/1000 – 5/1000
Establishment of branch office.	Y. 15.00
Removal of main or branch or director (per item)..	„ 7.00
Establishment of non-mer'ile corp'tion	„ 7.00

b. Trade Establishments.

Reg'tion of house-names, appointment of director or attorney, etc. (per item)	Y. 7.00
Alteration of registration (per item)	„ 1½—3.00

c. Professional Registration.

Barristers	Y. 10—20
Medical practitioners, dispensers, etc...	„ 12—20
Mariners — 1st class	„ 6—15
Mariners — 2nd class	„ 6—10
Mariners — 3rd class	„ 2—6
Marine engineers	„ 3—15
Pilots	„ 20

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d. Copyright.

Newspaper and periodical (per no.)	*sen*	0.50
Plays	Y.	50.00
Other works	„	10.00
Photographs, transfer of copy right, hypothecation.	„	5.00

e. Patent right.

Transfer or common ownership	Y.	10.00
Hypothecation	„	5.00

f. Designs.

Transfer or common ownership	„	2.00
Hypothecation	„	1.00

g. Trade-marks.

Transfer or common ownership	Y.	10.00

h. Mining.

For prospecting..	Y.	100.00
For working	„	150.00
Alteration	„	30.00
Alteration of working area	„	75.00
Purchase or Transfer	„	75.00
Hypothecation of working right	„	20.00
Amalgamation of division	„	15.00
Abandonment	„	5.00

5. Tax on Sake and Other Liquors.

The tax on *sakê* is assessed by *koku*, (ob. 40 imp. gal) as follows:—

The normal rate is Y. 15 per *koku* for ordinary *sakê* containing not more than 20% of alcohol and the *shōchū* of strength of not more than 30% of alcohol. The rate for the latter is increased to Y. 18. Y. 20 and Y. 23 according to its alcoholic strength, and for every additional strength of one degree of alcohol 75 *sen* is to be added to the assessment. The two additional war taxation is of uniform rate of Y. 2 per *koku* for *sakê* and *shōchū* of all kinds, while for every additional unit of strength above the regular limit that taxation amounts to one *yen*.

For beer the normal rate is Y. 7 per *koku* with additional war assessment of 1 *yen*.

6. Tax on Japanese Soy.

The tax is assessed both on the soy manufactured for sale and on that for home consumption. In the former the normal tax is Y. 2 for the refined soy and unrefined soy with the war tax of 50 *sen*. and in the latter the normal tax ranges between the two extremes of 50 *sen* and 4 *yen*, according to the quantity, with the uniform war extra of 25 *sen*.

7. Medicine Selling Tax.

For compounding and selling medicine (per one kina)	Y.	2.00
License (per one kind)	„	0.20
Stamp duty for medicine	10 %	of the price.

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The War assessment for the Selling tax varies between the minimum of one *yen* imposed on manufacture and sale not exceeding Y. 300 a year per one item and the maximum of Y. 100 imposed on manufacture and sale exceeding Y. 100,000. Medicine-makers who sell their own compounds are exempted from the ordinary Business Tax, while those who confine themselves in selling medicines made by others are charged that tax. Hence those who sell their own compounds and also those by others are subject to the two kinds of taxation.

8. Tax on Convertible Notes.

Only the Bank of Japan and the Bank of Formosa enjoy this privilege, but the former alone is at present amenable to the tax which is 12½/1000 per annum per average monthly issue.

9. Sugar Excise.

Class 1.	Y. 1.00 per picul.
Class 2.	„ 3.00 per picul.
Class 3.	„ 3.30 per picul.
Class 4.	„ 3.70 per picul.

10. Woolen and Silk Textiles or Mixtures.

Woollen or woollen mixtures	15/100 of the value.
Silk or silk mixtures	15/100 of the value.

11. Kerosene Oil.

3.2 *sen* per gallon.

SECTION II.

FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND CIVIC CORPORATIONS.

According to the existing regulations, the revenues and expenditures of local Governments and civic corporations are determined with the approval of the respective local legislative bodies.

Prefectural Finance.

(in Y. 1000).

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1893	31,814	24,503
1894	29,564	26,002
1895	27,596	24,802
1900	58,873	52,022
1901	58,721	52,478
1902	64,202	56,578

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	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1903	64,125	58,691
1904	50,585	46,800
1905 (Est'te)	43,046	43,016
1906 („)	47,456	47,385
1907 („)	55,382	55,362

The ordinary sources of Prefectural revenue are Land tax rate, Business tax and its rate, House Tax and miscellaneous taxes, and these were estimated to yield as follows for 1906–7 year.

	yen.
Land tax rate	17,464,820
Business tax	2,613,327
„ „ rate	1,303,925
House tax	6,859,331
Miscellaneous tax	6,476,389
Total	34,717,792

CONTRIBUTIONS AND AIDS FROM THE TREASURY TO LOCAL FINANCES.

	yen.	*yen.*
1905	1,936,433	549.836
1906	1,966,043	669,739
1907	2,204,764	—

FINANCE OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (CITIES).

(in Y. 1000).

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1893	10,010	4,498
1894	10,384	5,162
1895	10,971	6,242
1900	24,373	19,043
1901	28,332	22,112
1902	31.829	25.986
1903	33.181	26,525
1904	30,137	24,278

FINANCE OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

(in Y. 1,000)

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1893	24,092	22,451
1894	26,281	24,696
1895	28,950	26,875
1900	62,269	58,000
1901	70,316	65,300
1902	73,816	68,413
1903	76,815	71,034
1904	59,079	55,237

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TOTAL OF PREFECTURAL, MUNICIPAL, TOWN AND VILLAGE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1893	65,916	51,453
1894	66,230	55,861
1395	67,518	57,920
1900	145,517	129,066
1901	157,370	139,891
1902	169,771	153,091
1903	175,217	157,801
1904	139,801	126,315

LOCAL LOANS.

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the local Government system had been completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The provisions state that the prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming older debts or when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. Of course in doing so the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Finance is required. though this restrictive provision may be waived for short-termed loans redeemable in not more than three years.

Local Loans Existing at the end on Each Year.

(in Y. 1000).

	Prefectures.	Counties.	Cities.	Towns and Villages.	Local Associations.	Loans Redeemable within 3 years.	Total.
1893	1,529	—	7,561	19	34	—	9,093
1894	2,281	3	5,529	120	126	—	10,061
1895	2,209	2	7,820	128	138	—	10,299
1900	9,719	135	25,849	829	1,195	5,010	42,739
1901	10,379	339	29,769	1,514	1,687	7,520	51,240
1902	10,712	509	35,130	1,984	2,058	19,714	61,110
1903	12,076	890	38,463	2,599	2,516	10,564	67,111
1904	11,318	854	39,847	2,703	2,677	7,601	64,992
1905	10,483	819	40,045	3,100	2,819	5,300	62,569

According to the investigations recently carried out by the Home Office the amounts and rate of interest existing in Nov., 1905 were as follows.

By	Debts existing in '05.
	yen.
Prefectures	9,824,236
Counties	1,145,176

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By	Debts existing in ,05.
	yen.
Cities	44,742,113
Towns and Villages	7,396,189
Irrigation corporation	2,597,172
Total	65,704,886

The rate of interest was returned as follows : —

	yen.
At over 15 per cent	349,474
„ 12 „	1,315,678
„ 10 „	2,906,681
„ 8 „	9,268,241
„ 7 „	6,391,634
„ 6 „	25,010,867
At less than 6 per cent	20,387,174
Without interest	75,136
Total	65,704,886

Of the total, the sum amounting to *yen* 13,840,000 bearing interest of 8 per cent or above has been converted into loans of lower rates, but as various obstacles stood in the way it was found that only *yen* 8,000,000 could be convertible. Of that sum *yen* 2,000,000 was supplied by the Industrial Bank and the remaining amount by the provincial banks and other capitalists. The adjustment has thus been concluded for the present.

Classification of Local Loans.

(in Y. 1000).

	Education.	Sanitary.	Industry.	Public Works.	Redemption of Old Loans.	Others.	Total.
1893	9	4	—	9,078	1	—	9,093
1894	23	4	45	9,953	5	—	10,061
1895	25	2	75	10,187	8	—	10,299
1900	336	86	285	36,811	208	5,010	42,739
1901	1,624	18	477	41,365	235	7,520	51,240
1902	1,757	56	303	47,946	331	10,714	61,110
1903	2.396	9,787	2,577	31,847	1,973	10,565	67,111
1904	2,078	10,662	3,596	38,430	2,516	7,601	64,992
1905	1,967	11,936	3,751	37,140	3,270	5,300	62,564

SECTION III.

NATIONAL WEALTH AND INDIVIDUAL BURDEN.

National Wealth.

The most elaborate inquiry so far made into the subject of national wealth of Japan is that set forth in "The National Wealth of Japan" pub-

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lished early this year, a result of joint work by Mr. Takahashi Hide-omi, a young politician of note identified with the Progressive Party, and Mr. Igarashi Eikichi, editor and proprietor of an economic journal published in Tokyo.

The following is a rêsume of the said inquiry which, by the way, includes data for Formosa :—

Financial resources of Japan at the close of 1904.

		Mil. of *yen*.
I.	Lands	12,600
II.	Houses, storehouses and other buildings	3,616
III.	Furniture and articles of virtue	1,836
IV.	Domestic animals, poultry and other animals	120
V.	Mining products	538
VI.	Marine products	811
VII.	Electric and gas works, water-works, and tramways	114
VIII.	Shipping	109
IX.	Gold and silver coins and bullion	211
X.	Companies and banks	825
XI.	Goods and merchandise	997
	Total	21,836
XII.	Railways, telegraphs and telephones	726
XIII.	Warships	180
	Total	22,742
	From the above are to be deducted foreign loans, as follows	405
	Balance	22,336
XIV.	Formosa	2,377
	Grand total	24,714

The increase or wealth during 1-1/2 years from the close of 1904 to the middle of 1905 is estimated thus :—

	Mil. of Y.
Total financial resources of Japan at the close of 1904 (without deducting foreign loans)	22,742
Increase estimated at 5 per cent from the close of 1904 to the middle of 1906	1,137
Total	23,879
Foreign loans at the close of 1904	405
Foreign loans from the close of 1904 to the middle of 1906	829
Balance	22,643
Financial resources of Taiwan at the close of 1904	2,377

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	Mil. of Y.
5 per cent increase from the close of 1904 to the middle of 1906	118
Total	2,496
Grand total	25,140

The above sum Yen 25,140 million represents the financial resources of Japan in the middle of 1906, exclusive of the financial recources represented in the Tobacco and Salt monopolies and other State undertakings, the Seoul-Fusan Railway, and the South Manchuria Railways as well as those in Port Arthur, Manchuria and Korea for all of which no available returns could be obtained.

Gross Amount of Taxation and Individual Burdens.

The latest official researches made in 1906 as to individual burden in taxes etc. are as follows:—

Item.	Gross receipt. *yen.*	Per capita. *yen.*
Direct national taxes	126,021,139	2.647
Indirect „ „	179,944,283	3.780
Total	305,965,422	6.427
Direct prefectural taxes and rates	33,988,102	.714
Direct municipal „ „ „	9,362,558	.197
Direct rural „ „ „	36,515,911	.767
Total	79,866,571	1.678
Indirect perfectural taxes and rates		—
Indirect municipal „ „ „	52,838	.001
Indirect rural „ „ „	36,616	.001
Total	89,454	.002
Grand total	385,921,447	8.106

Taking the *per capita* figures for national taxes alone, the burden of Japanese is light as compared with that of the European countries and the U.S.A., but when this question is considered with reference to national wealth, as given above, and to volume of exports Japan's individual taxation *per capita* is by no neans light, thus:—

	Taxes (1000 *yen*).	Per capita. *yen.*
France	1,326,144	34.00
Great Britain	1,209,300	28.00
Holland	99.776	18.30
Italy	589,678	17.70
Belgium	100,967	14.40
United States	992,000	13.90
Russia	1,185,165	9.20
Germany	451,680	8.00

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As to volume of exports the comparative figures are,—

	Exports (100 *yen*).	Taxes per *yen* 100 of Exports.
Russia	908,500	130
Japan	289,500	103
Italy	609,680	96
France	1,790,160	74
Great Britain	3,008,170	40
United States	2,985,150	33
Germany	2,565,130	17
Belgium	844,120	12
Holland	1,625,830	6

Note:—The returns are those for 1902 since when the volume of Japanese exports has been considerably increased.

SECTION IV.

INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE REGULAR TRADE.

Japanese Stocks in Foreign Hands.

According to the investigations made about Mar. 1906, by the Treasury Japanese stocks that recently found their way to the hands of foreign capitalists were as follow:—

	yen.
1st Exchequer Bonds	6,439,975
2nd „ „	11,407,175
3rd „ „	10,852,475
4th „ „	63,998,500
5th „ „	66,608,350
Tobacco Mon. Bonds	5,581,750
Redemption „	15,286,850
War Loan „	4,912,600
5 per cent „	7,945,600
Tokyo City Loan	189,600
Osaka Water-works	322,500
Osaka Undertakings	5,165,700
Yokohama Water-works	251,500
Yokohama Undertakings	919,000
Kobe Water-works	1,112,400
Total	200,166,875

There were besides £ 10,000 bearning 4 per cent.

Introduction of Foreign Capital.

The most noteworthy feature in Japanese financial market since the conclusion of peace has been the activity of various enterprises which have for their object, either directly or indirectly, the inviting of foreign capital to Japan This idea was not, it is true, a novel innovation; on the contrary, to speak only of such enterprises that were accomplished within

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these few years on any large scale, there were the investment of over Y. 2,000,000 by an American capitalist, Mr. Brady, in the Osaka Gas Works enterprise in the year 1902, while in March of the year a British syndicate took up one half the share capital (Y. 6,000,000) of the Tokyo Denki Tetsudo Kaisha (Tokyo Electric R'ly). But it was after restoration of peace that the public attention has been turned in this direction, as if to find some suitable means of making good the bitter disappointment experienced about the expected indemnity. This invitation is made in two different ways, one consisting of proceeding foreign money as loans by Japanese companies and the other of making foreign capitalists to launch enterprises in Japan either by themselves or in combination with Japanese. The loans brought to existence since the conclusion of peace, exclusive of Government bonds, have been: —

	Amount. *yen.*	Rate of Interest.	Net Proceeds.	Actual Interest.
Hokkaido Colliery R'ly	10,000,000	5	92.75	5.92
Kwansai R'ly.....	10,000,000	4.5	92.00	5.33
Tokyo City..... ...	15,000,000	5	96.50	5.33
Yokohama City	3,000,000	5	96.50	—

The bonds issued some years ago by the City of Osaka and the Government bonds may be mentioned for reference, as follows :--

Gov. 4½ per cent	300,000,000	4½	86.15	5.95
Gov. 4 per cent	250,000,000	4	83.00	5 90
Osaka city	3,500,000	6	95.00	6.38

For the Hokkaido Colliery Railway the intermediary service was undertaken by Mr. Tetsuya Hayakawa on behalf of Japanese interest and by Mr. Kimmel of Messrs. Fabre Voigt, Yokohama, on behalf of foreign interest, while the foreign capitalists consisted of the London syndicate formed by Chartered Bank of India, Australia, China and Japan and others. The syndicate evidently cleared a good profit from this transaction, the bonds issued at London early 1906 being taken up, it is said, at Y. 98½ per 100.

The Kwansai's syndicate, Messrs. Samuel Samuel's and others, were apparently less fortunate, as it is understood that they had to take up all the bonds, as these failed to invite general public to invest.

The Tokyo City bonds were floated through the instrumentality of the Japan Industrial Bank and Messrs. Panmure, Gordon & Co., London. It may be mentioned in this connection that the former previously dealt with a similar transaction for its own benefit and induced the foregoing London establishment to take up its entire additional shares of Y. 7,500,000 at face value, the companys' capital having been increased in consequence to Y. 17,500,000. This was quite a profitable transaction for the London firm, the shares having considerably given up above par.

Non-tradal international Account.

During 1904 international account outside regular trade was as follows according to the investigations made by the Treasury.

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Receipt by Japan.

	yen.
Shipping freight and insure pre'ums	10,611,964
Dis'ments by foreign vessels and shipping agents	9,634,516
Dis'ments by tourists, etc.	21,259,259
Profits from Jap. und'kings abroad	12,758,037
Receipts by Gov. and dis'ments by foreign Legations and consulates	4,293,914
Total	58,557,690

Disbursements by Japan.

Japanese travelling in foreign ships	1,371,786
Dis'ments by Jap. vessels and agents	13,309,141
Disbursed by Japanese abroad	2,909,445
Newspapers and periodicals imported	104,741
Dis'ments by Jap. Government, etc.	116,660,245
Total	134,355,358

SECTION V.

THE COST OF WAR

The Actual account of the War Finance covered being from the outset to March 1907 is as follows:—

The war disbursements made were,

	yen.
Army	1,263,180,513
Navy	221,521,550
Total	1,484,702,063

Receipts to the War Fund were made of the following items:—

Loans and issue of Exchequer bonds	1,413,979,709
Appropriated from General account	182,430,129
„ „ Special account	69,311,977
Miscellaneous receipts	46,308,098
Total	1,712,029,914

As payments from this Special account are allowable up to the end of May while receipts can be made a month later the exact statement of disbursement and receipt account may not be forthcoming before October of 1907.

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CHAPTER XIX.

INDUSTRY.

Many of the new industries started since the advent of the new regime owe their inception to paternal protection of the Government. Spinning (cotton and silk) industry, filature, shipbuilding, cement, glass factory, safety-match, gas-works, brick-making, power loom weaving, and some others have owed inception to the Government. Between 1880, when the Regulations for selling Government Property were enacted, and 1893 when the Tomioka Filature was sold to the Mitsui family, most of the Government factories were sold to private individuals. At present, besides certain special industries which are run as State monopolies from financial consideration, and several works maintained to supply military stores, the only undertaking conducted by the Government are a steel foundry and a printing office, besides a mint.

INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Absolutely speaking agriculture may probably surpass as to investment three other divisions of enterprises, trade, industry, and transportation, but speaking of organized companies alone the order as to relative amount of investment is trade, transportation, industry and agriculture. When banking is excluded from trade the order is transportation, industry, trade and agriculture. Details may be seen in the chapter of Trade.

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT.

Year	No. of Cos.	Gross Capital (1000 *yen*).	Paid up Capital (1000 *yen*).	Reserves. (1000 *yen*).	Average Gross profit. (1000 *yen*).	Per Co. Paid-up. (1000 *yen*).
1896	1,367	143,618	89,900	7,404	105,060	65,765
1897	1,881	165,333	105,381	7,581	87,805	57,619
1898	2,164	183,957	122,066	11,642	84,869	56,812
1899	2,253	222,674	147,783	13,467	98,834	65,574
1900	2,554	216,767	158,851	17,697	80,958	62,158
1901	2,477	219,350	166.293	24,057	88,554	67,135
1902	2,427	222,121	173.232	20,794	91,521	71,377
1903	2,441	214,404	170,346	29,966	87,835	69,785
1904	2,384	210,509	162,836	27,873	89,558	68,3e3
1905	2,449	—	189,414	45,626	—	77.343

The steady progress that had been going on till about 1900 suffered a temporary check owing to the coilapse of some unsound establishments which were created during the feverish days succeeding the Japan-China war.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.

Spinning business absorbs the largest amount of paid up capital, followed by mining, electric light and shipbuilding. The kind of industries that

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absorbs capital of Y. 500,000 paid up capital and above, and the amount of investment are as follows for 1905 :—

Kinds.	No. of Company.	Paid up Capital. (1,000 *yen*).
Cotton spinning	41	34,829
Mining and Metallurgical	40	19,343
Electric lamps	75	16,540
Shipbuilding	22	11,440
Petroleum boring	54	11,330
Paper mills	45	9,495
Gas	8	8,106
Coal mining	25	6,402
Spining (not cotton)	4	5,406
Sugar refinery	6	4,524
Raw silk	286	4,109
Sake brewing	230	4,099
Cement	16	3,794
Beer brewing	8	3,591
Cords and Nets	12	2,875
Chemical stuffs	15	2,567
Fertilizers	35	2,430
Tissues, woolen	8	2,244
Leathers	16	2,092
Vineger Soy and "Miso"	104	2,081
Printing and Type foundry	107	2,060
Tissues, Silk	43	2,033
Bricks and Tiles	45	1,849
Oils	25	1,606
Grain cleaning	120	1,420
Copper and Iron works	21	1,350
Rolling stocks	2	1,311
Flax and hempen threads	4	1,267
Salt	25	1,078
Sawing mills	44	902
Knit works	15	861
Tissues, cotton	67	848
Medicines	65	803
Ice	16	775
Tissues (other)	38	710
Cokes	8	693
Dyeing and bleaching	49	690
Milling	20	646
Matches and match-sticks	31	506
Porcelains and Earthen-wares	29	505

It may be noted that of the 40 kinds of industrial activities above enumerated the greater part has been started since the throwing open of the country to foreign commerce. Those industries existing from olden time are sugar refining, raw silk manufacture, sake and soy, weaning of various sorts except woolen fabrics, paper and paper-ware, tanning, tile-making, dyeing, tabacco, salt-refining, oil making, ceramics, mining and quarry.

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DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES.

To mention leading districts containing companies each with over Y. 3,000,000 paid up capital we have for 1905.

	No. of Cos.	paid up capt. (1,000 *yen*).		No. of Cos.	paid up capt. (1,000 *yen*).
Tokyo	260	67,237	Miye	46	5,511
Kyoto	76	7,861	Aichi	170	6,404
Osaka	246	34,797	Okayama ..	71	3,277
Kanagawa ..	39	6,074	Fukuoka ..	53	4.570
Hyogo	133	10,147	Hokkaido ..	48	4,725
Niigata	105	12,341			

FACTORIES AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

	No. of factories.			No. of Operatives employed.		
	Run by motive power.	Not run by motive power.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1893	3,037	4,603	7,640	173,614	261,218	434,832
1897	2,910	4,377	7,287	182,792	254,462	437,254
1898	2,964	4,121	7,085	177,632	234,573	412,205
1899	2,305	4,394	6,699	158,793	264,378	423,171
1900	2,388	4,896	7,284	164,712	257,307	422,019
1901	2,764	4,585	7,349	167,904	265,909	433,813
1902	2,991	4,830	7,821	185,621	313,269	498,890
1903	3,741	4,533	8,274	182,404	301,435	483,839
1904	4,000	5,234	9,234	207,951	318,264	526 215
1905	4,335	5,441	9,776	240,288	347,563	587,851

Note :—For 1905 kinds of motive powers are as follows : —

		No. of Engines.	No. of House power.
Steam.....		4,944	198,549
Gas..		227	1,710
Petroleum..		369	1,821
Water wheel	Turbine's	59	12,215
	Pelton's	115	7,973
	Japanese	2,011	5,1 6
Dynamo....		507	*19,111
Motor		897	**40,509

*Besides, there are 76 Ampere, 2,808 Volt, 25,349 Kilowatt. and 200 pound.
**Besides, there are 60 Ampere and 170 Kilowatt.

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KIND OF FACTORIES.

Kinds of Enterprises.	Factories run by motors.	Factories not by motors.	Employees. (Daily average)
Textile Industry.			
Filature	2,171	402	142,863
Spinning	174	40	79,474
Weaving	245	2,152	75,756
Braiding	31	89	4,360
Machinery.			
Machine making	183	32	11,397
Shipbuilding	28	26	21,775
Tools and Implements	112	100	13,109
Casting	66	68	3,582
Chemical.			
Ceramics	72	409	14,452
Gas	5	—	275
Paper-making	47	39	6,649
Dyeing	52	118	4,697
Leathers	13	11	997
Explosives	60	200	21,410
Artificial Manures	11	1	1,006
Druggist	54	47	3,671
Others	46	37	2,273
Food and Drinking.			
Brewing	70	633	15,125
Sugar-refining	3	5	813
Tobacco-manufacture	162	82	27,627
Tea-curing	11	12	1,039
Lemonade, Ice, Mineral waters	8	1	137
Cleaning of Grains and Flour	93	7	1,991
Confectionery	13	25	854
Canning, &c.	36	17	1,889
Others	8	77	2,022
Miscellaneous.			
Printing	133	120	12,125
Paper Ware	3	50	1,775
Wood and Bamboo Ware	118	132	8,842
Leather goods	8	11	4,283
Feather Ware	5	27	2,390
Reeds and Straw-plait Ware	—	114	8,762
Stone Industry	7	3	310
Lacquer Ware	1	19	307
Others	41	186	7,905
Special Workshops.			
Electricity	33	—	1,321
Metallurgy	137	129	71,436
Coal	75	20	8,882
Total	4,335	5,441	587,851

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Weaving Establishments, Operatives and Value of Production.

(1895 to 1905).

	Weaving houses.	Looms	Operators.	Value (in Y. 1,000).
1895	660,408	949,123	1,042,866	96,193
1896	637,523	934,201	978,720	104,977
1897	665,356	947,134	1,041,229	122,481
1898	654,196	946,413	1,040,958	143,739
1899	391,517	744,537	819,801	174.997
1900	368,448	769,970	868,254	178,234
1901	347,352	719,550	791,118	153,595
1902	302,267	710,395	772,964	151,187
1903	385,983	624,095	638,358	138,286
1904	397,912	620,845	621,723	130,196
1905	448,852	743,622	783,414	164.941

Leading Weaving Districts. (1)

	Weaving houses.	Looms. machine.	Looms. hand.	Looms. total.	Operators.
Aichi	42,027	1,026	75,668	76,693	76,166
Chiba	3,060	—	3,659	3,659	3,543
Ehime	47,745	90	68,227	68,317	65,143
Fukui	5,248	—	24,415	24,415	25,825
Fukuoka	17,558	—	20,480	20,480	22,062
Fukushima	7,036	1,032	13,101	14,133	16,687
Gifu	8,040	151	10,466	10,617	12,066
Gumma	30,594	152	44,690	44,842	37,439
Hiroshima	10.763	31	12,772	12,803	15,135
Hyogo	7,278	1,281	10,313	11,594	12,634
Ishikawa	4 093	—	6,625	6,625	6,589
Kyoto	8,722	1,430	25,455	26,895	44,411
Miye	4,397	2,353	2.988	5,341	11 453
Nara	31,133	107	34,855	34,962	34,835
Niigata	20,820	853	27,939	28,792	30,036
Okayama	10,023	440	17,021	17,461	8,043
Osaka	22,555	5,753	25,366	41.119	44,539
Saitama	28,848	411	39,682	40,093	43,124
Shiga	9,881	170	62,865	13,044	14,617
Shizuoka	3,683	2,490	4,692	7,152	7,504
Tochigi	14,436	269	31,926	32,185	35,930
Tokushima	5,476	154	12,525	12,679	13,032
Tokyo	2,798	3,241	10,388	13,629	20,605
Toyama	4,090	10	7,875	7,885	8,351
Wakayama	17,675	718	53,531	54,249	57,419
Yamagata	8,083	99	12,542	12,641	15,082
Yamaguchi	12,638	66	22,626	22,692	19,873
Yamanashi	9,483	82	12,775	12,857	16,085

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Leading Weaving Districts. (2)

Value (in Y. 1.000).

	Silk fabrics.	Silk & cotton fabrics.	Cotton fabrics.	Hempen fabrics.	Woolen fabrics.
Aichi	514	1,728	9,726	—	69
Chiba	31	3	128	—	—
Ehime	41	6	5,994	—	—
Fukui	16,148	—	135	186	—
Fukuoka	683	4	2,045	—	—
Fukushima	4,948	—	118	2	—
Gifu	1,243	532	1,014	—	—
Gumma	6,638	1,840	552	—	68
Hiroshima	23	259	1,384	15	—
Hyogo	86	71	1,172	123	1,070
Ishikawa	867	44	131	53	—
Kyoto	11,831	5,993	2,316	4	10
Miye	140	33	5,396	—	—
Nara	—	17	2,799	141	—
Niigata	2,748	286	894	97	—
Okayama	28	309	2,016	—	—
Osaka	2	6	12,203	4	3,238
Saitama	2,147	201	4,698	—	—
Shiga	1,182	1	879	1,368	—
Shizuoka	40	314	1,266	10	—
Tochigi	889	3,437	3,518	580	—
Tokushima	63	5	1,384	1	—
Tokyo	2,401	95	1,535	19	5,577
Toyama	1,651	—	530	123	—
Wakayama	—	8	8,577	—	—
Yamagata	1,839	46	281	5	—
Yamaguchi	29	53	567	271	—
Yamanashi	2,491	1	9	—	—

Production (Value).

(in Y. 1,000).

	Silk fabrics.	Silk & cotton mixed.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Woolen.
1895	46,361	10,281	37,053	1,965	—
1896	54,018	9,131	39,297	1,637	—
1897	62,663	11,727	42.032	2,903	—
1898	73,045	16,216	47,996	2,967	—
1899	84,147	18,546	45,577	3,161	3,384
1900	74,578	20,275	57,745	2,851	5,034
1901	70,061	12,180	45,607	2,775	5,083
1902	60,904	20,538	53,030	2,420	4,040
1903	36,710	13,459	45,945	2,134	4,280
1904	45,503	9,933	50,651	2,044	6,760
1905	60,384	15,371	72,844	3,528	10,047

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SPINNING INDUSTRY.

The cotton spinning industry has recently attained a remarkable progress, especially since 1904. The result obtained in '05 was the record-breaking one due to marked increase of demand owing to the war and at home and in Korea and China, and also to rise of yarn and cotton goods market.
The returns of the Spinners Union for June 1906 were as follows :—

No. of Company		49
Capital paid up		*Y.* 35,563,700
No. of Spindles	Ring	1,333,442
	Mule	67,705
Total		1,401,147

Cotton Piece Goods.

This industry especially in relation to shirtings, T-cloth and similar goods woven with power looms, deserves a brief description in view of the remarkable development it has recently attained and of a greater future awaiting for it, not only for home consumption but for export to China and Korea. The progress during the last three years may be seen from the following data :—

		Looms in operation.	Output. (y'd).	Yarns consumed. (lb.)	Waste yarns. (lb.)
1903	1st half	4,992	39,662,016	10.420,228	189,898
	2nd half	4,933	37,040,197	10,351,117	203,519
1904	1st half	5.034	40,842,338	11.861,081	357,818
	2nd half	4,747	40,105.010	12,981,203	358,154
1905	1st half	5,711	52,345,742	16,950,574	602,798
	2nd half	7,128	74,507,518.	19,594,572	676,533

		Consumption at home.	Exports.	Imports.
1903	1st half (year)	41,533,044	3,031,597	4,902,625
	2nd half (,,)	37,660,420	5,238,569	5,858,792
1904	1st half (,,)	38,970,762	4,129,404	2,257,828
	2nd half (,,)	41,700,555	5,324,862	6,920,407
1905	1st half (,,)	55,577,846	4,809,885	8,041,989
	2nd half (,,)	76,024,285	8,874,399	10,391,166

Cotton Spinning Mills and Production.

Year.	Number of mills.	Capital invested. *yen.* (in 1,000.)	Daily average of working spindles. Piece. (in 1,000.)	Out-put of Yarn. *kwan.* (in 1,000.)	Daily average of male hands.	Daily average of female hands.	Working hours per day.
1895	47	16,392	518	18,457	9,650	31,140	22
1896	61	22,860	292	20,585	11,394	36,087	22

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1897 74	36,414	768	26,134	9,933	35,059	19
1898 77	42,342	1,027	32,163	16,183	50,620	20
1899 83	33,023	1,170	43.052	16,455	57,540	19
1900 80	35,908	1,144	32,419	12,262	43,760	18
1901 81	36'690	1,181	33,115	13,481	49,540	19
1902 80	34,459	1,301	38,458	14,375	57,513	21
1903 76	34,405	1,290	39,120	13,160	57,166	20
1904 74	34,699	1,306	34,569	10,967	52,115	20
1905 78	36,991	1,402	44,137	12,183	53,728	20

LEADING DISTRICTS OF COTTON SPINNING. (1905).

	No. of Factories.	Capital invested. (1.000 *Yen.*)	Daily average of working spindles.	Operators. (Daily average).	Production of Yarn. *kwan.*
Aichi	6	1,490	130,579	6,739	4,019,693
Hyogo	6	1,652	141,763	6,281	5,172,317
Miye	4	3,607	74,776	2,825	2,505,515
Okayama ...	9	2'259	112,546	6,355	4,630,006
Osaka	19	12,208	481,127	20,198	14,257,173
Shizueka....	2	50	44,748	2,079	756,037
Tokyo	4	10,753	137,293	7,022	2,875,742

LEADING COTTON SPINNING COMPANIES. (1905).

Name of Company.	Paid-up Capital. (in Y. 1,000)	No. of Spindles.	Net profit per spindles. 1st half. (*yen*)	Net profit per spindles. 2nd half. (*yen*)	Dividend. 1st half. (%)	Dividend. 2nd half. (%)	Locality of head office.
Amagasaki. ..	750	45,212	4.522	5.628	30	20	Hyogo-ken (Kobe).
Awa	240	6,528	5.781	7.807	8	6½	Tokushima-ken.
Bizen	200	13,056	2.398	3.271	20	12½	Okayama-ken.
Chita	640	15,360	2.191	4.305	8	5	Aichi-ken.
Fukushima ..	505	36,308	1.432	.552	12	9	Osaka-fu.
Fuji	2,600	57,620	—	10.475	15	15	Tokyo.
Harima	402	10,368	5.286	5.663	20	10	Hyogo-ken.
Ichinomiya ..	500	17,228	2.954	2.499	12	7	Aichi-ken.
Kanakin . ..	2,000	47,272	--	2.249	15	6½	Osaka-fu
Kanegafuchi ..	5,803	218,080	6.908	6.678	16	16	Tokyo.
Kasaoka	400	10,824	2.920	2.623	4	6	Okayama-ken.
Kishiwada. ..	756	41,920	4.755	6.552	30	15	Osaka-fu.
Kōriyama.. ..	700	20,352	5.370	6.442	10	10	Nara-ken.
Kurashiki.. ..	400	22,016	2.366	4.192	30	20	Okayama-ken.
Kuwana	500	15,360	4.084	4.552	12	7	Miye-ken.
Kyoto	800	13,656	—	6.274	?	15	Kyoto.
Matsuyama ..	200	6,528	4,427	6.663	15	10	Ehime-ken.
Miyagi	500	2,228	---	7.517	11	7½	Miyagi-ken.

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Miye	3,107	153,148	—	6.389	30	15½	Miye-ken.
Nippon	2,000	73,432	2 023	2.976	12	15	Osaka.
Okayama . ..	800	35,608	—	3.734	20	28	Okayama-ken.
Osaka	1,800	55,344	—	5.779	20	12	Osaka.
Osaka-Gōdō ..	1,600	91,608	—	4.125	20	10	Osaka.
Sakai	350	17,280	4.023	7.517	20	12½	Osaka-fu.
Sanuki	300	10,728	1.346	2.618	10	7½	Kagawa-ken.
Shimotsuke ..	500	9,948	2.796	3.682	10	8	Tochigi-ken.
Settsu	1,400	103,600	3.626	4.840	37	40	Osaka.
Temman.. ..	475	4,480	—	12.665	15	12½	Osaka.
Tokyo	750	25,956	3.340	4.934	16	16	Tokyo.
Tokyo Gassed	1,600	56,184	2.976	3.471	15	10	Tokyo.
Tsushima ..	350	13,440	1.912	3.009	12	9	Aichi-ken.
Wakayama ..	600	18,504	5.357	6.947	20	14	Wakayama-ken.
Wakayama Shirting ..	350	7,744		1.593	30	15	Wakayama-ken.

Export and Import of Cotton Yarns.

(Quantity).

	Export. (in 1,000 *kin*)	Import. (in 1000 *kin*).		Export. (in 1,000 *kin*).	Import. (in 1,000 *kin*).
1896....	12,974	20,014	1901....	62,751	5,994
1897....	42,034	16,090	1902....	59,244	2,697
1898....	68,833	15,929	1903....	92,160	1,016
1899....	102,360	8,320	1904....	77.192	537
1900....	62,619	9,050	1905....	80,215	2,235

CERAMICS.

(in Y. 1.000)

	Value of production.	Value of Exports.		Value of Production.	Value of Exports.
1896	5,205	1,974	1901	6,935	2,491
1897	5,163	1,819	1902	6,911	2,461
1898	4,965	1,990	1903	6,975	3,169
1899	5,867	2,181	1904	6,733	3,873
1900	6,873	2,471	1905	8,821	5,324

Leading Ceramic Districts.

(1905) (Above 150,000 yen)

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000).
Aichi	1,165	8,072	3,344
Gifu	752	2,276	1,297
Ishikawa	240	678	228
Kanagawa	171	293	309
Kyoto	245	789	971
Saga	212	1,511	693
Ehime..	35	367	196
Hyogo	144	798	191
Nagasaki	132	962	195

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VALUE OF LACQUER WARE PRODUCTION AND ITS EXPORT.

(in Y. 1,000)

	Production.	Export.		Production.	Export.
1896	3,295	948	1901	5,768	994
1897	4,106	767	1902	5,538	889
1898	4,885	782	1903	5,371	852
1899	5,640	988	1904	4,477	1,023
1900	6,284	1,066	1905	5,559	1,234

Leading Lacquer Ware Districts

(1905).

	Families engaged.	Employee.	Value. (in Y. 1,000).
Aichi	359	761	203
Fukushima	422	1,325	420
Ishikawa	479	975	353
Kanagawa	256	760	253
Kyoto	233	454	399
Shizuoka	730	2,846	619
Tokio	276	530	239
Wakayama	391	594	855
Osaka	79	300	155
Shiga	71	876	210
Fukui	107	412	197
Toyama	312	577	176

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF MATCH.

(in 1,000).

	Production.		Export.	
	Quantity. 1,000 gross.	Value.	Quantity. 1,000 gross.	Value.
1895	21,225	5,591	16,914	4,672
1896	25,133	5,464	17,979	4,986
1897	24,038	6,548	19,538	5,641
1898	22,226	6,445	22,078	6,273
1899	25,647	5,871	19,628	5,890
1900	21,354	5,886	19,317	5,760
1901	32,901	9,266	24,990	7,392
1902	27,400	8,608	27,290	8,169
1903	32,392	9,872	23,628	8,473
1904	35,301	11,745	33,290	9,763
1905	38,842	12,219	37,706	10,369

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Leading Districts for Match Industry.

(1905).

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. *yen.*
Aichi	45	2,094	1,028,983
Hiroshima	7	499	139,382
Hyogo	66	11,024	7,323,163
Kagawa	4	1,358	191,138
Osaka	52	7,433	2,798,478
Tokyo	16	417	258,250

VALUE OF WAX AND REFINED WAX PRODUCTS.

	Families engaged.	Wax. (in Y. 1,000).	Refined wax. (in Y. 1000).	Total. (in Y. 1,000).
1895	2,892	3,009	—	3,009
1896	2,662	2,634	—	2,634
1897	2,619	2,604	—	2,604
1898	2,782	2,542	—	2,542
1899	2,148	2,894	768	3,663
1900	2,362	2,448	649	3,097
1901	2,201	1,681	1,000	2,682
1902	2,144	2,252	1,396	3,649
1903	2,094	4,301	2,722	7,024
1904	1,926	3,166	1,810	7,977
1905	2,030	4,635	2,728	7,363

Leading Wax Districts.

(1905).

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. *yen.*
Ehime	351	855	1,110,168
Hyogo	5	12	1,200,828
Kumamoto	56	148	220,297
Oita	241	524	271,538
Saga	269	527	1,204,351

MATS AND MATTING.

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value of mats for floor & matting. (1,000 Y.)	Velue of Fancy matting for export. (1,000 Y.)
1899	111,326	—	3,517	2,090
1900	119,169	—	3,726	2,460
1901	122,695	—	3,754	3,039
1902	116,591	—	3,590	4,960
1903	118,209	—	3,245	5,262
1904	111,309	—	2,847	4,135
1905	106,409	177,570	3,752	4,079

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Leading Mat and Matting Districts.

(of above Y. 200,000 in the year ending June, 1905)

	Families engaged	Employees.	Value of mats for floor & matting	Value of Fancy matting for Export.
				yen
Fukuoka.	8,530	9,720	189,281	360,350
Hiroshima.	12,357	20,285	574,986	548,578
Ishikawa.	3,951	5,664	198,540	103,220
Oita.	23,184	51,197	1,263,993	4,400
Okayama.	10,165	28,636	510,522	2,893,480
Shizuoka.	4,908	1,700	248,896	3,800

PLAITS OF STRAW AND WOOD SHAVING.

	Workshops.	Employees.	Value (Y. 1,000)
1899	21,916	71,261	2,752
1900	28,586	87,273	2,926
1901	32,107	86,538	2,516
1902	32,423	95,569	2,377
1903	37,191	166,139	3,885
1904	58,888	251,220	4,807
1905	77,877	282,271	5,426

Leading Straw-Plaits and Wood Shaving-Plaits Districts.

(of above Y. 200,000 in 1905.)

			Value.	
	Workshops.	Employees	Straw-Plaits	Wood Shaving-Plaits.
Aichi.	3,593	10,706	213,402	133,773
Hiroshima	6,035	11,254	154,928	77,268
Kagawa.	19,165	81,468	1,393,878	240,811
Kanagawa.	606	11,491	—	416,261
Okayama.	27,796	95,701	1,252,858	216,753
Saitama.	78	5,966	—	304,221
Tokyo.	734	2,894	300	207,536
Yamaguchi.	5,812	16,034	59,189	199,644

Vegetable Oils.

	Famlies engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1000)
1896	8,865	—	5,857
1897	8,247	—	6,919
1898	8,212	—	6,136
1899	6,978	15,419	8,635

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	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1000).
1900	7,395	16,231	9,656
1901	7,155	14,778	9,663
1902	7,632	14,546	9,314
1903	7,918	14,382	8,078
1904	9,377	13,930	7,266
1905	10,808	18,933	8,899

Leading Vegetable Oils Districts.

(Places which produced above Y. 250,000 in 1905).

	Families engaged.	Employees,	Value. (in Y. 1,000.)
Osaka	180	817	1,255
Chiba	374	539	250
Miye.	157	430	509
Aichi	102	420	405
Shiga	186	425	846
Fukuoka.....	522	782	1,015
Kagoshima	499	829	377

JAPANESE PAPER

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000)
1896	65,226	—	10,308
1897	66,356	—	12,261
1898	66,702	—	12,392
1899	65,514	157,832	11,992
1900	67,207	176,189	13,985
1901	68,562	199.258	12,650
1902	63,913	179,659	14,159
1903	63,526	172,314	12,413
1904	59,518	167,242	13,543
1905	61,641	169,821	13,722

Papanese Paper Districts.

(Places which produced above Y. 300,000 in 1905).

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. *yen.*
Ehimê....	4,498	12,480	1,276,092
Fukui	976	2,732	440,245
Fukuoka	3,195	7,677	1,253,620
Gifu	4,422	13,816	1,003,841
Hiroshima	3,239	4,764	368,908
Hyogo	1,021	3,372	460,611
Kagawa	201	1,760	457,581

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	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value.
Kochi	4,795	16,283	2,337,988
Okayama	561	2,120	574,770
Saitama	872	4,135	538,340
Shizuoka	2,256	4,938	671,691
Tokyo	2,109	5,649	336,151
Yamaguchi	3,964	11,551	494,198

EUROPEAN PAPER.

	No. of Factories.	Capital invested. (in Y. 1,000).	No. of Machines.	Horse power.	Employees.	Products. (in 1,000 *yen*)
1895	10	2,558	38	3,008	—	—
1896	10	2,895	38	3,003	200	2,745
1897	9	4,091	34	2,933	273	3,006
1898	11	6,736	48	5,080	2,724	2,901
1899	12	7,005	84	7,568	3,031	4,947
1900	12	8,404	82	8,168	3,351	7,001
1901	13	8,225	101	10,397	3,932	7,140
1902	12	8,471	75	16,163	3,621	7,150
1903	11	7,117	72	14,165	3,389	7,171
1904	19	8,127	92	16,212	4,378	10,434
1905	21	9,483	109	22,967	4,894	11,059

LEADING EUROPEAN PAPER MANUF'ING COMPANIES.

(PLACES MHICA PRODUCED ABOVE Y. 500,000 IN 1905).

	Paid up Capital. (in Y. 1000)	No. of machine	Average of Daily Horse power	Employees.	Value of Production. (in 1,000 *yen*.)
Printing Bureau.	968	12	1,145	1,204	1,182
Oji Seishi Co.....	1,000	15	2,467	578	1,074
Fuji Seishi Co.	2,300	6	821	684	2,333
Yokkaichi „ Co.	750	1	1,272	102	504
Mitsubishi Co.....	500	11	2,000	517	1,507
Tokio Itagami Co.	500	7	1,113	207	820
Nishinari Seishi Co.....	350	5	135	180	517
Senju Seishi Co.	900	8	10,400	191	722
Kinshiu Seishi Co.	820	11	700	377	814

Production and Import of European Paper.

(in Y. 1,000).

	Value of Product. *yen*.	Total value of Import. *yen*.		Value of Product. *yen*.	Total value of Import. *yen*.
1896	2,745	1,494	1901	7,140	2,213
1897	3,006	1,648	1902	7,150	3,715
1898	2,901	3,469	1903	7,171	3,104
1899	4,947	1,880	1904	10,434	3,057
1900	7,001	4,397	1905	11,059	6,389

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PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN JAPAN.

(in thousand *kin*).

	Manufactories.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Syrup.	Candy sugar
1903	22,993	362,909	10,433	62	2,621
1904	22,581	662,190	22,575	18	4,067
1905	22,194	268,137	5,890	20	889

Import of Sugar.

	Brown. *yen.*	Refined. *yen.*	Total. *yen.*
1896	3,480,588	10,263,358	13,743,946
1897	4,809,455	15,013,320	19,822,775
1898	7,333,709	21,105,595	28,439,295
1899	8,359,736	9,156,303	17,516,039
1900	11,007,634	15,598,894	26,606,528
1901	12,381,466	21,111,901	33,493,367
1902	8,878,657	5,589,157	14,467,814
1903	14,817,125	6,148,935	20,966,031
1904	18,031,923	5,011,085	23,043,008
1905	13,046,772	659,415	13,706,187

Export of Sugar from Formosa.

(in thousand *kin*).

	To Japan proper.		To other countries.		Total.	
	White.	Brown.	White.	Brown.	White.	Brown.
1895	—	24,371	5,948	32,727	5,948	57,099
1896	1,075	36,426	6,682	29,976	7,757	66,403
1897	1,668	32,863	5,306	30,565	6,974	63,428
1898	—	37,298	7,985	31,711	7,985	69,010
1899	—	35,501	5,194	20,915	5,194	56,416
1900	863	29,143	2,782	9,305	3,645	38,448
1901	362	42,711	4,322	13,515	4,685	56,227
1902	778	56,595	4,570	13,617	5,348	70,212
1903	187	37,352	1,834	1,544	2,022	38,897
1904	2,969	54,169	1,890	1,083	4,869	55,253
1905	10	70,762	140	96	150	70,858

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CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

Demand and Supply of Sugar.

	Consumption. *kin.*	Of which: Home production & from Formosa. *kin.*	Of which: Import. *kin.*	Average consumed per capita *kin.*
1904	322,347,085	216,729,051	105,598,034	6.8
1903	694,738,636	314,058,284	380,680,352	14.9
1902	416,872,955	325,753,623	91,119,332	9.1
1901	623,511,538	128,287,420	495,224,118	13.5
1900	558,866,255	147,610,781	441,255,474	12.2

Sugar production of Formosa.

	1904 *kin*	1905 *kin*
Brown Sugar.	68,737,900	79,151,019
White Sugar.	6,219,169	3,482,966
Total	74,957,069	82,633,985

Formosan Sugar Import to Japan proper.

		1904 *kin*	1905 *kin*
Brown.	Yokohama.	46,567,399	48,688,096
	Kobe.	3,603,854	16,255,461
	Others	3,998,680	5,818,700
White.	Yokohama.	211,696	10,000
	Kobe.	450,910	—
Total		54,822,439	70,772,257

INDIGO (Japanese.)

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. *yen*
1899	44,759	29,393	4,402,287
1900	12,382	23,498	4,543,514
1901	8,059	12,902	4,821,485
1902	9,909	28,260	4,343,919
1903	7,105	16,322	3,539,967
1904	9,125	15,382	2,179,312
1905	12,426	17,073	2,285,234

The production in 1905 was mostly from Tokushima as follows:—

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. *yen*
Tokushima	1,884	3,662	1,452,665

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PEPPERMINT.

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value of peppermint. Crude.	Menthol crystal. 1.000 *yen*.	Oil. 1.000 *yen*.
1899	936	545	—	251	146
1900	849	1,009	—	289	236
1901	635	709	—	1,248	484
1902	1,175	815	—	263	508
1903	1,392	1,680	—	361	757
1904	2,794	3.242	1 303	545	459
1905	3.317	5,035	1,012	664	506

The production of Peppermint in 1905 was mostly from Kanagawa as follows :—

	Factories.	Employees.	Menthol crystal. *yen*	Oil. *yen*
Kanagawa	2	16	617,765	330,884

LEATHER.

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. *yen*.
1899	1,236	3,813	1,677,114
1900	1,703	4,092	2,592,472
1901	1,357	4,406	2,566,544
1902	1,268	4,190	2,255,281
1903	1,653	4,925	2,596,434
1904	1,320	5,580	5,831,233
1905	1,433	5,800	9,759,609

Leading Leathers Districts in 1905.

(Places producing above Y. 100,000).

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Leathers. Of Cows & Calves. *yen*	Of Horses. *yen*	Others. *yen*	Total. *yen*
Tokyo	72	561	2,992,292	123,00	3,500	3,119,292
Osaka	50	2,656	4,805,632	821	358,596	5,165,049
Hyogo	302	852	282,770	129,595	44,020	456,385
Nara	27	116	326,557	4,385	1,209	332,151
Wakayama	13	74	111,600	—	500	112,100

LEADING MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF CRUDE-CAMPHOR AND OIL. (1904).

District.	Manufactories.	Furnaces.	Manufactures licensed.	Employees.	Price. Crude. *yen*	Oil of. *yen*
Nagasaki	259	327	236	490	42,760	37,998
Miyazaki	275	522	148	783	68,418	40,138
Kagoshima	294	518	262	777	70,897	47,806

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LEADING CLOCKS DISTRICTS (in 1905).

	No. of Factories	Employees.	Value. *yen*
Tokyo	3	485	303,667
Aichi	14	1,205	540,041
Others	3	113	65,518
Total	20	1,803	909,226

LEADING GLASS DISTRICTS (in 1905).

	No. of Factories.	Employees.	Value. *yen*
Tokyo	41	689	552,221
Osaka	75	1,830	1,109,994
Kanagawa	5	186	147,495
Others	121	997	356,190
Total..	242	3,684	2,165,900

LEADING BRUSHES DISTRICTS (in 1905).

	No. of Factories or Workshops.	Employees.	Value. *yen*
Osaka	75	2,395	1,229,245
Others	122	467	129,410
Total	197	2,862	1,358,655

LEADING BUTTON DISTRICTS (in 1905).

	No. of Factories.	Employees.	Value. *yen*
Osaka	39	1,224	1,087,987
Others	54	469	121,656
Total	93	1,693	1,209,643

LEADING HOSIERY DISTRICTS (in 1905).

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. *yen*
Tokyo	84	1,338	1,595,323
Osaka	216	2,621	2,313,827
Aichi	74	210	203,016
Other Districts	338	979	202,328
Total	712	5,148	4,314,404

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BRICKS AND TILES IN 1905.

A. Bricks.

	No. of Factories.	Employees.	Value		
			Fire proof.	Ordinary	Total.
			yen	*yen*	*yen*
Tokyo	40	573	511,775	139,269	651,044
Osaka	22	839	359,309	687,433	1,046,742
Saitama	6	400	19,615	154,801	174,416
Aichi	20	269	40,661	118,092	158,753
Okayama ..	13	314	355,874	7,607	363,481
Other Districts.	305	3,237	169,196	645,194	814,390
Total ..	406	5,632	1,456,430	1,752,396	3,208,826

B. Tiles.

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value.
Hyogo	587	1,694	297,747
Aichi	561	1,518	563,742
Ehime	434	1,119	201,569
Fukuoka	407	1,760	356,263
Other Districts	6,447	18,122	3,193,631
Total	8,436	24,213	4,612,952

MILLING DISTRICTS IN 1905 (by Machine.)

	No. of Factories.	Employees.	Output.	Value.
			1,000 *kin*	1,000 *yen*
Tokyo	85	181	25,689	1,679
Osaka	20	136	7,842	432
Hyogo	180	448	12,185	690
Nagasaki	117	178	5,768	367
Saitama	231	2,735	37,962	1,527
Gumma	5,639	1,285	17,186	838
Tochigi	1,192	1,241	6,644	480
Aichi	198	319	5,367	352
Kagawa	296	526	11,052	659
Oita	2,545	3,717	6,875	497
Saga	525	921	7,278	812
Kumamoto	927	1,659	6,446	464
Other Districts.	—	—	—	—
Total	11,788	16,946	175,225	10,286

CANNED ARTICLES in 1905 (in *Y.* 1,000).

	No. of Factories	Employees	Value.			
			Beef.	Fish.	Others.	Total.
Tokyo	22	14,004	95	15	376	487
Kyoto	25	345	227	15	83	326
Aichi	27	354	22	129	281	433

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Okayama	15	137	439	33	21	495
Hiroshima	19	641	1,067	1	63	1,163
Yamaguchi....	20	338	616	76	6	700
Ehime	10	176	143	119	62	324
Oita.	12	337	455	397	3	855
Kumamoto....	22	384	283	44	5	333
Other Districts.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	612	22,720	3,814	3,148	1,290	8,253

ARTIFICIAL MANURE (in 1905).

	No. of Factories.	Em-ployees.	Animal.		Mineral.		Total Value.
			Qua.	Val.	Qua.	Val.	
			1,000 *Kwan*	1,000 *Y.*	1,000 *Kwan*	1,000 *Y.*	1,000 *yen*
Tokyo	10	288	1,017	189	18,483	2,387	2,576
Osaka	19	326	284	56	20,071	3,313	3,370
Hyogo	19	141	59	17	6,249	1,637	1,645
Chiba	1,092	927	1,528	328	—	—	328
Kobayashi	154	369	2,527	673	—	—	673
Other Districts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,813	3,086	6,523	1,508	45,494	7,520	9,029

LEADING SILK HANDKERCHIEF DISTRICTS (1905).

	No. of Workshops.	Employees.		Qua.	Val.
		M.	F.		
				Doz.	*yen*
Kyoto	29	49	41	115,684	912.180
Kanagawa	105	—	10,075	960,400	3,840,250
Fukui	23	16	42	37,850	175,148
Other Districts ..	139	54	1,883	117,018	274,713
Total	296	119	12,041	1,230,952	5,202,291

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES (in 1905).

Kinds.	No. of Factories or Workshops.	Employees	Output.	Value.
Bamboo wares, Manuf. of.	14,026	23,843	—	*yen* 1,806,416
Fans and Round fans.	936	5,036	*No.* 33,982,912	1,399,291
Cement	16	3,261	*Barrel.* 1,033,315	3,297,867
Umbrella ribs.	33	218	*Doz.* 238,335	11,104
Felt-hats	15	441	,, 37,347	548,148
Match-sticks *	134	3,162	—	1,877,748
Paper Napkin	17	363	*thousand* 135,562	180,313
Shippo **	174	733	—	421,629
Soaps	183	1,267	—	2,516,297

Chiefly produce (*) in Hokkaido and (**) in Aichi.

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FACTORIES CONDUCTED BY GOVERNMENT. (1905)

		Engines.	Horse power.	Employees.	Wages per Day. Male.	Wages per Day. Female.	Coal consumed.
					sen	*sen*	*Metric Ton.*
Printing Bureau.	Printing	4	196	1,541	30	20	2,674
	Type Foundry.	2	140	594	50	30	1,261
	Paper Mill	12	1,162	736	45	25	20,412
	Total	18	1,498	2,871	—	—	24,347
Mint		17	326	300	45	21	4,222
Tobacco Manufacture Works		24	492	15,228	—	—	3,074
Tokyo Arsenal		183	14,061	22.188	88	32	65,144
Osaka Arsenal		360	21,590	18.174	67	24	47,482
Senju Woolen Factory		14	628	2,203	38	21	21,699
Provisions, Fodders etc.		2	105	80	88	39	1,111
Clothing Stock		7	379	1,308	59	17	1,521
Surveying and Map-drawing		5	62	4	60	—	26
Yokosuka Shipyard.	Dockyard	32	600	12,805	48	—	21,613
	Arsenal	2	75	1,515	54	—	—
Kure Shipyard.	Shipbuilding	30	2,966	7,443	56	—	6,873
	Ship-Engine	3	1,200	4,574	52	—	12,810
	Arsenal	28	1,490	9,156	43	—	32,851
	Steel Work	38	20,585	4,707	50	—	65,068
Saseho Shipyard.	Shipbuilding	15	905	2,737	63	—	5,203
	Ship-Engine	13	521	2,657	62	--	17,585
	Arsenal.	2	40	1,146	63	20	2
Maizuru Shipyard.	Shipbuilding.	7	480	947	42	—	984
	Ship-Engine	5	793	933	40	—	1,627
	Arsenal	2	66	615	60	—	816
Naval Arsenal		8	274	1,308	60	29	3,247
Shimose Powder Work		1	62	153	43	23	2,134
Takeshiki Dockyard		3	60	682	68	—	1,197
Ominato Dockyard		2	40	67	51	—	265
Bako Dockyard		1	50	115	160	—	265
Steel Works		28	31,378	6,664	50	22	121,741
Telegraph and Light-house Stores.		4	65	215	79	—	548
Railway Works.	Shimbashi Works.	15	82	1,979	57	—	4,487
	Kobe Works	6	100	1,700	58	30	2,588
	Nagano Works	1	19	464	50	—	490
	Asahigawa Works.	3	100	169	58	—	470

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CHAPTER XX.

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS.

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

The National Bank Regulations promulgated in November, 1872, were based on the American system. Four national banks were established under the regulations, which provided, among other things, for the convertibility of bank notes into gold specie. It was soon found impossible to maintain the convertible system, owing to excess issue and consequent fall of notes below par. The banks were threatened with ruin. It happened that the Government conceived at that time the idea of adjusting the hereditary Pension Bonds, amounting to over 170 million *yen*. The Bank Regulations were amended in August, 1879, with the object of allowing the banks to use the public bonds as security against their notes which were in turn redeemable with Government notes, and not with specie. The bank notes were therefore really inconvertible notes. At any rate this amendment gave a powerful impulse to the creation of national banks, and within a few years as many as 153 were established.

In order to restore the credit of paper notes the Government prohibited the establishment of new national banks after 1880 and further provided that the national banks would be deprived of the note issuing privilege. this having been exclusively reserved for the newly created Bank of Japan. Meanwhile the charters of most of the national banks had expired, and they were converted into private banks, so that by February, 1899, the last relic of the old banking system disappeared.

NUMBER OF BANKS (FEB. 1907).

	No. of Banks.	Authorized Capital
Special Banks	6	*Yen* 91,500,000
"People's" Banks	46	„ 28,520,000
Savings Banks	460	„ 69,933,450
Ordinary Banks	1,713	„ 363,315,719
Total	2,225	„ 554,518,719

Note:—"Special Banks" comprises the Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, Hypothec Bank of Japan, Industrial Bank of Japan, Bank of Formosa, and Hokkaido Colonial Bank.

FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN (FEB. 1907).

	No. of Banks.	Authorized Capital.
Savings Banks	1	*Yen* 1,250,000
Ordinary Banks	10	„ 4,264,450
Total	11	„ 5,514,450

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SPECIAL BANKS.

The Bank of Japan.

The Bank of Japan, the central bank of Japan, was founded in 1882 as a joint stock company in accordance with the Bank of Japan Ordinance. Its authorized capital was at first 10,000,000 *yen*, but it has since been trebled, i.e. 30,000,000 *yen* fully paid up. The Bank enjoys the privilege to issue convertible bank notes within the limit of 120,000,000 *yen* on the security of gold or silver coins and bullion, and of Government bonds or commercial bills of a reliable nature. The Bank has to pay the tax of 1.2½% for average monthly issue of notes and that of 5 per cent. annum for any excess issue.

The Bank conducts the following lines of business:—

1. "To discount or purchase Government bills, bills of exchange, commercial bills, etc.; 2. to buy or sell gold or silver bullion; 3. to make loans on the security of gold or silver coins or bullion; 4. to make collection of bills for banks, companies and merchants, who are regular customers; 5. to receive deposits in current accounts and accept the custody of objects of value, such as gold, silver, other precious metals and documents; 6. to make advance in current accounts or loans for fixed periods upon the security of Government bonds, Treasury bills or other bonds and shares guaranteed by the Government."

In addition, the Bank undertakes on trust the management of the Treasury fund.

The Bank's statement for the las half-year of 1906 was as follows :—

Liabilities.

	Yen.
Notes issued	341,766,164
Government Deposits	338,765,790
Deposits for the Payment of Principal and Interest of National Debts	55,901,362
Receipts connected with the issue of Public Bonds	275,488
Funds for the Payment of Mint Certificates	647,186
Current Accounts	4,613,585
Deposit Receipts	1,296,350
Bills Payable	86,486
Due to other Banks	26,700
Suspense Receipts	8,428,077
Capital Paid-up	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	19,850,000
Reserves against depreciation of Bank Property	250,000
Net Profit for the current half-year	2,836,290
Profit brought over from last half-year	830,699
	805,574,181

Assets.

Loans to Government	22,000,000
Loans	7,400,000
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,173,599
Bills discounted	82,144,586
Foreign Bills discounted	23,857,079
Deposits	22,597,489

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	Yen.
Deposits guaranteeing Interest at 6% Sterling Loan ..	6,443,580
Government Bonds	83,388,912
Bullion	126,353,843
Due from other Banks	410,954
Agencies Accounts	38,139,457
Sub-Agencies Accounts	3,549,678
Foreign Agencies Accounts	357,290.357
Suspense Payments	3,522,410
Office Grounds	1,008,051
Buildings and Safes	2,101,931
Furniture	42,368
New Building Account	11,615
Cash on hand	23,138 265
	805.574,181

Profit and Loss Account.

Dr.

Current Expenses, Taxes Interest, etc.	8,596,904
Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum	1,800,000
Amount Carried to Reserve Fund	650,000
Bonus and Allowance	193,000
Balance carried forward to next Account	1,023,990
	12.263,894

Cr.

Gross Profit for the Current Half-year	11,433,195
Balance brought over from last Account	830,699
	12,263,894

Board of Directors.

Governor.—Shinzen Matsuo.

Vice-Gov.—Korekiyo Takahashi.

Directors.—Muneyoshi Yamaguchi, Rio Sudo, Seishiro Kimura, Tomoye Yoshii.

Head Office.—Honryogai-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Branches.—Osaka; Nagoya; Western district (Moji); Hokkaido (Hakodate); Kyoto; Sapporo; Otaru; Fukushima; Hiroshima.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Founded in 1880 on the authorized capital of 3,000,000 *yen* for furnishing financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country, its capital has subsequently been increased to 24,000,000 *yen* of which 21,000,000 *yen* has been paid up. The Bank enjoys the privilege of getting its foreign bills of exchange rediscounted by the Bank of Japan to an amount not exceeding 20,000,000 *yen* a year at the rate of 2 per cent.

The following lines of business are transacted by the Bank:—

1. "Foreign exchange; 2. inland exchange; 3. loans; 4. deposits of money and custody of value; 5. discount and collection of bills of ex-

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change, promissory notes and other cheques; 6. exchange of coins. The Bank may also buy or sell public bonds, gold or silver bullion and foreign coin, if the condition of business demands it. The Bank may be entrusted with affairs bearing on foreign loans and the management of public moneys for international account."

Liabilities.

	Yen,
Capital paid-up	21,000,000
Reserve fund	13,700,000
Dividends remaining unclaimed	5,277
Deposits	122,963,332
Bills to be met / Bills Payable / Due to other Banks	109,526,737
Net profit for the current half-year	2,217,239
Profit brought over from last half-year	793,908
Liquidation of property	202,448
Bad Debts Reserve	32,412
Bank Note issued in Manchuria	7,285,224
	277,726,581

Assets.

Cash on hand	18,779,045
Deposit to Banks	11,528,692
Bullion	806,688
Bonds	20,623,682
Loans	102,195,645
Bills to be collected / Due from other Banks	121,844,798
Property	1,948,028
	277,726,581

Account.

Ordinary Reserve	350,000
Special Reserve	500,000
Dividend (at the rate of 12 per cent per annum)	1,260,000
Balance carried forward to next account	901,147

Board of Directors.

President.—Korekiyo Takahashi.

Directors.—Nagatanê Soma, Kokichi Sonoda, Rokuro Hara, Riemon Kimura, Ippei Wakao, Yuki Yamakawa, Masunosuke Odagiri, Viscount Y. Mishima, Chunosuke Kawashima, Hyokichi Bekkery.

Head Office.—Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama.

Branches Abroad.—London; Lyons; New York; San Francisco; Hawaii; Bombay; Hongkong, Shanghai; Tientsin; Peking; Newchwang; Tairen (formerly Dalny); Liaoyang.

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The Industrial Bank of Japan.

The Industrial Bank of Japan (Nippon Kogyo Ginko) is a joint-stock company established in March, 1902 under the Law of the Industrial Bank of Japan. Its capital was *yen* 10,000,000 at first, but by the amended Law passed in March 1906 it was increased to *yen* 17,500,000 of which *yen* 13,750,000 is paid up. Gradually the business sphere of the Bank, especially that of trust has been enlarged. The Bank being one of the most powerful banking and trust companies in Japan, is considered generally to be one of the fittest and most useful medium for foreign capitalists desirous of making investment in this country. This will be understood from the fact that more than *yen* 7,500,000 of its shares are held by foreign capitalists, being quoted very high both in the internal and foreign markets.

The chief lines of business carried on by the Industrial Bank of Japan are as follows: —

"1. Loans on the security of National or Local Loan Bonds, or Debentures and Shares of Companies.
2. Subscriptions for, or taking over by transference, National or Local Loan Bonds, or the Debentures of Companies.
3. General Deposits and Safe Deposit Business.
4. Business of a Trust Company.
5. Discount of Bills on security of National or Local Loan Bonds, or Debentures and Shares of Companies.
6. Loans on Mortgage of Railway, Factory and Mine Foundations.
7. Any Banking and attendant Business in Foreign Countries with the Permission of the Minister of Finance."

The Bank has the privilege of issuing debentures to an amount of ten times its paid up capital and to any amount if for the purpose of public utility abroad.

Though the Bank is the youngest of the six special banks it has attained a rapid progress and enjoys a promising future.

Liabilities.

	Yen
Capital	17,500,000
Reserve fund	409,000
Debenture	9,595,000
Deposits	20,310,111
Trust fund &c.	1,950
Net profit for the current half-year (1906)	695,722
Others	180,567
Total	48,694,399

Assets.

Cash on hand	215,185
Loans	12,373,829
Deposits to Banks	1 602,136
Bills to be collected	3,300,073
Bonds	24,280,365
Capital remaining to be called	3,750,000
Property &c.	172,807
Total	48,694,399

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Account.

Reserve	103,700
Dividend (7½ per cent per annum)	515,650
Bonus and allowance	20,000
Balance carried forward to next account	56,372

Board of Directors.

Governor.—Dr. Juichi Soyeda.
Vice-Gov.—Ichiyo Tsukuda.
Directors.—Otsuya Banno, Tatsukuro Inouye, Tadashi Kaneko, Jun Saito
Head Office.—8 Zenigame-cho, Kojimachi ku, Tokyo.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan.

Founded in 1896 as a joint stock company with a capital of 10,000,000 *yen* under the special patronage and control of the Government, it aims to furnish long-period loans at a low rate of interest for improvement and development of agriculture and industry and to serve as a central banking organ for agricultural and industrial enterprises on a larger scale thorughout the whole country.

The following lines of business are transacted by the Bank:—

"To make loans on the security of immovable property, to make loans without security to Prefectures, Districts, Cities, Towns, and other public bodies organized under the Law; to make loans without security for the work of adjustment of cultivated fields under the Farm Adjustment Law; to take up the mortgage debentures of the "Peoples Banks"; to accept the custody of gold and silver bullion and negotiable instruments."

The Bank is authorized, when at least one-fourth of its nominal capital is paid up, to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid up capital. These debentures shall be redeemed at least twice a year by means of drawings and for each issue of debentures premiums of various amounts varying from five to one thousand *yen* are allotted to a certain number of debentures to be determined by drawings. Amidst the general prohibition of lottery or any lottery-like system, this single exception has been made on behalf of the Hypothec Bank in order to enable it to attract smaller capitalists to the subscription of its debentures.

Liabilities.

	Yen
Debenture....	27,627,520
Saving Debenture	20,088,480
Capital	10,000,000
Rseerve fund	1,199,855
Net profit for current half year (1906)	362,267
Profit brought over from last half year	103,545
Others	2,074,420
Total	61,456,090

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Assets.

	Yen
Loans	29,588,654
Bonds	475,816
Debenture of People's Banks	545,145
Deposits to the Treasury	16,160,950
Deposits to Banks	2,955,387
Agencies Accounts	4,483,894
Capital remaining to be called	6,750,000
Property	109,912
Cash on hand	11,299
Others	375,032
Total	61,456,090

Account.

Dividend (10 per cent per unnum)	162,500
Reserves	172,454
Bonus and Allowance	34,850
Balance carried to next Account	96,009

Board of Directors.

Governor.—Shinkichi Takahashi.
Vice-Gov.—Gentaro Simla.
Directors.—Keichoku Ario, Keishi Igarashi, Naonosuke Kawakami.
Head Office.—Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

The "Peoples" Banks.

(*Nōkō Ginkō*).

These banks exist one in each prefecture to act as local organs of credit for agriculture and industry, each with a capital of two hundred thousand *yen* or upwards.

The lines of business transacted by these Banks are similar to those dealt with by the Hypothec Bank, only in smaller scope.

The Bank of Taiwan (*Formosa*).

The Bank of Taiwan is a joint stock company with a capital of five million *yen*, enjoying the privilege of issuing bank notes convertible in gold *yen* against the reserve of gold or silver coins or bullion and Government bonds, Treasury bills, notes of the Bank of Jepan, and any other negotiable paper or commercial bills of a reliable nature. The amount of notes covered by specie reserve is limited to 5,000,000 *yen* and may in no case exceed the amount of notes issued against specie reserve. Notes issued beyond this limit in case of emergency are subject to a tax of five per cent. or more per annum. The Government has subscribed for one million *yen* of the shares of the Bank and the dividends accruing from these shares are added to the reserve fund of the Bank for the first five years, during which period the Government is engaged not to tranfer its shares. The Government has further made an advance of 2,000,000 *yen* in silver to the Bank with no interest, to be added to the specie reserve for bank

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notes issued. The following lines of business are transacted by this Bank:—

"1. To discount bills of exchange and other commercial bills; 2. exchange business; 3. to collect bills for companies and merchants who are regular customers of the Bank; 4. to make loans on the security of immovable or movable property of a reliable nature; 5. to open current accounts; 6. to accept the custody of objects of value such as gold and silver coins, precious metals and documents; 7. to buy or sell gold or silver bullion; 8. to act as agent for other banks."

Liabilities.

(Exiting on 31st Dec. '06)

	yen
Bank Notes Issued	9,888,020
Debts from Government	2,000,000
Deposits	10,171,129
Capital	5,000,000
Reserve fund	635,000
Net profit for the current half year account	247,503
Profit brought over from last half year account.	59,598
Others	794.509
Total	28,795,763

Assets.

Loans	3,381,131
Bills	11,083,254
Deposit to Banks	417,860
Bonds	4,802,074
Bullions	314,778
Cash on hand	5,297,204
Un-paid Capital	2,500,000
Property	605,514
Others	393,937
Total	28,795,763

Accounts.

Dividend (10 per cent per annum)	125,000
Reserve	90,000
Bonus	15,000
Balance carried on next account	77,101

Board of Directors.

President.—Kazuyoshi Yagiu.
Vice-Pres.—Totaro Shimosaka.
Director.—Muneyoshi Tatsuno.
Head Office.—Taihoku, Formosa.

The Colonial Bank of Hokkaido.

This Bank aims to promote enterprises of colonization and exploitation of the Hokkaidō. It was established in 1900 in the form of a joint stock

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company with a capital of 3,000,000 *yen*, to transact the following lines of business :—

"To make loans on the security of immovable property; to make loans against the pledge of shares and debentures issued by joint stock companies; to make loans or issue bills of exchange on the security of agricultural products in the island; to take up deposits; to accept the custody of objects of value; to make loans without security to communal co-operations." This Bank is authorized to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding five times its paid-up capital, though such debentures may not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable in annual instalments.

In order to give support to the Bank, the Government subscribed 1,000,000 *yen* of its shares on which for the first ten years no dividends are assigned.

Liabilities. (31st Dec., '07)

	yen
Capital	5,000,000
Reserve fund	250,000
Debenture	800,000
Deposits	3,770,438
Loans	470,000
Net profit for the current half year	216,945
Others	149,013
Total	10,417,778

Assets.

Unpaid Capital	1,995,625
Loans	6,686,608
Deposit to Banks	184,278
Bonds and Debentures	785,500
Property	129,181
Cash on hand	387,393
Others	247,896
Total	10,417,778

Account.

Dividend (9 per cent per annum excluding shares owned by Government.)	20,000	90,000
Reserve		63,000
Balance carried forward to next account		63,945

Board of Directors.

President.—Shunkichi Minobe.
Head office.—Sapporo, Hokkaido.

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ORDINARY BANKS.

Leading Banks in Tokyo.

(At end of 1906.) (in 000 *yen*.)

	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Loans.	Dividend in 1906.
1st Bank	7,000	2,350	49,951	46,622	10
3rd Bank	2,400	730	28,836	27,282	12
15th Bank	18,000	1,160	19,840	14,091	8
20th Bank	1,250	170	5,610	6,003	9
27th Bank	650	191	2,674	3,078	7
30th Bank	700	85	53	699	7
84th Bank	475	67	3,652	3,109	9
100th Bank	600	1,800	19,454	16,498	30
Higo Bank	1,000	270	2,687	3,222	7
Imamura Bank	700	450	597	1,005	5
Kawasaki Bank....	1,000	740	15,722	13,034	4
Kimbara Bank	100	11	557	667	10
Meiji Shogyo Bank.	1,520	138	5,147	5,838	8
Mitsubishi Bank ..	1,000	2,866	27,325	21,445	10
Mitsui Bank	5,000	7,700	68,337	58,574	8
Morimura Bank ..	500	240	3,648	3,639	5
Murai Bank	1,000	200	5,745	5,867	Nil.
Nakai Bank	1,000	400	5,003	5,039	5
Tanaka Bank	500	625	1,662	4,820	8
Teikoku Shogyo Bank	5,600	675	13,158	17,180	6
Teiyū Bank	1,000	68	3,813	4,503	6
Tokai Bank	1,000	429	13,362	12,803	12
Tokyo Bank	1,000	413	8,402	9,897	10
Yasuda Bank.....	2,000	1,660	21,370	26,318	5

Leading Banks in Osaka.

34th Bank	4,115	920	22,710	22,400	9
130th Bank.....	1,625	—	13,234	9,659	Nil.
58th Bank	1,000	35	6,894	7,981	9
Kashima Bank	300	215	11,313	9,923	6
Kitahama Bank ..	3,000	390	16,874	17,880	9
Ko-noike Bank	2,000	670	31,362	28,097	5
Naniwa Bank	2,904	1,100	24.726	23,665	9
Sumitomo Bank ..	1,000	3,000	36,246	27,574	10
Yamaguchi Bank ..	1,000	610	13,471	9,948	5

Leading Banks in Yokohama.

2nd Bank	1,500	500	3,881	4,574	8
74th Bank	1,450	385	3,182	3,992	8
Mogi Bank.....	1,000	470	2,763	3,894	10
Sōda Bank	300	240	5,601	1,487	7
Yokohama Bank ..	1,000	750	2,490	2,640	10

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1st Bank, Ltd., (*The Dai Ichi Ginko*).—Estab. in 1873 by Baron Ei-ichi Shibusawa and is the pioneer bank in Japan. It is the banking organ for the Korean Government and is authorized to issue paper notes for circulation in the peninsula, the volume at end of 1906 amounting to about *yen* 8,280,000.

President.—Baron E. Shibusawa.
General Manager. Yunosuke Sasaki.
Head Office.—Kabuto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

3rd Bank, Ltd., (*The Dai San Ginko*).—Estab. in 1876, it is practically owned by the Yasuda family.

President.—Zenshiro Yasuda.
Head Office.—Kobune-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

15th Bank, Ltd., (*The Dai Jugo Ginko*).—Estab. in 1877, enjoys the credit of commanding the largest amount of capital of all banks of ordinary kind. was formely called the Peers' Bank as it was created as the banking organ of the peerage circles.

President.—Kokichi Sonoda.
Manager.—Masayasu Naruse.
Head Office.—Kobiki-cho 1-chome, Kyobashi-ku.

20th Bank, Ltd., (*Dai Niju Ginko*).—Estab. in 1877.

President.—Iken Kojima.
Head Office.— 2 Ise-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

27th Bank, Ltd. (*Dai Niju-Shichi Ginko*).—Estab. in 1877.

President.—Jiemon Watanabe.
Sub-Manager. Masami Muro-oka.
Head Office.—Honzaimoku-gashi, Nihonbashi-ku.

100th Bank, Ltd. (*Dai Hyaku Ginko*).—Estab. in 1877. One of most prosperous banks with wide foreign connection. Its capital increased to *Y.*2,000,000 in Feb. '07.

President.—Kojiro Takada.
General Manager.—Kenzo Ikeda.
Head Office.—Yorozu-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

Higo Ginko, Ltd.—Estab. in 1877 and may be regarded as the joint property of Marquis Hosokawa and the Yasuda family.

Head Office.—Koami-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

Imamura Ginko.—Estab. in 1893 by the late Seinosuke Imamura.

Head Office.—Minami-Kayaba-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

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Kawasaki Ginko.—Estab. in 1880.

Proprietor.—Kawasaki family.
General Manager.—Kinsaburo Kawasaki.
Head Office.—14, Himono cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

Kimbara Ginko.—Estab. in 1885.

Proprietor.—Meizen Kimbara.
Head Office.—5 Kitazaya-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

Meiji Shogyo Ginko, Ltd.,—Estab. in 1896, and is practically run by the Yasuda family.

President.—Zensuke Yasuda.
Head Office.—19 Hombuna-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

Mitsu-bishi Ginko.—Founded in 1896. It constitutes the banking department in the manifold economic enterprises run by the great Mitsubishi family.

Proprietor.—Iwaski Family.
Managing-Director.—Ryohei Toyokawa.
Managers.—Kumpei Mimura and Shoichi Kirishima.
Head Office.—Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsui Ginko.—Founded in 1876, it constitutes the banking department in the diverse economic enterprises carried on by the millionare family of Mitsui.

Proprietor.—Mitsui Family.
General Managers.—Senkichiro Hayakawa, and Shogoro Hatano.
Head Office.—Suruga-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

Morimura Ginko.—Estab. in 1897 by Ichizaemon Morimura.

Manager.—Koyata Morokuzu.
Head Office.—Nihonbashi Tori-Itchome.

Murai Ginko.—Estab. in 1904 by Kichibei Murai.

General Manager.—Teinosuke Murai.
Head Office.—O-temma-cho, Nihonbashi.

Nakai Ginko.—Estab. 1885, one of the family banks.

Proprietor.—Shin-emon Nakai.
Head Office.—Kane-buki-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Tanaka Ginko.—Estab. 1885, one of the family banks.

Head Office.—1, Sakamoto cho, Nihonbashi.

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Teikoku Shogyo Ginko, Ltd.—Estab. in 1894.

President.—Masabumi Asada.
Head Office.—Kabuto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku.

Teiyu Ginko, Ltd.—Estab. in 1897.

President.—Naonari Yamamoto.
Head Office.—Shojuro-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Tokai Ginko, Ltd.—Estab. in 1889.

President.—Choshiro Kikuchi.
Head Office.—Gofuku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Ginko, Ltd.—Estab. in 1896.

President.—Ginjiro Kobayashi.
Head Office.—17, Tadokoro-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Yasuda Ginko.—Fstab. in 1880 by Zenjiro Yasuda. This is another of the various banks controlled by the Yasuda family.

Proprietor.—Yasuda Family.
Head Office.—Kobune-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

2nd Bank, Ltd., (*Dai Ni Ginko*).—Estab. in 1874.

President.—Tomitaro Hara.
Head Office.—Honcho, Yokohama.

74th Bank, Ltd., (*Dai Shichiju-Shi Ginko*).—Estab. in 1878.

President.—Kahei Otani.
Head Office.—Minami-naka-dori, Yokohama.

Mogi Ginko.—Estab. in 1895.

Proprietor.—Shohei Mogi.
Head Office.—Benten-dori, Yokohama.

Sōda Ginko.—Estab. in 1895.

Proprietor.—Kinsaku Sōda.
Head Office.—Minami-naka-dori, Yokohama.

Wakao Ginko.—Estab. in 1899.

Proprietor.—Wakao Family.
Head Office.—Honcho, Yokohama.

Yokohama Ginko.—Estab. in 1893.

Proprietor.—Senzo Hiranuma.
Head Office.—Honda-machi, Yokohama.

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34th Bank, Ltd., (*Dai Sanju-shi Ginko*).—

President.—Kenzo Koyama.
Head Office.—Osaka.

130th Bank, Ltd., (*Dai Hyaku Sanju Ginko*).—This was formerly conducted by Jutaro Matsumoto, but since his failure some years ago its control has passed to the hands of the Yasuda family which extended to it helping hands.

Head Office.—Osaka.

Fujimoto Broker.—Capital paid-up Y. 1,000,000.

Proprietor.—Seibei Fujimoto.
Head Office.—Osaka.

Kashima Ginko.—Capital paid-up Y. 300,000.

Proprietor.—Kyuemon Hiro-oka.
Head Office:—Osaka.

Kitahama Ginko, Ltd.,—Estab. in 1897.

President.—Seishū Iwashita.
Head Office.—Kitahama, Osaka.

Ko-noike Ginko.—Founded in 1900, it is conducted by the Ko-noike family, one of the oldest millionaire families of Japan. Capital increased to Y. 3,000,000 this year.

Proprietor.—Ko-noike Family.
General Manager.—Junzaburo Ashida.
Head Office.—Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Naniwa Ginko, Ltd.—Estab. in 1878.

President.—Kyo Nomoto.
Head Office.—Awaji-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Sumitomo Ginko.—Founded 1896, it is the bank run by the Sumitom family, a millionaire house in Osaka.

Proprietor.—Kichizaemon Sumitomo.
General Manager.—Tetsujiro Shidate.
Head Office.—Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Yamaguchi Ginko.—Capital paid-up Y. 1,000,000.

General Manager.—Chuji Machida.
Head Office.—Osaka.

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SURVEY OF BANKING BUSINESS.

The Bank of Japan.

(In thousand *yen*.)

Year.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits. Total Amount.	Deposits. Balance.	Advances. Loans. Total Amount.	Advances. Loans. Balance.	Advances. Bills discounted. Total Amount.	Advances. Bills discounted. Balance.	Net Profits.	Dividends per annum. %
1895	22,500	8,542	540,665	6,653	328,525	92,827	150,369	34,690	8,166	14.0
1896	22,500	9,100	1,376,244	195,117	518,811	114,243	247,271	49,354	3,849	13.0
1897	22,500	10,800	1,964,945	78,109	674,646	81,879	319,546	56,307	13,578	13.0
1898	30,000	12,570	1,725,404	27,210	786,117	55,270	344,053	55,524	4,692	11.0
1899	30,000	13,570	1,823,219	74,671	724,058	38,731	474,730	108,141	5,030	12.0
1900	30,000	14,850	1,974,135	35,258	561,235	48,477	696,390	97,558	5,293	12.0
1901	30,000	15,950	2,001,102	20,157	418,780	71,348	505,893	46,576	4,666	12.0
1902	30,000	16,600	2,295,161	18,887	373,280	55,323	274,635	50,763	4,447	12.0
1903	30,000	17,150	2,564,837	16,396	254,834	49,340	220,022	44,380	4,187	12.0
1904	30,000	17,600	3,516,861	43.823	553,350	125,221	338,699	69,595	4,746	12.0
1905	30,000	18,800	6,507,602	449,203	576,570	80,049	686,060	109,184	5,420	12.0
1906	30,000	20,100	8,673,066	401,499	378,573	31,573	806,759	106,001	5,689	12.0

The Yokohama Specie Bank.

1895	4,500	4,336	322,413	13,050	64,095	4,395	28,434	4,286	1,057	15.0
1896	6,000	6,118	556,037	10,186	139,582	8,096	52,158	6,033	1,448	15.0
1897	9,000	6,798	673,454	36,133	170,081	4,912	66,382	9,313	3,734	15.0
1898	10,500	7,403	835,505	40,612	271,882	20,668	84,862	12,726	2,489	15.0
1899	12,000	8,016	1,009,774	73,491	352,498	21,482	114,910	21,423	5,822	15.0
1900	18,000	8,678	887,534	52,978	282,461	26,506	160,597	18,305	2,519	13.0
1901	18,000	9 035	851,534	46,510	293,056	25,496	115,655	9,021	2,879	13.0
1902	18,000	9,837	987,035	58,461	359,412	31,693	73,028	8,305	2,861	12.5
1903	18,000	10,586	1,159,664	72,871	365,880	31,966	76,425	17,918	2,541	12.0
1904	18,000	10,405	1,722,377	70.545	390,155	41,499	102,210	12,340	2,862	12.0
1905	18,000	11,019	3,377,805	110,295	563,031	60,567	139,531	13,988	4,288	12.0
1906	21,000	13,934	2,929,453	120,303	623,669	87,676	109,420	9,663	4,903	12.0

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Ordinary Banks.

(In thousand *yen*.)

At end of year.	Number of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.		Loans.		Bills Discounted.	
				Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Amount Transacted.	Balance.
1895	925	98,758	24,901	1,942,539	159,251	917,262	181,068	488,306	——
1896	1,126	132,661	43,143	2,567,835	203,762	1.284,920	262,920	766,902	——
1897	1,281	161,442	19,464	3,016,910	235,507	1,571,561	270.664	907,118	——
1898	1,448	189,829	20,306	3,570,423	287,912	1,749,979	294,799	969,144	——
1899	1,561	209,973	27,762	4,492,936	392,256	1,825,389	311,349	1,584,252	261,771
1900	1,802	239,364	33,032	5,670,511	436,779	2,114,925	351,550	2,119,275	301,647
1901	1,867	251,700	8,868	5,357,548	450,186	1,901,107	356,356	1,831,516	272,015
1902	1,841	258,111	45,679	6,070,031	536,702	2,059,182	376,466	1,998,691	310,947
1903	1,754	253,003	50,502	6,886,556	566,227	2,198,159	380,873	2,194,020	334,387
1904	1,708	248,776	54,477	7,916,282	605,316	2,232,258	390,464	2,315,239	329,489
1905	1,713	252,027	56,280	9,452,904	692,520	——	396,774	——	370,233
1906	1,678	253,257	62,724	——	810,700	——	405,248	——	431,304

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Savings Banks

(In thousand *yen*.)

Year.	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits. Savings Deposits. Total Amount.	Savings Deposits. Balance.	Common Deposits. Total Amount.	Common Deposits. Balance.	Deposits. Total Amount.	Deposits. Balance	Loans. Amount Transacted.	Loans. Balance.	Bills Discounted. Amount Transacted.	Bills Discounted. Balance.
1895..	86	1,776	104	27,325	12,178	——	——	27,325	12,178	6,409	2,728	13,536	——
	* 6	* 112											
1896..	149	3,963	303	51,729	18,214	15.423	2,459	67,152	20,673	25,162	8,088	31,870	——
	* 44	*1,075											
1897..	221	8,622	812	75,866	25,393	48,169	7,651	124,035	33,044	50,699	16,569	46.468	5,790
	* 91	*2,075											
1898..	260	11,638	1,371	86,199	30,042	93,659	12,665	179,768	42,707	72,884	23,576	49,887	7,909
	*158	*3,327											
1899..	333	15,429	2,188	119,033	44,748	171,211	22,892	290,245	67,641	106,226	30.201	97,285	17,66)
	*198	*4,549											
1900..	419	21,040	2,907	149,235	49,438	280,189	29,423	429,425	78,881	131,302	38,393	156,120	25,024
	*262	*5,794											
1901..	441	23,370	3,462	144,028	44,021	237,431	30,188	381,459	74,210	127,170	41,117	119,392	19,542
	*273	*6,238											
1902..	431	22,412	3,548	143,899	51,646	239,434	33,319	383,334	84,965	127,995	40,801	115,952	19,235
	*270	*6,418											
1903..	469	29,539	5,404	162,495	60,692	339,463	46,014	501,958	106,701	178,973	54,555	169,894	26,987
	*216	*5,394											
1904..	467	32,187	6,489	188,942	66,717	374,646	54,042	563,588	120,759	193,437	60,370	182,220	25,888
	*207	*5,173											
1905..	485	38,534	7,095	——	77,404	——	65,171	——	137,516	——	64,253	——	31,961
	*205												
1906..	487	40,909	8,852	——	95,392	——	77,523	——	172,916	——	72,013	——	37,173
	*201												

* Represents the number and capital of ordinary banks undertaking savings bank business in addition to their main business.

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Comparative Table of Bank Rate.

(Bank of Japan)

At the end of	Rate of Loans.		Rate of Bills discounted in Tokyo.		Interest for deposits, one year.
	Highest	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	per cent.
	Sen.				
1906.	1.90	1.80	1.90	1.80	3.00
1905.	2.30	2.30	2.20	2.20	3.00
1904.	2.10	1.90	2.00	1.80	3.00
1903.	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.60	3.00
1902.	2.10	1.90	1.80	1.80	3.00
1901.	2.70	2.70	2.40	2.40	3.00
1900.	2.70	2.70	2.40	2.40	3.00
1899.	2.20	2.10	1.90	1.90	3.00
1898.	2.50	2.30	2.20	2.00	3.00
1897.	2.50	2.50	2.20	2.20	3.00

Note:—Rate of loans or of Bills discounted is that of per day per *Yen* 100.

Comparative Table of Tokyo Market Rate.

At the end of	Rate of loan. average.	Rate of disc't. average.	Int't for current Account.	Int't for fixed deposit. per cent.
	Sen.	*Sen.*	*Sen.*	
1906.	2.31	2.04	.91	5.66
1905.	2.61	2.52	1.04	6.11
1904.	2.38	2.25	.97	5.80
1903.	2.28	2.02	1.00	5.69
1902.	2.55	2.31	1.24	6.50
1901.	3.17	3.01	1.73	7.51
1900.	3.03	3.07	1.70	7.58
1899.	2.57	2.52	1.39	6.53
1898.	2.90	2.89	1.72	7.76
1897.	2.90	3.03	1.40	6.76

CLEARING HOUSES.

Tokyo Clearing-House.

The Tokyo clearing-house commenced its business at the end of 1887 with more or less good result, but the subsequent development of the banking business necessitated the reorganization of the clearing-house, and in 1891 the new clearing-house, as it now stands, was established. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-houses in Europe and America. The number of associated banks is over 60, besides the Bank of Japan.

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Osaka Clearing-House.

Founded in 1879 the Osaka clearing-house is the first of the clearing-houses established in our country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it now took also the lead in introducing the clearing-house. The number of associated banks is 60.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya have clearing-houses of their own.

AMOUNT OF BILLS CLEARED AT VARIOUS CLEARING-HOUSES IN JAPAN.

(In thousand *yen*.)

Year.	Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kyoto.	Yokohama.	Kobe.	Nagoya.	Total.
1906.....	3,500,853	1,463,860	263,137	912,893	713,928	269,381	
1905.....	2,560,527	1,140,527	177,439	788,408	619,703	174,123	5,532,487
1904.....	1,854,352	898,682	125,967	618,444	530,309	129,025	4,146,823
1903.....	1,562,636	821,287	167,986	491,591	412,148	128,206	3,583,857
1902.....	1,350,791	663,659	155,956	416,123	251,596	43,083	2,881,213
1901.....	1,168,702	528,122	145,905	358,516	202,653	——	2,433,899
1900.....	1,405,449	523,552	167,566	348,306	168,228	——	2,613,104
1899.....	1,095,805	376,853	133,616	——	115,914	——	1,722,190
1898.....	790,247	225,940	69,034	——	100,843	——	1,186,065
1897.....	552,890	160,967	——	——	27,633	——	731,490
1896.....	417,425	138,409	——	——	——	——	555,834
1895.....	289,102	79,654	——	——	——	——	368,756

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CURRENCY SYSTEM.

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897 Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie, but that reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 *fun* of pure gold (11.574) grains) and to be denominated one *yen*.
2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 *yen* (4.1666 grams) coins, 10 *yen* (8,3333 grams) coins, and 20 *yen* (16.6665 grams) coins.
3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 *sen* (2.2500 grams) pieces, 20 *sen* (4.0500 grams) pieces, and 50 *sen* (10.1250 grams) pieces.
4. Subsidiary copper coins to be of three denominations, 5 *sen* nickel pieces, 2 *sen* copper pieces, 1 *sen* pieces, 5 *rin* and 1 *rin* pieces issued before to continue in circulation as before.

The regulation fineness of the coins are as under:—

Gold coins,	900	gold &	100 copper.
Silver ,,	720	silver ,,	280 ,,
Nickel ,,	250	nickel ,,	720 ,,
Copper ,,	950	copper,,	40 tin and 10 zinc.

Amount of Coins in Circulation.

At the End of	Gold Coins.	Silver *Yen*.	Subsidiary Silver Pieces.	Nickel Pieces.	Copper Pieces.	Total.
1895.....	12,254	47,192	20,751	5,884	9,606	95,689
1900.....	52,930	—	57,118	8,304	9,141	127,491
1901.....	59,342	—	58,298	8,662	9,095	135,399
1902.....	89,247	—	59,177	8,782	9,139	166,347
1903.....101,780		—	59,959	8,780	9,038	179,559
1904.....	37,622	—	64,343	8,880	9,037	119,883
1905.....	51,463	—	74,081	9,167	9,039	143,755
1906.....	55,595	—	82,386	9,163	9,038	156,183

Volume of Paper Currency in Circulation.

(In thousand *yen*.)

At the End of	Government Paper Money.	National Bank Notes.	Convertible Bank Notes.	Total.
1895	11,129	20,796	180,336	212,262
1899	4,125	—	250,562	254,687
1900	—	—	228,570	228,570
1901	—	—	214,096	214,096
1902	—	—	232,094	232,094
1903	—	—	232,920	232,920
1904	—	—	286,625	286,625
1905	—	—	312,790	312,790
1906	—	—	341,766	341,766

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Volume of Specie Reserves.

At the End of	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Total.	Coins, Paper Money & Bank Notes in Circulation.
1895	7,092	18,838	25,951	282,000
1900	35,367	2,666	38,034	318,030
1901	41,122	1,666	42,788	306,706
1902	71,869	—	71,869	326,572
1903	81,327	—	81,327	331,152
1904	17,275	—	17,275	389,233
1905	26,898	—	26,898	429,647
1906	—	—	—	476,949

Amount of Coins Turned out by the Mint.

(In thousand *yen*)

Fiscal year.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Nickel Coins.	Copper Coins. and Bronze Coins.	Total.
From opening of Mint to 1893..	*66,260	139,105	5,488	12,418	* 66,260 157,011
1894	* 1,680	29,801	350	——	* 1,680 30,151
1895	* 1,410	19,001	51	——	* 1,410 19,052
2896	* 1,052	12,741	650	——	* 1,050 13,391
1897	* 268 76,544	10,006	600	——	* 268 87,151
1898	32,150	17,011	750	100	40,011
1899	16,500	5,503	65	65	22,368
1900	12.500	1,000	300	——	13,800
1901	14,500	1,000	300	100	15,900
1902	37,500	800	——	——	38,300
1903	24,000	1,701	100	——	25,801
1904	67,500	5,003	——	——	72,503
1905	15,000	9,896	300	——	25,006
1906	26,680	8,226	——	——	34,906

(* Denotes face value of old gold coins.)

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CHAPTER XXI.

ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS.

BUSINESS EXPANSION AFTER THE WAR.

Just as the Japan-China War of 1894–95 constituted an epoch for sudden expansion of Japanese business activity in manifold forms, so has the last war exerted—and this wave of new enterprises has practically passed away—even more powerful impetus to the development of Japan's economic activity. Some points of marked contrast separating the two periods should be kept in view in making this parallel, for whereas in the former case Japan obtained an indemnity of *yen* 300,000,000 against the war outlay amounting to close on *yen* 259,000,000, in the latter Japan did not obtain even one *sen* against the disbursements aggregating no less than *yen* 1,800,000,000. Another thing is that, in the latter case, the people had the benefit of severe lesson they learned when the feverish mania for new business enterprise ten years before was followed by a disastrous reaction, and naturally they were now disposed to proceed on their projects with caution and moderation.

None the less the expansive influence of the triumph did apparently prove too irresistible to check the tide of new enterprises that began to set as soon as the people had recovered their equanimity after the short interlude of bitter disappointment at the failure to secure the pecuniary compensation from Russia. Even the sentiment of national pride tended to swell the movement, and as if bent to make a display of economic resources before the eyes of the world, the people were seized with eager desire to launch new business projects. From about October 1905 to about January 1907 newspaper columns were filled every day with reports of creation of new companies or expansion of the old, and boom prevailed over the Exchanges to an extent unparalled in the history of Japanese economic development. Then came a reaction, and the tide began to ebb from about February of this year. Several newly organized companies have already been dissolved, others have decided to cut down the capital, while still others have postponed the date of calling in the instalment of subscription money.

The inquiries made by the Bank of Japan into the new enterprises launched or expansion of old that appeared from October, 1905, to March, 1907, inclusive make this record, the figures being in unit of thousand *yen*:—

Nature of project.	Capital of new companies.	Expansion of exist'g companies.	Total.
Banking	34,760	73,129	107,889
Spinning	33,353	41,805	75,158
Electricity	117,983	35,360	153,343

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Nature of project.	Capital of new companies.	Expansion of exist'g companies.	Total.
Mining	60,520	19,150	79,670
Fishery	27,725	1,610	29,335
R'ly's (elec'c in'ded)	318,200	112,179	430,379
Industry	323,806	98,597	422,403
Navigation	41,800	8,400	50,200
Insurance	33,700	19,850	53,550
Trade & others	115,300	48,773	164,073
Total	1,107,149	458,854	1,566,004

Compared with record of business enterprises subsequent to the Japan-China war, some interesting points of contrast are shown. Thus, whereas in the former period banking absorbed the largest share (259 million *yen*) of the investment, followed by railways with 139 millions, in the present instance railways, especially electric railways, come at the head, closely followed by industries, with water-power electricity coming third at a respectable distance. Another point of contrast is seen in the average amount of capitals. That average for the companies organized ten years ago was generally in six figures, but that of the later period is in seven figures. Another interesting comparison is that during the interval of 9 years after the close of the war with China, i.e., from 1895 to 1903, the new investments aggregated 1,700 million *yen* whereas the corresponding sum for the 19 months ending March, 1907, reached, nominally at least, 1,566 millions. Some idea of how much of the later period projects will stay and how much will suffer the fate of bubble companies may be formed by comparing the nominal investments with actual payments during the 9 years in question. The latter amounted to 712 millions approximately, which correspond to about 42 per cent. of the total of nominal investments.

GENERAL STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS.

Total Number of Companies.

At the End of Year.	Number.	Authorized Capital. (in *Y.* 1,000)	Paid-up Capital. (in *Y.* 1,000)
1896	4,549	619,223	398,510
1901	8,594	1,201,080	829,455
1902	8,612	1,226,731	878,763
1903	9,217	1,253,113	887,606
1904	8,913	1,262,687	631,292
1905	9,006	——	975,836

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COMPANIES WITH CAPITAL OF ABOVE 100,000 *Yen*.

At the End of Year.	Number.	Authorized Capital. (in *Y.* 1,000)	Paid-up Capital. (in *Y.* 1,000)
1896	926	546,418	342,279
1901	1,857	1,070,580	737,454
1902	1,904	1,090,787	787,033
1903	1,943	1,122,040	7 1,106
1904	1,917	1,135,321	835,508

COMPANIES ESTABLISHED BY FOREIGNERS.

(in 1,000 *yen*.)

At the End of Year.	Number.	Authorized Capital. (in *Y.* 1,000)	Paid-up Capital. (in *Y.* 1,000)
1901	89 * 59	1,104,365	
1902	47 *117	20,189	
1903	54 *112	16,016	10,781
1904	151 * 90	1,791,467	1,668,373

Note: – Figures marked with an asterisk (*) denote number of companies whose capital is unknown.

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Number and Capital of Companies Classified by Nature of Enterprise.

(in 1,000 *yen*.)

At the End of Year.	Agricultural.		Industrial.		Commercial.		Transportation.		Total.	
	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Paid-up Capital.
1896	117	1,657	1,367	89,900	2,777	192,735	334	113,216	4,595	397,510
1897	118	2,229	1,881	105,381	3,630	260,227	454	164,684	6,113	532,522
1898	166	2,333	2,164	122,066	4,178	300,039	536	197,233	7,044	621,676
1899	176	2,303	2,253	147,783	4,619	335,586	583	198,146	7,631	683,820
1900	220	2,614	2,554	158,851	5,197	389,051	627	228,733	8,598	779,251
1901	206	2,645	2,477	166,293	5,323	417,292	596	243,224	8,602	829,455
1902	214	2,551	2,427	173,232	5,325	449,303	646	262,676	8,612	878,763
1903	249	3,196	2,441	170,346	5,855	451,680	702	262,382	9,247	887,606
1904	238	3,220	2,384	162,836	5,609	455,822	682	309,412	8,913	931,202
1905	231	3,338	2,449	189,144	5,630	466,404	696	316,649	9,006	975,836

Note :—In this table banks are included under the head of commercial companies and railway companies under that of transportation.

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LEADING MERCANTILE CORPORATIONS.

Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co.—(Formed in Jan. 1906 by amalgamating Ebisu, Sapporo and Asahi breweries, with Capital *Y.* 5,600,000) paid-up Capital 4,185,000; for 1st half, 1906. net profit *Y.* 396,597; for 2nd half '06 net profit 543,728 and dividend 15% per annum.

President.—Kyohei Makoshi.
Managing Director.—Chosaburo Uyemura.
Head Office.—Meguro near Tokyo.

Furukawa Copper Mining Co.—Late Ichibei Furukawa's Copper Works reorganized as such in 1905 with capital of *Y.* 5,000,000; works *Ashio* and six other copper mines besides *Innai* silver mine; also manufactures cokes.

President.—Toranosuke Furukawa.
Director.—Kunisuke Okazaki.
Head Office.—Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Fujita Firm.—Capital. *Y.* 5,000,000. (paid-up); run by Mr. Denzaburo Fujita and undertakes engineering work, works *Kosaka* silver and *Zuiho* gold mines, also reclamation of foreshore at Kojima, Okayama-Ken.

Proprietor.—Denzaburo Fujita.
Head Office.—Do-shima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Fuji Seishi Kwaisha. (Fuji Paper Mill Co.).—Estab. in 1887; Capital *Y.* 4,600,000.

President.—Ichiro Murata.
Head Office.—Sanjikken-bori, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Hokkaido Tanko-Kisen Kwaisha (Colliery and Steamship Co.).—The Company's Railways having been nationalized, it has changed its name to the present one, steamships taking the place of the railways. The Company has intered into contract with messrs. Vicker and Sons and Armstrong Co. to start conjointly steel foundry with the capital of *Y.* 10,000,000. This undertaking is under control of Vice-Adm. Yamanouchi, Commander of Kure Admiralty, indicating its special connection with the Navy.

Managing Dir.—Kakugoro Inouye.
Head Office.—Muroran, Hokkaido.
Tokyo Branch.—Tsukiji.

Meiji India-rubber Works.—Estab. in 1900; average daily employees about 130.

Prop'tor.—Genjiro Komei.
Office.—Kita-shinagawa near Tokyo.

Mitsu-bishi Firm.—Capital *Y.* 5,000,000 (paid-up); run by the Iwasaki family and divided into three departments. banking (*Y.* 1,000,000); mining (working *Ikuno* silver, *Sado* gold, *Takashima* coal, *Ozarusawa* copper, *Yoshioka* silver etc.); Nagasaki dockyard.

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Managing Directors.—Mining Department, Dr. Kyugo Nambu; Nagasaki dock-yard, Heigoro Shoda.
Head Office.—Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsui Bussan Co.—Founded in 1876; Capital *Y.* 1,000,000 (paid-up) represents sales and purchase department of the great Mitsui Firm.

Managing Directors.—Senjiro Watanabe, Gi-ichi Iida, Kenzo Iwahara, Sankichi Komuro (London Branch) and Jotaro Yamamoto (Shanghai Branch.)
Head Office.—Suruga-cho, Nihon-bashi-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsui Mining Co.—*Y.* 2,000,000 (paid-up); undertakes working of *Miike* coal and sulphur deposits at Tsurugi-zan and Iwao.

Managing Directors.—Takuma Dan, Yoshio Takahashi.
Head Office—Suruga-cho. Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Mitsu-koshi Dry goods Store.—Capital *Y.* 500,000; paid-up Capital *Y.* 300,000; originally the dry-goods department of the Mitsui Firm, but subsequently detached as independent concern in which the Mitsui holds a large share.

Managing Director.—O-suke Hibi.
Head Office.—Suruga-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nai-Koku Tsu-un Kwaisha. (Domestic Transport Co.)—Estab. in 1893; Capital *Y.* 1,250,000; paid-up Capital *Y.* 781,250;

President.—Jimbei Yoshimura.
Head Office.—Sanai-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nippon Denki (Electric) Co.—Estab. in 1899; Capital by the Northern Electric Co's capitalists (N. S. A.) and a number of Japanese capitalists *Y.* 500,000 (fully paid-up).

Directors.—K. Iwatare, R. C. Dodd.
Head Office.—Mita-shikoku-cho, Tokyo.

Nippon Seima Kwaisha. (Hemp Mill)—Practically controlled by the Yasuda and Okura; Capital *Y.* 2,000,000; dividend rate in '06 12% per annum; possesses factories at Osaka, Nikko, Otsu, and Kanuma and Sapporo. Amalgamated in May '07 with the Hokkaido Hemp Co., and capital increased to *Y.* 6,400,000.

President.—Zensaburo Yasuda.
Head Office.—Shinagawa-uragashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Dai Nippon Seito Kwaisha. (Japan Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.) Reorganized in '06 by amalgamating the Nippon Seiseto and Nippon Seito (Osaka). Capital *Y.* 10,000,000; paid-up Capital *Y.* 7,500,000; dividend rate in '06, 20% per annum; owes the present prosperity to effort of Mr. Tozaburo Suzuki.

President.—Dr. T. Sako.

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Managing Dir.—Otosuke Isomura.
Head Office.—Onakigawa near Tokyo.

O-ji Seishi Kwaisha. (O-ji Paper Mill)—Estab. in 1897; Capital *Y.* 2,000,000 (paid-up); dividend in 1906, 8% per annum.

Managing Director—Ume-shi-ro Suzuki.
Head Office.—O-ji near Tokyo.

Okura Co.—Engineering and Electric and other machineries.

Prop'tor.—Kihachiro Okura.
Directors.—Kokinji Takashima, Kumema Okura, C.Kadeno.
Head Office.—Ginza Tokyo.

Sakura Gumi. (Tanning and Leather works)—Capital *Y.* 1,000,000; paid-up Capital *Y.* 800,000; founded by the late Katsuzo Nishimura.

Head Office.—Senju near Tokyo.

Shiba-ura Engineering Work.—Run by the Mitsui Family with the Capital *Y.* 1,000,000 (*Y.* 820,000 paid-up); its daily employees number about 950.

Managing Dir.—Jugoro O-taguro.
Head Office.—Shibaura, Tokyo.

Shimomura Dry Goods Store (Dai Maru).—One of the largest dry goods stores in Japan, having been established several centuries ago.

Prop'tor.—Masataro Shimomura.
Head Office.—Tori-Hatago-cho, Tokyo.

Suzuki Iron Works.—Estab. in 1891; employs about 500 operatives per day.

Prop'tor.—Tozuburo Suzuki.
Office.—Sunamura near Tokyo.

Tokyo Dento Kwaisha. (Tokyo Electric Light Co., Ltd.)—Estab. in 1882; Capital *Y.* 7,150,000, paid-up; Dividend rate in 1906, 12%; has announced to increase its capital to *Y.* 18,000,000 in order to instal water power electricity plant, to be opened for service in autumn this year.

President.—Sakutaro Satake.
Head Office.—Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Gas Co., Ltd.—the only gas works in Tokyo first started as municipal concern in 1874 and sold in 1885 at *Y.* 29,000. Capital was only *Y.* 35,000 till 1894 to be subsequently increased to 8,400,000 of which *Y.* 6,300,000 is paid-up. Net profit in 1905, *Y.* 957,650, and *Y.* 1,058,494 in '06, Dividend rate 15% per annum. At end 1905 the pipes aggregated 456 miles.

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President.—Baron Shibusawa.

Managing Lirectors.—Dr. Toyokichi Takamatsu; Ryosaku Kume.

Head Office.—Nishiki-cho, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Seiju-Kwaisha. (Tokyo Woolen Mill Co.)—Estab. in 1887; Capital *Y.* 1,000,000 (paid-up); Net profit in 1906, *Y.* 114,894; dividend rate 12% per annum.

President.—Hisashi Miyabe.

Head Office.—Oji near Tokyo.

Tokyo Tsukiji Type Foundry.—Estab. in 1872; Capital *Y.* 160,001 (paid-up): dividend rate in 1906 12%.

Managing Director.—Taizo Namura.

Head Office.—Tsukiji, Tokyo.

LEADING ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANIES.

Electric light companies now existing number 67 with paid-up capita of *Y.* 15,656,130. Water power electricity enterprises supply the conspicuous feature in the post-bellum business activity.

Name.	Capital paid-up. (in *Y.* 1,000)	Batteries kil.	No. of lamps.	Motor force.	Latest dividend.
Tokyo Electric-Light Co.	4.375	39	103,877	Steam	12 %
Osaka ,,	1,690	239	66,619	,,	20 ,,
Kyoto ,,	800	22	23,769	Water	16 ,,
Nagoya ,,	725	44	17,245	,,	14 ,,
Kanagawa ,,	60		1,500	,,	12 ,,
Y'hama Kyodo ,,	675				15 ,,
Kobe ,,	600				10 ,,
Nagasaki ,,	216				9 ,,
Yokkaichi ,,	103				4.8
Hiroshima Water-power Elec. Co.	250				10 ,,
Wakayama ,,	259				3.3
Kagoshima Electric Co.'	180				10 ,,
Hakata ,,	150		5,234	Steam	15 ,,
Fukushima ,,	125	2	2,048	,,	6 ,,
Wakayama ,,	105	—	2,713	,,	10 ,,
Iida ,,	100	—	2,787	,,	8 ,,
Iyo Water Power Electric	117	19	6,039	Water	15 ,,
Nikko Electric Co.	130	—	1,311	,,	—
Aomori Electrie-Light	171	—	2,672	Steam	4 ,,
Hokuyestu Water-power Electric.	500	8	2,300	Water	—
Miyagi Electric Light	220	34	6,763	,,	11 ,,
Sunzu Electric	160	—	4,056	,,	5 ,,

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NOTES ABOUT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Though insurance business after the European system dates from about 1881 in our country, it was in 1890 when the Commercial Code was promulgated that regular provisions for control of insurance business were first enacted. In March 1899 was put in force the present Code containing provisions about insurance contract and in 1900 the Law for Insurance Business and the control and supervision of insurance companies. According to the latter law, insurance business capable of being undertaken either by a joint stock company or under the "mutual system," must have a capital of not less than 100,000 *yen*. Special regulations were enacted in 1900 for the supervision of foreign insurance companies as transacting business in Japan.

Life Insurance Business.

Year.	No. of Co.	Capital. (*Y.* 1,000)	Paid-up. (*Y.* 1,000)	Reserves. (*Y.* 1,000)	Premiums etc. (*Y.* 1,000)	Payment (*Y.* 1,000)
1881	1	100	40	8	12	—
1890	4	800	230	474	343	83
1898	9	2,200	721	2,782	1,674	538
1901	40	8,705	2,801	15,259	8,121	2,491
1902	37	8,595	2,602	16,937	7,761	2,526
1903	38	8,795	2,699	19,687	8,822	2,941
1904	35	9,405	2,983	22,525	9,596	3,603

	New Contracts.		No. of Assured at End of Year.	
	No. of Persons.	Policy (*Y.* 1,000).	No. of Persons.	Policy (*Y.* 1,000)
1881	1,462	714	1,439	705
1890	12,091	3,946	23,445	9,287
1895	67,974	16,254	159,514	45,230
1901	168,540	44,233	797,689	197,685
1902	137,674	39,157	668,735	181,651
1903	149,245	48,167	727,828	205,769
1904	135,860	45,798	743,971	214,267

Fire Insurance.

(in 1,000 *yen*.)

Year.	No. of Companies.	Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Amount of Insurance.	Receipts.	Expenses
1895	4	1,799	161	42,132	796	325
1901	19	4,061	1,819	351,206	3,133	2,873
1902	20	4,137	6,835	427,852	4,365	3,325
1903	19	5,426	2,175	565,196	4,841	3,582
1904	17	6,097	2,439	639,797	5,338	3,975

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Marine Insurance.

(in 1,000 *yen*.)

Year.	No. of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Amount of Insurance.	Receipts.	Expenses.
1895	3	2,100	362	283,504	2,425	2,237
1901	3	1,875	965	— —	2,841	2,078
1902	3	1,875	1,246	17,071	3,602	2,783
1903	3	1,875	1,533	21,730	3,488	2,747
1904	3	1,875	2,658	30,907	5,411	3,843

Carriage Insurance.

(in 1,000 *yen*.)

Year.	No of Companies.	paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Amount of Insurance.	Receipts.	Expenses.
1900	1	9	26	— —	60	32
	*3	*3,000				
1901	1	53	9	— —	333	285
	*3	*2,750				
1902	1	53	33	336	89	49
	*3	*2,759		*1,130		
1903	1	53	49	1,658	90	44
	*3	*2,750				
1904	1	2,893	57	1,754	108	48
	*3	*2,750				

Notes :—*Represents carriage insurance transacted as subordinate business by insurance companies dealing in other insurance business.

Leading Life Insurance Companies in 1905-6.

Name.	Capital Paid-up.	Liability Reserve.	Amount of Premium.	Dividend.
	(Y. in 1,000)	(in Y. 1,000)		
Aikoku Life Insurance Co. ..	75	1,158	14,827	10%
Chiyoda Mutual Insurance Co.	90	239	6,589	2%
Dai-ichi „ „ „	50	134	3,710	6%
Daido Life Insurance Co.	135	655	10,154	7%
Kyosai „ „ „	75	2,239	15,940	6%
Jinju „ „ „	50	1,577	15,756	12%
Nagoya „ „ „	30	335	4,500	—
Meiji „ „ „	100	3,742	30,742	14%
Naikoku „ „ „	125	1,187	98,75	9%
Nippon „ „ „	150	5,592	40,459	12%
Teikoku „ „ „	250	4,592	37,992	12%
Yurin „ „ „	110	1,039	11,666	2%

Aikoku Life Ins. Co.—Estab. in 1897; Capital *Y.* 300,000.

Managing Director.—Manjiro Suzuki.
Head Office.—Honzaimoku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

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Banzai Life Ins. Co.—Estab. in 1906; Capital *Y.* 125,000 paid-up.

President.—Kentaro Yanagiya.
Head Office.—Muro-cho, Nihombashiku, Tokyo.

Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co.—Estab. in 1904; Capital *Y.* 360,000.

President.—Ikunoshin Kadono.
Head Office.—Shin-emoncho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Daido Life Ins. Co.—Estab. in 1902; Capital *Y.* 300,000.

President.—Kyuemon Hiro-oka.
Head Office.—Okawa-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Dai-ichi (1st) Mutual Life Ins. Co.—Estab in 1902 (first estab. of kind); Capital *Y.* 200,000.

Managing Director.—Tsuneta Yano.
Head Office.—Nihonbashi Tori-3-chome, Tokyo.

Kyosai Life Ins. Co. - Estab. in 1894; Capital *Y.* 3000,000.

President.—Zensuke Yasuda.
Head Office.—Kobune-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Jinju Life Ins. Co.--Estab. in 1894; Capital *Y.* 100,000.

President.—Shinji Tsuji.
Head Office.--Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Meiji Life Ins. Co.—Estab. in 1881; Capital *Y.* 100,000.

President.—Taizo Abe.
Head Office.—Yayesu-cho, Tokyo.

Naikoku Life Ins. Co.—Estab. in 1893; Capital *Y.* 500,000.

President.—Seikei Ono.
Head Office.—Kaga-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Nippon Life Ins. Co.—Estab. 1889; Capital *Y.* 300,000.

President.—Chokuon Kataoka.
Head Office.—Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Nisshin (Japan-China) Life Ins. Co.—Estab. in May. 1907; Capital paid-up *Y.* 500,000.

President.—Baron Mayejima.
Managing Director.—Ryuichi Ikeda.
Head Office.—Shimbashi, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

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Teikoku (Imperial) Life Ins. Co.—Estab. in 1889; Capital *Y.* 1,000,000.

President.—Arinobu Fukuwara.
Head Office.—Gofuku-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Yurin Life Ins. Co.—Estab. in 1894; Capital *Y.* 300,000.

President.—Viscount K. Yuri.
Head Office.—Minami-kayaba-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

LEADING FIRE AND CARRIAGE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1905–6.

(in *Y.* 1,000.)

Name.	Capital Paid-up.	Liability Reserves.	Amount of Premium.	Rate of Devidend.
Meiji Fire Insurance Co.	250	2,421	137,928	20%
Nippon „ „ „	500	1,018	150,107	25%
Nippon Marine Trans't Fire Insurance Co. (Fire Dep't) ..	750	52	9,385	10%
Do. (Marine Dep't)	„	1,101	21,921	—
Do. (Trans't Dep't)	„	10	165	—
Nisshin Fire Insurance	250	9	35,745	—
Teikoku Marine Trans't Fire Insurance Co. (Fire Dep't)..	750	112	82 276	12%
Do. (Marine Dep't)	„	517	5,460	—
Do. (Trans't Dep't)	„	8	494	—
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co.	250	2,125	192,501	12%
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co..	375	3,650	12 924	20%
Yokohama Fire Trans't, Trust Insurance Co. (Fire Dep't)..	1,250	1,011	16,204	10%
Do. (Trans't Dep't)	„	30	1,076	—

Kyodo (Union) Fire Ins. Co.—Estab. in 1906; Capital *Y.* 5,000,000 (125,000 paid-up).

President.—Teikichi Tanabe.
Managing Director.—Tei Murakami.
Head Office.—Nihombashi, Tokyo.

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Meiji Fire Ins. Co.—Estab. in 1893. Authorized Capital *Y.* 1,000,000.

President.—Taizo Abe.
Head Office.—Yayesu-cho, Tokyo.

Nippon Fire Ins. Co.—Estab. in 1892.

Managing Director.—Taro Masuda. Ichitaro Tanaka.
Tokyo Office.—1-chome, Ginza.
Head Branch.—Kyo-machi, Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Nippon Marine Transport, Fire Ins. Co.—Estab. in 1896; Capital *Y.* 3,000,000.

President.—Gonzaemon Sakon.
Head Office.—Yedo-bori, Nishiku, Osaka.

Teikoku Marine Transport, Fire Ins. Co.—Estab. 1893; Capital *Y.* 3,000,000.

President.—Morimasa Takei.
Head Office.—Minami-kayaba-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Fire Ins. Co.—Estab. in 1887; Capital *Y.* 5,000,000.

President.—Morimasa Takei.
Head Office.—Kitazaya-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Marine Ins. Co.—Estab. in 1878; Capital *Y.* 5,000,000.

President.—Michinari Suenobu.
Head Office.—Yaesu-cho, Tokyo.

Yokohama Marine Transport, Fire Ins. Co.—Estab. in 1897; Capital *Y.* 5,000,000.

President.—Tetsunosuke Tomita.
Managing Director.—Kinshiro, Tsuchiko.
Head Office.—Ota-machi, Yokohama.

LEADING FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE COS. IN JAPAN.

Name.	Depo't to Gov't.	Amount of Premium.
The Equitable Life Ass. Society of U.S.A.....	150	6,395
The New York Life Ins. Co.	150	12,571
The Sun Life Ass. Co. of Canada.....	150	6,044
The Manufacturers Life Ins. Co.	150	2,371

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Leading Foreign Fire & Transport Ins. Cos. in Japan.

Name.	Depo't to Gov't.	Amount of Premium.
The Union Ass. Society	100	5,466
Royal Exchange Ass. Corporation	100	3,658
The Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society	100	7,033
The Guardian Ass. Co.	100	4,780
The Phoenix Ass. Co.	100	15,922
The North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.	100	4,972
Aachener und munchener feuer Versicherungs gesellschaft	100	
The Yorkshire Fire and Life Ins. Co.	100	3,846
The Royal Ins. Co.	100	13,999
The Sun Ins.	100	7,185
L'union Fire Ins. Co.	100	8,163
The Commercial Union Ass. Co.	100	33,233
The South British Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	100	
The New-Zealand Ins. Co.	100	4,053
The National Ass. Co. of Ireland	100	4,242
The London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.	100	5,916
The Hongkong Fire Ins. Co.	100	3,595
The London Ass. Corporation	100	6,942
The Palatine Ins. Co.	100	7,593
The Commercial Union Ass. Co.	100	1,635
The South British Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	100	2,051
The New-Zealand Ins. Co.	100	51
The Canton Ins. Office,	100	2,121

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CHAPTER XVII.

HOME TRADE.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS.

The following are the principal Commercial Museums in Japan.

THE GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Museum was founded in 1896 and, besides placing on view commercial samples both of domestic and foreign origin, it undertakes inquiries on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japanese and foreign merchants or manufacturers. At the end of March 1906 the Museum had on show 61,670 samples of which 31,674 were of foreign origin and 29,996 of Japanese origin. A portion of these samples is sometimes loaned to the provincial museums or fairs, or sometimes those samples are taken round the country in charge of officials of the Museum and placed on view on occasion of local fairs and shows. The Museum undertakes intermediary service for interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondences sent to foreign merchants, manufacturers or firms and factories or to their confréres of Japan constitute an important branch of its work which also includes replies to foreigners' inquiries as to standing etc. of Japanese merchants, manufacturers and firms. The Museum is free of access and as it has during 1905, 57,111 Japanese and 1625 foreign visitors, the daily admissions average a little over 160. The Museum has charge of the Patent Museum opened last year and placed in close juxtaposition to the former.

HOKKAIDO SAMPLES MUSEUM.

Est. 1893 in Nakajima Public Park, Sapporo, it belongs to the Hokkaido Adm. Office; buildings cover $\frac{1}{5}$ acre, had on view 7,104 samples at end 1904.

TOKYO IND. ASSOCIATION'S COM. MUSEUM.

Private institution with local and municipal aid; started May '05; buildings cover about $\frac{1}{5}$ acre: monthly outlay about Y. 1,000; devoted to encouraging arts and applied industry and export trade. Issues a monthly organ. Honryogae-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.

OSAKA COM. MUSEUM.

Maintained by local and municipal Treasury, with yearly expenditure amounting to about Y. 12,000. Started in 1900 and the buildings cover about half an acre. Issues a monthly organ. Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

KOBE COM. MUSEUM.

A municipal institution opened in '03 involving a yearly outlay of Y. 3,000; about 20,000 exhibits in '04. Yamate-dori, Kobe.

NAGASAKI COM. MUSEUM.

A municipal institution opened in '96 and costing about Y. 3 000 a year for maintenance. The building covers 120 tsubo. Rokasu-cho, Nagasaki.

MIYE J'T. STOCK GONIKAI COM. MUSEUM.

Est. '99 as a joint stock concern. Covers 265 tsubo and stuated at Onoe-cho, Yamada Ise.

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AICHI-KEN MUSEUM.

Est. by the prefecture in '78 with the object of showing natural and manufactured objects. Covers 504 tsubo and requires expenditure amounting to Y. 2,300. Monzen-cho, Nagoya.

GIFU-KEN PRODUCT MUSEUM.

Est. by the prefecture which appropriated about Y. 3,000 for '05. Covers 480 tsubo and situated at Imaizumi.

ISHIKAWA-KEN PRODUCT MUSEUM.

Prefectural institution est. '74, expense Y. 5,058, for '05. Covers 493 tsubo and situated in Kanazawa Public Garden.

TOYAMA-KEN IND SOCIETY'S MUSEUM.

Organ of Toyama Ind. Society and fair held at different towns in the prefecture, Y. 3 000 being subsidised every year out of the local treasury.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS

(1905.)

Place.	No. of members.	No. of electors. Those possessing right of voting only.	No. of electors. Those who possess right of voting and are eligible to election.	Expense. (*yen*).
Tokyo	67	2,965	Nil.	35,076
Kyoto	48	1,185	3,575	20,447
Osaka	60	6,488	4,757	22,491
Yokohama	58	134	393	15,105
Kobe	48	2,747	2,259	14,027
Nagasaki	39	124	909	4,635
Nagoya	54	2,228	2,055	7,198
Hakodate	37	259	761	6,643

MERCANTILE AGENCY.

TOKYO MERCANTILE AGENCY.

(Established 1896)

	No. of Sub's.	No. of Inquiries.	No. of Replies.
1901	416	13,879	14,207
1902	633	18,188	18,045
1903	893	19,548	19,451
1904	979	20,47	20,409
1905	1,089	24,097	23,941
1906	1,395	30,992	30,341

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In 1906 there were besides 22 correspondents, 31 consisting of branches or agencies of promoters and special members of the Agency, making the aggregate total of 1,395 which are classified as follows :—

Banks, 267 ; companies and firms, 191 ; Gov. offices or officials, 836 ; foreign firms 101,—total 1,395.

Osaka Mercantile Agency.

(Established 1901.)

Year.	No. of Subscribers.	No. of General Com'cation.	Ext'nary Com'cation.	2nd Kind.	3rd Kind.
1901.....	617	37,238	33,479	5,504	20,060
1902.....	694	41,571	22,636	6,654	35,085
1903.....	881	40,151	31,882	7,057	43,853
1904.....	941	38,104	33,671	7,682	52 355
1905.....	1,093	39,553	34,468	7,080	53,912
1906.....	1,308	47,558	30,047	8,897	73,190

Subscribers in 1906 are classified as follows :—

Banks, 289; companies and firms 199; individual persons 753; foreign firms, 67,—total 1308.

Of the various kinds of communications issued in 1906 those translated into English and reported to foreign subscribers numbered 1,717 cases.

EXCHANGES.

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, stock, rice and merchandise exchanges. They are all of joint stock system, there being only two that are of limited pertnership system, and these are insignificant organs as to capital and scope of business and need not be referred to here any further.

Number, Capital, etc. of Exchanges.

(In ¥. 1,000.)

Year.	No.	Capital Authorized.	Paid up.	Reserve.	Deposits by brokers.	Fees and other receipts.	Excise and other Exp.	Profit.
1900.....	96	8,387	7,499	615	6,152	3,870	2,373	1,596
1901.....	79	7,744	6,996	658	4,570	2,628	1,849	910
1902.....	61	9,071	8,650	709	3,781	2,490	1,604	938
1903.....	57	9,011	8,651	713	3,780	2,743	1,465	1,014
1904.....	53	8,610	8,250	755	3,377	2,270	1,440	860
1905	50	8,392	7,932	776	2,805	3,705	2,501	1,214

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AMOUNT OF BONDS AND SHARES TRANSACTED AT THE STOCK EXCHANGES.

(In *Y.* 1,000.)

Year.	Bonds.			No. of shares transacted.			
				Railways.		Carriages.	Others.
	National.	Local.	Companies.	Ordinary.	Electric.		
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*sheet.*	*sheet.*	*sheet.*	*sheet.*
1900.....	4	44	38	8,768	87	1,361	1,332
1901.....	28	—	5	3,758	147	1,040	1,053
1902.....	1	—	3	3,445	252	1,058	723
1903.....	4	—	—	1,984	420	538	515
1904.....	2	—	—	1,778	1,076	1,200	730
1905.....	10	—	—	3,274	1,800	2,216	3,170

It may be noted that the bulk of share certificates is of the face value Y. 50. Bank and Spinning mill shares come next in importance to those mentioned above.

AMOUNT OF MERCHANDISE TRANSACTED AT THE MERCHANDISE EXCHANGES.

(In Y. 1,000)

Year.	Iron.	Rape seed oil etc.	Petroleum.	Sugar.	Miscellaneous cereals etc.	Raw cotton.	Cotton Yarn.	Raw silk.
	kin.	*koku.*	*chest.*	*kin.*	*koku.*	*kwan.*	*kin.*	
1900.....	79	115	379	13,006	1,545	3	847,504	4,093
1901.....	—	88	269	33,793	1,138	5,960	600,540	2,153
1902.....	—	89	242	5,324	383	4,198	214,626	701
1903.....	—	118	198	—	992	1,016	247,131	754
1904.....	—	112	34	2	1,126	5	278,942	560
1905.....	—	110	2	—	1,120	388	265,450	591

Year.	Textile fabrics. *tan.*	Salt. *koku.*	Manure. *kwan.*
1900.....	32	12,535	—
1901.....	7	3,346	198
1902.....	1,125	1,695	240
1903.....	9	1,752	—
1904.....	88	3,230	—
1905.....	45	1,677	601

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Amount of Rice Transacted at the Rice Exchanges.

Year.	Amount. *koku.*	Average Quotation per koku. *yen.*
1900	95,995,560	10
1901	66,072,960	11
1902	66,702.070	11
1903	64,582,570	13
1904	43,611,680	12
1905	45,224,280	12

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

For foreign investors transactions in stocks and shares being of far more importance than those in grains and other marchandises, a brief description of transactions at this central market will be given below.

Inaugurated in 1878 this is the oldest establishment of the kind. It also commands the largest amount of capital, namely, Y. 4,000,000, which will probably be increased to 12,000,000 in a near future. It is a joint stock concern and, like all other similar institutions in Japan, is bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in a transaction. Thus whenever a broker fails to take delivery of or to hand over stocks or shares transacted, the Exchange has to make good to the suffering party the damage resulting from it.

Transactions.—There are three kinds of transactions, viz., *jiki-torihiki* (immediate delivery), *nobe-torihiki* (forward delivery), and *teiki-torihiki* ("fixed period" delivery). In practice the second is no longer popular and very rarely resorted to in ordinary transactions. The first process being obvious requires no explanation, beyond saying that five days are allowed for settling transactions. The third is the most popular one. It consists in dealing within the three different periods, namely the current month, the intermediate month and the forward or third month. One can either be a bull or a bear by paying only the margin money according to the prescribed rate and by choosing any three periods of settlement. In time of violent fluctuations and any such extraordinary occurrences the Exchange may order either the bulls or the bears to deposit additional margin money. The amount of margin money varies from time to time even for the same stocks or shares, but in general it is at the rate of 1 to 5 % of face value for national and municipal loan bonds, and 3 to 5 % for shares and debentures of private companies.

Margin Money of Popular Shares.

The existing rate of margin money of some of the most popular shares is as follows:—

Nippon Railways, Hokkaido Colliery Railway	*Y.*	5.00
Sanyo Railway, Kyushu Railways	„	4.00

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Tokyo Railway (electric)	Y.	4.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha	„	4.00
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	„	3.00
Osaka Shosen Kaisha	„	2.00
Fuji Paper Mill	„	4.00
Nippon Sugar Refinery	„	6.00
Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill	„	8.00
Tokyo Woolen Cloth Factory	„	8.00
Tokyo Rice Exchange	„	12.00
Tokyo Stock „	„	26.00
Nat. & Mun. Loan Bonds of Y. 100 face value	„	1.00
„ „ „ over Y. 100 „	„	2.00

Exchange Dues and Brokerage.—Dues and brokerage as enforced at present are a mere trifle, as may be seen from the following :—

For national, provincial, and municipal loan bonds per Y. 100 ruling price the two levies are,—

	Dues (*sen*)	Brokerage (*sen*)	Total (*sen*)
Jiki	1.0	9.0	10
Nobe	2.8	9.2	12
Teiki	7.7	9 2	17

Per shares and per Y. 100 face value of debentures the rate is,—

Jiki.

Yen.	Dues.	Brokerage.	Total.
Under 50	1.0	9.0	10.0
50—100	1.5	13.5	15 0
100—150	2.0	18.5	20 5
150—200	2.5	23.5	26.0
200—250	3.0	28.5	31 5
250—300	3.5	33.5	37.0

(5 *rin* dues and 5 *sen* brokerage for every additional *yen* 50.)

Teiki.

Yen.			
Under 10	7/1,000	7.5	—
10— 50	8.4	7.5	15.9
50— 75	13.2	10 6	23.8
75—100	18 4	14.2	32.6

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100—150	25.0	18.6	43.7
150—200	32.3	22.4	55.2
200—250	40.1	26.6	66 7
250—300	47.3	30.9	78.2

(2 *rin* dues and 5 *sen* brokerage for every additional *yen* 50.)

Brokers.—A person desirous to become a broker must obtain a license from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and must deposit a cash security of *yen* 12,000. There is no legal provision limiting the number of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

No. of Shares, etc. Transacted in 1905 and 1906.

	Tokyo Stock Exchange. No. of shares, etc.		Osaka Stock Exchange. No. of shares, etc.	
	1905	1906	1905	1906
January	265,190	683,330	97,480	322,550
February	367,220	1,219,080	180,030	560,145
March	546 410	1 077,320	291,040	541,580
April	474,206	630.850	287,010	463,260
May	643,810	630,830	423,705	361,840
June	817,340	582 350	411,525	241,780
July	478,800	1,258,750	220 715	459,700
August	589,920	1 364,020	320,945	502,810
September	709,990	939,960	355 825	565,380
October	500,600	1,769,700	241,210	699,330
November	534,980	1,173,630	243,135	522,930
December	737,130	1,417,950	299,000	603,240
Total	6,653,410	12,747,740	3,393,070	5,844,545

Annual Average Quotations of Leading Shares.

Year.	Hokkaido Colliery. 50 *yen*.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha. 50 *yen*.	Tokyo Stock Exchange. 50 *yen*.
1895	91.658	85.000	325 218
1896	95.175	88.290	449.775
1897	91.592	64.035	269.490
1898	92.367	52.000	165.800
1899	93.500	67.533	225.817
1900	84.708	64 167	171.417
1901	72.982	68 473	133.892
1902	77.975	78.942	158 633
1903	78.575	83 083	171.725

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MONTHLY QUOTATIONS OF LEADING SHARES

Japan Railway Company.
Yen 50

	1905. Highest.	1905. Lowest.	1906. Highest.	1906. Lowest.
January	77.5	77.2	102.0	97.3
February	79.5	78.5	108.6	99.7
March	80.0	78.6	110.5	104.9
April	81.4	78.6	108.1	105.5
May	81 5	77.8	106.5	105 0
June	89 2	81.9	105.3	102.8
July	86.9	84.6	110.2	105.0
August	86 0	84.6	110.0	107.4
September	84.9	78.1	107.8	106.4
October	88 9	85.0	108.0	103 5
November	88 4	83.8	104.5	99.0
December	97.6	88.2	102.5	101.5

Hokkaido Col. & S. S. Company.
Yen 50

	1905. Highest.	1905. Lowest.	1906. Highest.	1906. Lowest.
January	72.5	68.1	100.1	96.1
February	74.8	70 6	108.5	97.2
March	79 3	72.6	110.5	98.7
April	84.5	78.3	104.5	100.1
May	92 7	78.2	106.2	101.3
June	95 5	88.2	104.3	102.4
July	96.9	91.6	116.0	103.4
August	94.2	85.2	121.4	113.2
September	95.1	79.9	117 1	114.0
October	98.2	93.0	143.3	116.3
November	89.6	83.5	142.5	130.9
December	95.7	92.7	163.7	135.2

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Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
(Japan Mail Co.)
***Yen* 50**

	1905.		1906.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest
January	81.2	76 2	101.7	98.0
February	83.9	79.9	102.4	96.7
March	84.4	81 1	101.8	96.5
April	86.2	83 0	97.7	94 2
May	92.1	83 8	99.9	94.8
June	102.7	92.5	104.4	100.0
July	99.0	94 0	123.0	103 5
August	96.9	87.6	128.4	117.8
September	90.5	78.1	124.7	115 9
October.....	94 8	89.1	133.9	119 0
November.....	97.8	90.3	129.1	120 6
December	99.6	96.1	126.5	127.1

Tokyo Gas Company.
***Yen* 50**

	1905.		1906.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	84.9	82.0	105.0	99.8
February	88.6	84.6	107.8	101.8
March	88.0	85 8	107.1	102 0
April	89 2	86.5	105 0	103.9
May	88.4	84.0	106.5	103.5
June	93.0	87.9	105.9	100.8
July	95.4	91.5	120 3	101.8
August	94.0	89.5	127.5	115.2
September	91.8	85 0	142.2	123.1
October.....	93 9	91.0	160 0	142.3
November.....	93.0	89.4	156.5	141.2
December.....	102.6	94.5	175.5	156.1

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Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co.

Yen 50

	1905.		1906.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	45.0	38.6.	114.5	104.8
February	57.2	47.7	137.9	112.8
March	72 5	59.0	134.2	118.5
April	76.7	70.0	123.7	111.6
May	84.9	74.3	119.8	108.3
June	79.0	90.5	117.6	111.4
July	98.9	88.0	142.8	121.3
August	92.0	83.8	148.2	137.9
September	89.4	73.7	161.3	142.5
October	96.0	89 0	204.4	152.9
November	92.6	86.6	221.3	180.4
December	102.0	94.5	239 9	214.5

Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Yen 50

	1905.		1906.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	157.9	142.8	349.5	297.0
February	177.1	155.0	419 0	353.0
March	187.9	171.1	424.7	329.4
April	185.9	175.1	359.0	320.9
May	210.5	175.4	370.0	335.0
June	279.9	227.5	203.6	171.2
July	268.5	244.0	231.0	198.9
August	257.0	210.2	273.0	226.1
September	229.0	176.0	264.0	240 0
October	249.5	228.3	451.0	249.0
November	259.9	228.5	499.0	399.9
December	277.3	251.4	514.9	434.9

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WAREHOUSING BUSINESS.

The warehousing business has attained a marked development recently with the extraordinary growth of various economic enterprises. The progress and situation of this intermediary organ may be seen from the following figures representing the result of business at the four leading warehouses now existing in Japan, viz. Tokyo Sōko, Osaka Sōko, Chuō Sōko and Yokohama Boyeki Sōko.

	Gross Capital.	Paid up Capital.
	yen.	*yen.*
Tokyo Sōko	500,000	300,000
Osaka „	500,000	215,000
Chuō „	600,000	600,000
Yokohama Boyeki Sōko.....	250,000	100,000

Dividends declared during the last 14 terms were

		Tokyo	Osaka	Chuō	Yokohama
		%	%	%	%
1900	1st half	12 00	16.00	14.00	12.00
	2nd „	12.00	16.00	12.00	18.00
1901	1st „	12.00	16.00	12.00	20.00
	2nd „	12.00	14.00	12.00	18.00
1902	1st „	12 00	14.00	12.00	16.00
	2nd „	12.00	10.00	12.00	16.00
1903	1st „	12.00	16.00	12.00	14.00
	2nd „	12 00	16.00	22.00	14 00
1904	1st „	12.00	16.00	22.00	14 00
	2nd „	12 00	16.00	12.00	12.00
1905	1st „	12.00	16.00	12.00	12.00
	2nd „	12.00	16 00	15.00	11.00
1906	1st , ...	12.00	16.00	15.00	16.00
	2nd „	12.00	18 00	15.00	16.00

The four companies' inventory as reported in the last term read as follows:—

		Tokyo	Osaka	Chuō	Yokohama
Liabilities.	Capital	500,000	500,000	600,000	250,000
	Reserves	270 000	165,000	122 998	13,250
	Loans	455 000	——	——	——
	Deposits	50,538	87,830	28,84	——
	Various accounts	——	——	——	——
	Brought from last accounts	66,743	6,870	50,390	4 301
	Profit for the term	162 4 9	49,665	98,197	9,124
	Total	1,504.760	809,416	900,390	284,039
Assets.	Capital to be called in	200,000	285 000	——	150,000
	Ground, buildings etc.	1,000 286	332.343	706,202	78,397
	Negotiable-bonds.....	——	13,584	93,923	19,740
	Temporary payments, Current deposits and Cash on hand	304 473	178,487	100,263	35,901
	Total	1,504,760	809 416	900,390	284,939

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COMPARATIVE TABLE OF WAGES.

Year.	For Agriculture etc.	For Clothing etc.	For Food, Drink, etc.	For House building etc.	For Instruments.	Miscellaneous.	General average.
1900.....	100.0	100.0	100 0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100 0
1901.....	102.7	103.4	100.9	108.1	107.5	102 8	104.7
1902.....	100.7	107.8	106.6	110.0	111.7	108 4	107.7
1903.....	105.0	108.6	111.2	111.5	111.3	109.5	109 5
1904.....	104.2	106 8	108.6	108 0	109.5	108.1	107.5
1905.....	109.7	112.5	111.2	112.8	114.9	112 4	112.1

WAGES.

For Agriculture etc.

(m.=males; f.=females; y.c.=yearly contract; m.c=monthly contract; d.w=daily wages.)

		1901. *sen.*	1902. *sen.*	1903. *sen.*	1904. *sen.*	1905. *sen.*
Farm labourer (y.c.)	m.	31,82.00	31,75.00	37,98 00	37,65.00	37,-4 00
	f.	17,00.00	15.98.00	20,13.00	20,51.00	20,13.00
Silk-spinner, f.(d.w.)		20.00	20.00	20 00	21.00	22.00
Gardener (d.w.).....		57.00	57.00	55 00	53.00	55 00
Fisherman „		34.00	34.00	37.00	33.00	42 00
For Clothing etc.						
Weaver (d.w.)	m.	29.00	33.00	34.00	35.00	34.00
	f.	19.00	20 00	19.00	17 00	18.00
Tailor(For Japanese dress.) (d.w.)		45.00	45 00	47.00	45.00	47 00
Tailor (For European dress) (d.w.)..		62.00	60.09	57.00	59.00	64.00
Shoe-maker (d.w.)...		50.00	54.00	54.00	56.00	57.00
For Food, Drink, etc.						
Sake-brewer (m.w.)..		9,62 00	9,91.00	9,30.00	10,13 00	10,37.00
Confectioner (d.w.).		31.00	34 00	36.00	33.00	34.00
Tobacco-cutter „		47.00	52.00	53 00	54.00	54.00
For House Building etc.						
Carpenter (d.w.)...		59.00	58.00	59 00	59.00	60 00
Plasterer „ ...		59.00	59.00	61.00	60.00	60 00
Stone-cutter „ ...		67.00	70.00	68 00	65.00	66.00
Sawer „ ...		58.00	58.00	58 00	58.00	59.00
Tile-roofer „ ...		64.00	64.00	65.00	64.00	64 00
Brick-layer „ ...		68.00	73.00	74.00	71.00	71.00
Ship-builder „ ...		62.00	65.00	61.00	62.00	64.00
For Instruments etc.						
Cabinet-maker(d.w.)		55.00	54.00	54.00	52.00	55.00
Cart-maker „ ...		50.00	49.00	49.00	47.00	51.00
Harness-maker „ ...		51 00	5·.00	60.00	58.00	62.00
Laquerer „ ...		50.00	52.00	48.00	46.00	49.00
Jeweller „ ...		45 00	48.00	50.00	48.00	52 00
Blacksmith „ ...		49.00	52.00	52.00	55.00	55.00
Potter „ ...		43 00	45.00	42.00	45.00	46.00

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Miscellaneous.

	1901. *sen.*	1902. *sen.*	1903. *sen.*	1904. *sen.*	1905. *sen.*
Oil-presser (d.w.)	36.00	39.00	41.00	41.00	42.00
Paper-maker „	31 00	32.00	34.00	32.00	32.00
Type-setter „	40 00	42.00	41.00	41.00	42.00
Printer „	38.00	37.00	36.00	36.00	38.00
Day-labourer „	39.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	41 00
Male-servant (m.w.) ...	2,72.00	4,81.00	2,97.00	3,02.00	3,22.00
Maid-servant „ ...	1,67.00	1,79.00	1,70.00	1,64.00	1,79.00

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRICE OF COMMODITIES.

Year.	I. Food stuff and etc.	II. Clothing and etc.	III. Other necessaries of Life.	General average.
1900	100	100	100	100
1901	98	99	95	97
1902	102	93	92	97
1903	111	100	92	100
1904	124	109	95	108
1905	127	119	100	116

EXHIBITIONS.

DOMESTIC EXHIBITIONS.

Domestic exhibitions are to be held, according to regulations, once in every four years, though often postponed to suit special requirement of the times. The 1st (1877), 2nd (1881), 3rd (1890) were held at Tokyo, the 4th (1895) at Kyoto and the 5th (1903) at Osaka. The 6th is to be held in 1912 at Tokyo, the Government outlay on this account being estimated at Y. 10,000,000. The result of the five exhibitions thus far held is tabulated below :—

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.
Area of building (*tsubo*)	29,807	43,300	40,000	50,558	104,870
Average area of „ different sections.....	3,012	7,510	97,253	10,554	12,966
No. of exhibitors.....	16,174	27,521	77,432	73,781	118,160
No. of exhibits.....	84,352	331,169	167,066	169,098	276,719
Exhibits sold (*yen*)	286,297	649,864	751,350	918,578	484,079
No. of prizes	5,096	4,031	16,115	17,729	36,487
No. of jurors	99	172	425	488	1,200
No. of visitors	254,168	822,168	822,395	1,023,693	4,350,693
Proceeds from tickets (*yen*)..	27,921	53,453	63,646	54,200	307,048
Expenses (*yen*)..	106,865	276,350	486,148	443,303	1,093,970

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The 5th Exhibition at Osaka was especially note-worthy on account of several foreign countries having participated in it, namely, China, Korea, Dutch India, Oregon State, U. S. A., and especially Canada which erected its own buildings.

The Tokyo Industrial Exhibition open from Mar. 20th to July 31st, '07, though nominally a local undertaking is really a national one in scope. The ground covers over 100,000 *tsubo*, exhibits number over 150,000, and the outlay 1,300,000, of which Y. 700,000 is paid by the local treasury, Y. 400,000 by the promoters' association, and Y. 250,000 by general contributors in the locality. The fair is understood as a preliminary for the grand semi-international one to be held five years after.

JAPAN IN WORLD FAIRS.

Though Japan was not unrepresented, strictly speaking even in the Paris World Fair in 1867, and in the Industrial Exhibition at San Francisco 1871, still it was practically from the World's Fair at Vienna 1873 that Japan's participation in international exhibitions may be said to date. The joining of Japan in that Vienna affair was of double effect, advertising on one hand the progress of Japan in art and so forth to the world which had thus far been practically ignorant of it and in bringing Japanese artists and manufacturers in touch with the industry of the West. The part which Japan has taken in the principal international exhibitions may be seen from the data tabulated below.

Year.	Place.	Japanese section. (square feet)	No. of Exhibits.	Value of Exhibits. *yen.*	Sale of Exhibits. *yen.*	Expenses. *yen.*
1893.....	Chicago.	67,692	16,513	513,479	——	630,766
1900.....	Paris.	44,121	22,857	1,593,804	359,108	1,319,559
1903.....	St. Louis.	132,179	127,325	575,974	$190,941	788,279

HIGH CLASS ART MEDALLISTS IN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The following recipients of high class art medalists in the last Paris and St. Louis Worlds' Fairs may incidentally include those who won them for their applied arts instead of the pure, as it has been found somewhat difficult to strictly exclude the latter. Those whose names are marked with an asterix (*) are producers and dealers in combination or only dealers.

PARIS FAIR IN 1900.

Grand Prizes.

*Iida, Shin-hichi.	(Kyoto).	Tapestry.
Kawanobe, Itcho.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
*Kawashima, Jimbei.	(Kyoto).	Tapestry.
*Kishi, Kokei.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
*Miyagawa, Kozan.	(Yokohama).	Porcelain.
Namikawa, Sosuke.	(Nagoya).	Cloissonre.
*Nishimura, Soemon.	(Kyoto).	Tapestry.

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Shirayama, Shosai.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
*Suzuki, Chokichi.	(Tokyo).	Metal casting.
Uyematsu, Hobi.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."

Gold Medals.

Akatsuka, Jitoku.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
*Ando, Jyubei.	(Nagoya).	Cloissonne.
Fujiwara, Ihei.	(Osaka).	Lacquer art.
Fukui, Yonekichi.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery.
Funahashi, Iwajiro.	(Tokyo).	Lacquer art.
Hamamatsu Makiye Works.	(Hamamatsu).	"Makiye" chest.
*Iida, Shin-hichi.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery and "Yuzen" Print.
Iida, Jojiro.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery.
Ishikawa, Komei.	(Tokyo).	Ivory carving.
Ikeda, Taishin.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
Ito, Heizaemon.	(Nagoya).	Architectural model.
Kagawa, Katsuhiro.	(Tokyo).	Metal carving.
*Kaji, Yoshizo.	(Tokyo).	Lacquer art.
Kajima, Ippu.	(Tokyo).	Metal carving.
*Kataoka, Genjiro.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye" chest.
Kato, Tetsujiro.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery.
Kinkozan, Sobei.	(Kyoto).	Kyoto faience.
*Koran-sha (firm name)	(Saga).	Porcelain.
*Krokawa, Eisho.	(Tokyo).	Bronze vase.
Kroiwa, Tansan.	(Tokyo).	Bronze "Okimono."
*Kyoto Reibikai (association).	(Kyoto).	Lacquer art.
Naganuma, Shukei.	(Tokyo).	Bronze casting.
*Nakamura, Kinosuke.	(Tokyo).	Bronze vase.
Nakamura, Sakujiro.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye" chest.
Namikawa, Yasuyuki.	(Kyoto).	Cloissonne.
*Ninishimura, Soemon.	(Kyoto).	"Yuzen" Print.
Numada, Ichizo.	(Tokyo).	Bronze object.
Ohashi, Suiseki.	(Gifu).	Japanese painting.
Okazaki, Sessei.	(Tokyo).	Metal casting.
Oshima, Jo-un.	(Tokyo).	Metal casting.
Saito, Kasuke.	(Tokyo).	Lacquer art.
Saito, Uhei.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery.
Sano, Kahichi.	(Tokyo).	Lacquer art.
Shobi, Eisuke.	(Kyoto).	Bronze casting.

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Sawada, Iisaku.	(Ishikawa).	"Makiye" chest.
*Sugimura, Yukimune.	(Tokyo).	Bronze vase.
*Suzuki, Kichigoro.	(Tokyo).	Bronze vase. Makiye shelf.
Takamura, Ko-un.	(Kyoto).	Wood carving.
Takeuchi, Seiho.	(Tokyo).	Embroidery.
Tanimura, Kokyo.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery.
Unno, Bisei.	(Tokyo).	Bronze carving.
Uyematsu, Eijiro.	(Tokyo).	Lacquer art.
Yamada, Chozaburo.	(Ishikawa).	Casting.
Yotsuya, Tomigoro.	(Tokyo).	Ivory carving.

ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

Grand Prizes.

Hashimoto, Gaho.	(Tokyo).	Japanese painting.
*Kawashima, Jimbei.	(Kyoto).	Embroidering.
Miyagawa, Kozan.	(Yokohama).	Porcelain.
Namikawa, Sosuke.	(Nagoya).	Cloissonne.
Okazaki, Sessei.	(Tokyo).	Metal casting.
Shirayama, Shosai.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."

Gold Medals

Akazuka, Jitoku.	(Tokyo).	"Makiye."
Araki, Kwampo.	(Tokyo).	Japanese painting.
Fujiwara, Ihei.	(Osaka).	Lacquer art.
Funakoshi, Iwajiro.	(Tokyo).	Makiye.
Gejo, Masao.	(Tokyo).	Japanese painting.
Hirano, Kichibei.	(Osaka).	Bronze casting.
*Iida, Shin-hichi.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery and "Yuzen" Print.
Imao, Keinen.	(Kyoto).	Japanese painting.
Ito, Tozan.	(Kyoto).	Faience.
Kagawa, Katsuhiro.	(Tokyo).	Bronze carving.
*Kaneda, Kanejiro.	(Tokyo).	Metal carving.
Keida, Masajiro.	(Kagashima).	Satsuma faience.
Kinkozan, Sobei.	(Kyoto).	Faience.
Kumagaye, Naoyuki.	(Kyoto).	Japanese painting.
Namikawa, Yasu-yuki.	(Kyoto).	Cloissone.
Nishimura, Jihei.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery and "Yuzen" Print.
Nishimura, Soemon.	(Kyoto).	Embroidery and "Yuzen" Print.

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Ohashi, Suiseki.	(Gifu).	Japanese painting.
*Shima, Sahei.	(Osaka).	Bronze casting.
Sho-ami, Katsuyoshi.	(Kyoto).	Bronze casting.
Shomi, Eisuke.	(Kyoto).	Bronze casting.
Tsujimura, Shoka.	(Tokyo).	Makiye.
Tsukada, Shukyo.	(Tokyo).	Bronze casting.
Uno, Yoshimatsu.	(Kyoto).	Bronze casting.
Watanabe, Shotei.	(Tokyo).	Japanese painting.
Yabu, Myozan.	(Kyoto).	Porcelain.
Yumada, Chozaburo.	(Ishikawa).	Metal casting.
Yamazaki, Chōun.	(Tokyo).	Metal casting.

AINUS IN HOKKAIDO.

The Ainu population shows an increase rather than decrease, as reported by the Hokkaido authorities. This phenomenon is regarded doubtful by some, who explain that the authorities must have included in their calculation children born of mixed marriage between the Ainus and emigrants from the other places in Japan proper, and that the pure Ainu race must be decreasing. It is in the province of Hidaka that pure Ainu community still exists.

	Males.	Females.	Total
1872	7,964	7,317	15,275
1887	8,546	8,652	17,198
1892	8,452	8,696	17,148
1902	8,480	8,894	17,374
1903	8,669	9,114	17,783
1904	8,645	9,131	17 776
1905	8,598	9,034	17,632

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CHAPTER XVIII.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Prior to the conclusion of the treaties first with the United States of America, then with Russia, Great Britain, France, and Netherlands, all in 1858, and after the establishment of regular trading ports at Nagasaki, Yokohama, Hakodate, and elsewhere, the foreign trade of Japan, and indeed even home trade, remained in an insignificant state. In May 1866, as the result of an agreement with the Ministers of Great Britain, France, United States of America and Netherlands the import and export tariff was fixed on the basis of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Subsequent changes in tariff is described under the head of "tariff system" in the present chapter.

PROGRESS OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The following shows the progress of foreign trade during the last 36 years.

EXPORT AND IMPORT OF COMMODITIES.

(In *Y.* 1,000.)

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Excess of Exports or Imports
1871	17,968	24,916	38,885	* 3,948
1880	28,385	36,626	65 021	* 8.231
1890	56,603	81 728	138 332	* 25,125
1900	204,429	287,261	491,691	* 82 831
1901	252,349	255,816	508,166	* 3,467
1902	258,303	271,731	530,034	* 13,428
1903	289,502	317,135	606,637	* 27,633
1904	319,260	371,160	690,621	* 52,099
1905	321,533	488,528	810 057	*167,004
1906	423,754	418 784	842,539	4,970

(Figures marked with an asterisk denote excess of Imports.)

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION.

(In *Y.* 1,000.)

1875.....	14,663	298	14,365
1885.....	4,256	7,546	* 3,200

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Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports or Imports.
1895	27,301	5,874	21,427
1900	56,707	11,517	45,189
1901	14,040	10,960	3,088
1902	2,028	32,161	*30,132
1903	19,001	27,807	* 8,806
1904	107,795	43,946	73,839
1905	16,354	31,505	*15,152
1906	25,784	47,211	*21,426

(Figures marked with an asterisk denote excess of imports.)

MONTHLY TRADE RETURNS IN 1906.

(In *Y.* 1,000)

Commodities.

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Imports.
January	24,953	34,223	9,240
February	26,487	32,079	5,592
March	35,485	42,741	7,256
April	28,810	42,727	13,917
May	30,709	37,820	7,110
June	30,194	33,456	3,262
July	30,935	30,567	† 367
August	39,946	35,271	† 4 675
September	38,296	35,545	† 2,751
October	51,229	32,362	†18,861
November	42,831	30,073	†12,757
December	43 842	31,913	†11,930
Total	423,751	418,784	† 4,970

† Excess of Exports.

Specie and Bullion.

(In *Y.* 1,000.)

January	7,497	2,231	† 5,266
February	1,528	2,093	570
March	508	12,724	12,216
April	976	17,861	16,884
May	617	5,184	4,566

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	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Imports.
June	1,291	1,395	104
July.....	2,036	1,909	† 126
August	1,738	880	† 857
September	2,931	566	† 2,364
October	1,670	1 393	† 276
November	2,027	536	† 1,490
December	2,961	427	† 2,534
Total	25,784	47,211	21,426

† Excess of Exports.

TRADE RETURNS OF LEADING PORTS (1905 and 1906.)

(In *Y.* 1,000.)

	Exports.		Imports.	
Ports.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Yokohama	145,585	200,847	188,716	149,070
Kobe	84,458	110,605	228,614	192,190
Osaka	55 938	59,910	18,499	24,878
Nagasaki.....	4,305	5,513	19,551	13,632
Hakodate	2,316	3,198	909	1,654
Niigata	36	141	1,399	1,890
Shimonoseki	1,972	4,112	1,324	1,737
Moji.....	14,795	18,576	16,579	21,866
Otaru	1,723	3,891	40	269
Muroran	1,166	1,221	——	174
Wakamatsu.....	1,190	2, 90	264	1,014
Kuchinotsu.....	4,786	4,356	247	146

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION.

Exports.

	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
To China	13,035	11,619	16,727	5,161
„ Hongkong	10,624	3,389	10 332	7,635
„ Korea	1,105	543	68	185
„ British India	——	4	19	54
„ Siberia	——	——	1	20
„ England	17	——	100	1
„ U.S.A.	1,000	791	80,362	5,910
„ Germany.....	——	----	133	——
„ Others	——	6	50	30
Total	25,784	16,354	107,705	19,001

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Imports.

From U.S.A.	14,364	16 032	9,030	4,681
,, Korea	6,323	5 726	5,159	5,427
,, China.....	3,253	8 830	18,309	5,669
,, Hongkong	149	559	1,429	200
,, England.....	2,294	344	— —	11,358
,, Others	— —	13	17	550
,, Australia	8,400	— —	— —	— —
Total	47,211	31 506	33,946	27 807

MONTHLY IMPORT OF MERCHANDISE.

(In *Y.* 1,000.)

	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
January	34,223	38,261	28,454	24,570	18,503
February	32,079	40,023	30,180	24 197	25,060
March	42,741	52,356	34,288	34.785	22,360
April.....	42,727	50,453	31 248	33,092	22,857
May	37,820	57,133	35,091	26 605	22,966
June	33,456	48,234	23,371	22,798	21 025
July	30,567	35,609	23,427	27,975	20,338
August	35,271	34.589	28,719	31,462	21,078
September	35,545	36,526	30,977	19 961	20,370
October	32,362	29,267	33,414	22,038	25,889
November	30,073	32,212	33,598	22,035	24,642
December	31,913	33.870	38,588	27,614	26,638
Total	418,784	488,538	371,360	317,135	271,731

MONTHLY EXPORT OF MERCHANDISE.

(In *Y.* 1,000)

January	24,953	23 766	24.782	20,428	20 057
February	26,487	24 631	23,295	18,889	19,341
March	35 485	23,632	22,354	20,137	17,133
April.....	28,810	24,402	20,886	21,461	18,809
May	30,709	22 954	23 424	23,334	19,458
June	30,194	23 381	22,716	20,663	16,051
July	30,935	24 287	22.373	22,602	18,371
August	39,946	27,890	29,782	31,093	21,853
September	38 296	29,532	31,088	28,195	26 795

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	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902
October	51,229	29,218	34.847	30,387	27,098
November	42,831	31,298	34,693	24.768	24,139
December	43,844	36,537	29,009	26,535	29,196
Total.....	423,754	321,533	319,260	289,502	258,303

MONTHLY EXPORT AND IMPORT OF SPECIE AND BULLION.

(In *Y.* 1,000).

	Export.			Import.		
	1906.	1905.	1904.	1906.	1905.	1904.
January	7,497	4,001	13,978	2,231	9,228	1,689
February	1,528	1,169	11,071	2,098	4,075	947
March	508	335	19,101	12,724	1,943	500
April	976	220	15,756	17,861	1,600	126
May	617	125	12,387	5,184	4,125	4,884
June	1,291	956	9,173	1,395	2,020	3,479
July	2,036	2,094	1,691	1,909	1,692	4.254
August	1,738	1,248	5,859	880	926	3,888
September ...	2,931	678	3,728	566	1,633	9,204
October	1,670	1,250	5,674	1,393	1,060	2,251
November.....	2,027	1,613	3,909	536	1,655	522
December ...	2,961	2,660	5,460	427	1,545	2,196
Total.....	25,784	16,354	107.795	47,211	31,506	33,946

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The commercial importance of the Asiatic Continent in our foreign trade has become more and more in evidence during the past ten years. Thus in 1882 Europe stood at the head of the list in the volume and value of its exports, followed by America and Asia while in imports Europe headed the list, followed by Asia and America. Coming to 1899 the relative positions of these great divisions of the globe were reversed, and in the exports Asia came first followed by America and Europe. In imports also Asia occupied the same position, after which came Europe and America. This relation has been further strengthened recently.

To review the relative progress of the share of the three continents in our trade, custom returns from 1874 to 1906 are given in the following tables :—

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Relative Shares of Asia, Europe, America and Australia in the Trade of Japan.

(In *Y.* 1,000.)

		Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Asia	1874	3,655	8,665	12,320
	1884	7,590	9,791	17,381
	1889	15,668	22,991	38,660
	1894	32,304	48,582	80,886
	1899	90,656	98,359	189 012
	1904	134,531	182,538	317 070
	1905	162,754	187,180	349 934
	1906	198,084	165,837	363,921
Europe	1874	6,702	12,994	19,697
	1884	11,305	17,279	28,585
	1889	25,190	36,180	61,371
	1894	31,219	56,335	87,554
	1899	49,943	77,882	127,825
	1904	72,389	120,528	192,918
	1905	54,197	183,323	237,520
	1906	86,217	170,237	256,454
America	1874	7,464	1,047	8,512
	1884	13,130	2,489	15,620
	1889	26,109	6,173	32,282
	1894	45,535	11 027	56,563
	1899	66,277	38,397	104.675
	1904	104,610	58,965	163,575
	1905	97,320	105,189	202,509
	1906	130,376	71,007	201,385
Australia	1884	246	26	272
	1889	486	267	753
	1894	1,098	534	1,632
	1899	2,169	1,708	3,878
	1904	4,438	4,399	8,837
	1905	4,072	6,001	10,073
	1906	7,362	5,811	12,174

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

Staple exports from Japan are raw silk, *habutaye* and other silk goods, cotton yarns, matches, fancy matting, tea, camphor, marine products, copper, coal, etc. Of these raw silk, *habutaye* and other silk goods stand out conspicuous in volume and value, and have in the United States of America and France their best customers. In 1874 the total value of their export amounted to 5,598,000 *yen* approximately, and in 1904 they advanced to about 132,326,000 *yen* an increase of over 24 fold. Cotton yarns and goods go mostly to China, Hongkong and Korea, matches and coal to China, Hongkong and British India; fancy matting to the United States of America, etc: marine products to China and Hongkong; copper to Hongkong, England, Germany, etc.

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ANNUAL EXPORT OF STAPLE COMMODITIES.

(In *Y.* 1,000.)

Year.	Raw Silk.	Cotton Yarn.	Silk Tissues.	Cotton Tissues.	Coal.	Copper.	Tea.
1890.....	13,859	2	1,167	173	3,099	5,352	6,326
1895.....	47,866	1,034	9,997	2,315	5,409	5,157	8,879
1900.....	44 657	20,589	18,603	5,958	13,703	12,725	9,035
1901.....	74,667	21,465	25,627	5,727	17,542	13,904	8,854
1902.....	76,859	19,901	27,878	9,211	17,270	10,261	10,487
1903.....	74.428	31,418	29,091	8,270	19,260	14,906	13 934
1904.....	88,750	29.268	37,995	7,743	14 828	12,907	12,835
1905.....	71,843	33 246	33,565	11,492	14,267	16,048	10,583
1906.....	110,442	35,303	38,102	——	16,280	25,104	10,764

EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(In *Y.* 1,000.)

Countries.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Asia :—					
China	46,838	64,994	67,985	98,681	117,779
British India.....	5,068	8,086	9,404	7,997	10,351
Hongkong	25,876	29,724	29,160	20,215	27,061
Corea	10,554	11,761	20,389	26,618	25,204
Straits Settlements...	8,269	7,108	5,260	4,424	4,033
Russian Asia.....	2,144	2,239	27	1,709	10,494
French India	158	197	373	406	149
Dutch India	750	912	1 082	1,233	1,393
Philippines	1,731	1,675	1,675	1,363	1,375
Siam	56	73	149	103	235
Total	101,267	126,775	134,531	162,754	198,084
Europe :—					
Great Britain	17,346	16,544	17,643	13,039	22,553
France	27,283	34,279	36,320	27,227	40,288
Germany	4,737	5,185	4,104	4,360	8,396
Italy	13,287	11,003	12,070	8,095	11,807
Belgium.....	600	487	312	665	1,307
Austria-Hungary	1,143	981	543	414	1,225
Switzerland	755	264	588	11	23
Holland	745	224	432	161	225
Russia.....	968	1,125	53	10	77
Sweden & Norway ...	6	2	8	11	6

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Countries.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Spain	83	67	169	77	82
Turkey	41	105	68	50	70
Denmark	20	29	73	70	148
Total	67,019	70,301	72,389	54,197	86,217
America :—					
United States	80,232	82,723	101,250	94,009	125,964
British America	3,485	2,923	3,211	3,240	3,953
Mexico	101	72	143	60	409
Peru	2	12	4	10	49
Total	83,822	85,731	104,610	97,320	130,376
All Others :—					
Australia	2,172	3,352	4,438	4,072	4,225
Egypt	449	322	518	283	378
Hawaii	1,833	2,253	2,097	1,876	2,758
Other Countries	344	486	631	1,028	1,714
Unknown	393	278	——	——	——
Grand Total.....	258,303	289,502	319,260	321,533	423,754

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Of the imports into Japan machineries, iron ware, petroleum, sugar, raw cotton, cotton fabrics, woollen goods, etc. are the principal items. Of the machines locomotives and mules surpass all the rest, the former coming from England and the United States and the latter from England. Iron ware came from the United States, and Russian Asia; sugar from China, Hongkong, and Germany; ginned cotton from the United States, Hongkong and British India; cotton goods from England and Germany; woollen goods from England, Germany, Belgium, and France.

Annual Import of Staple Commodities.

(In Y. 1,000.)

Year.	Raw Cotton.	Cotton Yarn.	Wollen & worsted Tissues	Cotton Tissues.	Sugar.	Rice.	Iron and Steel.
1890.....	5,365	9,928	6,726	4,093	8,489	12,302	5,505
1895	24,822	7,082	9,104	6,785	11,830	4,357	10,487
1900	59,471	7,043	17,755	18,240	26 691	9,031	31 664
1901.....	60,650	4,873	7,841	8,926	33,529	11,878	19.970
1902.....	79,784	1,747	9,964	15 057	14,486	17,750	18,768
1903	69,518	766	10,343	10,761	21,005	51,969	21,918
1904.....	73,420	343	14,770	9,179	23,043	59,791	—
1905.....110,923		1,701	22,293	12,495	13,706	47,981	31,658
1906	82,661	4,656	13,112	14,344	23,725	26,172	24,187

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IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(In Y. 1,000.)

Countries.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Asia :—					
China	40,590	45,458	54,820	52,618	57,396
British India	49,302	69,894	68,111	90,226	60,315
Hongkong	2,454	1,739	2,495	1,128	684
Corea	7,957	8,912	6,400	6,150	8,205
Straits Settlements	1,674	1,323	2,725	3,397	2,467
Russian Asia.....	5,963	8,267	4,527	2 726	1.407
French India.....	5,649	15,579	17,399	10,147	7,505
Dutch India	3,568	10,842	17,912	14,830	23.519
Philippine Islands..	1,493	3.421	2,4 8	1,367	1,143
Siam	1,695	3,726	5,785	4,586	3,191
Total	120,353	169,165	182,538	187,180	165 837
Europe :—					
Great Britain	50,364	48,736	74,992	115,380	101,311
France	4,745	5,107	3,334	5,129	4,997
Germany	25,812	26,958	28,667	42,579	42.500
Italy	186	311	673	502	636
Belgium	6,977	7,578	6,104	11,002	10,551
Austria-Hungary ...	2,376	3,676	1,374	2 256	2,765
Switzerland	1,951	2,187	1,960	2,974	4,480
Holland	772	814	499	873	1,233
Russia	103	291	1,995	29	40
Sweden & Norway	441	310	661	2,520	1,323
Spain	154	101	102	249	197
Tnrkey	1	2	29	36	117
Denmark	18	18	92	24	64
Portugal	11	17	10	15	18
Total	93,916	96,114	120 528	183,323	170,237
America :—					
U. S.	48,652	46,273	58,116	104,286	69,938
British America ...	517	499	837	732	1 002
Mexico	1	1	9	166	4
Peru.....	——	18	2	3	51
Total	49,171	46,792	58,965	105,189	71,007
All Others:—					
Australia	1,672	1,199	4.399	6,001	4.128
Egypt	2,418	2,401	2 476	2,099	1 669

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Hawaii	22	6	8	13	14
Total	4,113	3,607	6,884	9,014	5,801
Other Countries ...	3,486	782	2,102	3,336	4,674
Unknown	691	673	271	493	1,215
Grand Total ...	271,731	317,135	371,290	488,538	418,784

STEAM-VESSELS THAT ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Tons is thousand.)

Year.	Japanese.	Chinese.	British.	French.	German.	Austro-Hungarian.
1895.....	63	—	1,741	61	333	55
1900	3,363	6	3,739	294	1,030	172
1901.....	3,861	6	4,080	303	1,192	252
1902.....	4,309	7	4,126	249	1,186	163
1903.....	5,130	12	4,734	213	1,268	190
1904.....	1,173	28	5,980	217	1,567	164
1905.....	1,771	22	6,754	239	1,918	118
1906.....	7,257	17	5,766	397	1,910	163

	Russian.	Danish.	Norwegian.	United States of America.	Other Countries.	Total.
1895.....	85	3	235	83	56	2,749
1900.....	356	24	268	311	38	9,606
1901.....	455	34	240	404	47	10,879
1902.....	466	28	279	536	46	11 399
1903.....	353	71	392	961	91	13,419
1904.....	20	35	728	1,172	286	11,376
1905.....	30	33	1,211	2,842	315	14,259
1906.....	310	115	602	2,093	321	18,956

NOTE:—Prior to 1899 in case one vessel entered two or more ports, her tonnage was measured at the first entry only, but every entry has been repeated since 1900.

TARIFF SYSTEM.

As a direct outcome of the revision of treaties the first revision of the tariff system of Japan was made and put in force in January 1899, to remain effective till 1911. The treaties with Great Britain, France and Germany contain provisions for conventional tariff, so that for goods coming from them and also others which are entitled to participate in the most favored clause Japan cannot impose statutory tariff According to the revised

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system imports were divided into three main classess, dutiable goods, nondutiable goods, and prohibited goods. The tariff for dutiable goods ranged from 5 to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, and were divided into 16 grades. The schedule had as standard rate, 20 per cent. for ordinary refined goods, to decrease in one direction but to rise in another. (1) Natural produce, (2) scientific instruments and apparatus and raw materials, (3) machinery, (4) half-manufactured materials, (5) articles of ordinary consumption occupied the descending scale, while articles of luxury and liquors and tobacco occupied the other extreme.

In 1899 tariff for manufactured tobacco was raised to 100 per cent. *ad valorem*, alcohol to 250 per cent., Chinese liquor, *sake*, and other distilled liquor etc. to 80 to 100 per cent. In the same year raw materials required by the State monopolies and match industry were relieved from all duties as were also artificial and natural fertilizers. In 1901 the rate on tobacco was advanced to 150 per cent. and that on alcohol to 42 *sen* per litre, and at the same time rate on some other imports was also advanced more or less. Then coming to 1902 a law for putting a duty of 15 to 25 per cent on raw eggs was promulgated. The tariff was revised twice during the last three years, first at the time of the war and next in March last year The revised tariff was put in force from October '06 is given below.

NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF LAW.

(*Official Translation.*)

ART. I.—Upon articles imported from foreign countries import duties shall be imposed according to the annexed tariff.

ART. II.—With regard to those articles in respect of which it is found advisable to replace the *ad valorem* duties by specific duties, such duties may be converted on the basis of the average values for a period of not less than six months and determined by Imperial Ordinance.

The rates of the specific duties mentioned in the preceding paragraph may be determined by subdividing the articles or by gross weight.

ART. III.—With regard to the productions of regions to which Conventional Tariff rates are not applicable, such regions and articles may, in case of necessity, be named by Imperial Ordinance and rates of duty fixed in respect thereof within limits not falling below the Conventional Tariff rates.

ART. IV.—With respect to the productions of a country in which Japanese vessels or productions are subjected to a more disadvantageous treatment than the vessels or productions of other countries, the articles may be named by Imperial Ordinance, whereby may be imposed on dutiable articles a surtax not exceeding in amount the rate of duty prescribed in the present Law and upon duty-free articles an import duty not exceeding fifty per cent. *ad valorem*.

ART. V.—In respect of articles on which an export bounty is granted in foreign countries a surtax of the same amount as the said bounty may be imposed by Imperial Ordinance.

ART. VI.—The dutiable value of an article subject to *ad valorem* duty shall be the actual cost thereof at the place of production or purchase with the addition of packing charges, cost of transportation, insurance and all other charges incurred up to its arrival

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at the port of importation; however, in case of doubt respecting the actual cost and the various charges, the balance after deducting the import duty from the price of the article at the port of importation shall be taken as the dutiable value thereof.

ART. VII.—The following articles are exempted from duty:

1. Articles imported for Imperial use;
2. Articles belonging to chiefs of foreign states visiting this country, their families and suite;
3. Arms, ammunition, and explosives imported by the Army or the Navy;
4. Warship;
5. Articles intended for the personal use of foreign Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to this country;
6. Orders or decorations, medals, and badges sent to persons resident in this country;
7. Records, decuments, and other papers:
8. Articles imported as specimens or objects for the purpose of reference which are to be exhibited in Government or public schools, museums, commercial museums, and other institutions;
9. Articles contributed for purposes of charity or relief;
10. Government monopoly articles imported by the Government;
11. Samples of merchandise which are only fit as such;
12. Travellers's effects and tools and instruments of professional necessity to travellers, which, however, must correspond to the social status of such travellers and be recognised as suited thereto by the Customs;
13. Articles sent back by forces and warships abroad;
14. Personal effects in course of removal, which, however, must have already been used;
15. Exported articles which are imported within five years without any change in the character and from which they possessed at the time of exportation, with the exception, however, of alcohol, alcoholic liquors, sugar, and articles which enjoyed exemption from import duty or a drawback thereof under Arts. VIII. and IX.;
16. Receptacles of exported goods named by ordinance when such receptacles are re-imported;
17. Fish, shellfish, mollusca, sea-animals, sea-weeds, and other aquatic products caught or gathered by vessels which set out for the purpose from this country and manufactures thereof which are simple in workmanship; they must, however, be imported by the said vessels or vessels attached thereto;
18. Articles for ship's use delivered in an open port to warships and vessels bound for foreign countries;
19. Wreckages and equipments of Japanese vessels which have been shipwrecked;
20. Exported goods shipped by vessels clearing ports in this country, which are brought back on account of the shipwreck of such vessels;
21. Horses, cattle, and swines for breeding imported by the State and prefectures, horses for breeding imported by horse-breeding associations, and cattle for breeding imported by cattle-breeding associations.

ART. VIII.—The following articles are exempted from import duty if they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of importation; but security corresponding in amount to the duty must be tendered at the time of importation:—

1. Articles imported for the purpose of having work done

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thereto, which are named by Imperial Ordinance;
2. Articles imported for repair;
3. Articles imported for the use of travellers engaged in scientific research;
4. Articles imported for the purpose of trial;
5. Articles imported for use in theatrical and other performances.

ART. IX.—When articles named by ordinance have been manufactured with imported raw materials and exported to foreign countries, the whole or part of the import duty on such materials may be refunded in a manner to be determined by ordinance.

When manures named by ordinance have been manufactured with imported raw materials, the whole or part of the import duty on such materials may be funded in a manner to be determined by ordinance.

Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain by fraud or dishonest action the refundment mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs shall be dealt with according to the provision of Art. LXXV. of the Customs Duties Law.

ART. X.—The importation of the articles specified hereunder is prohibited:—

1. Opium and utensils for smoking opium (excepting such as are imported by the Government);
2. Coins, bank-notes, and Imperial Government certificates, which are counterfeit, altered, or imitations;
3. Books, pictures, carvings, and other articles, which are considered injurious to public security or morals;
4. Articles which infringe patents, new devices for practical use, designs, trademarks, and copyrights;
5. Articles, the importation of which has been prohibited by laws and ordinances.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ART. XI.—The date at which the present Law will be put in operation shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

ART. XII.—The provisions relating to import duties in Arts. II. and III. of the Extraordinary Special Tax Law and Law No. 85, of the Thirty-third Year of *Meiji* (1900), are abolished.

The Customs Tariff Law shall be put into force on and after the 1st of October of the 39th year of *Meiji* (1606).

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NEW IMPORT TARIFF SCHEDULM.

(*Official Translation*).

IMPORT TARIFF.

Group I.

Plants and Animals (living.)

No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rates of Duty : *Yen.*
1.	—Plants, roots and bults, fit only for replanting		free
2.	—Horses	*ad val.*	5%
3.	—Bulls, oxen and cows	*ad val.*	10%
4.	—Sheep and goats	„	25%
5.	—Pigs and hogs	„	25%
6.	—Poultry	„	25%
7.	—Fish, shellfish and mollusca	„	30%
8.	—Bees	„	10%
9.	—All other live animals	„	25%

Group II.

Grains and Seeds.

10.	—Rice and paddy	100 Kin	0.64
11.	—Barley	,	0 45
12.	—Wheat	„	0.57
13.	—Oats	„	0.47
14	—Millet, Italian and German	„	0.41
15.	—Beans, soja.....	„	0 43
16.	—Beans, red or white, small (*Phaseolus subtrilobata*)	„	0 45

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17.—Beans (*Vicia faba*)	100 Kin	0.37
18.—Beans, green small (*Phaseolus radiatus*)	„	0.44
19.—Peas (*Pisum sativum*)	„	0.38
20.—Sesame seed	„	0.79
21.—Seeds of *Perila ocimoides*	„	0.86
22.—Rape seed	„	0.51
23.—Cotton seed	„	0.20
24.—All other gains and seeds	*ad val.*	15%

Group III.

Beverages and Comestibles.

25.—Vegetables (excluding those preserved with sugar, molasses, syrup or honey):		
1. Preserved in this	100 Kin including receptacles	7.30
2. Preserved in bottles or jars	*ad val.*	40%
3. Not preserved in tins, bottles or jars:		
A. Fresh	100 Kin	1.25
B. Dried	„	4.10
C. Others	*ad val.*	30%
26.—Fruits and nuts (excluding those preserved with sugar, molasses, syrup or honey):		
1. Preserved in tins, bottles or jars	„	45%
2. Not preserved in tins, bottles or jars.		
A. Fruits, fresh	100 Kin	4.00
B. „ dried	„	8.10
C. Nuts	„	6.50
D. Others	*ad val.*	40%
27.—Tea:		
1. Black tea	100 Kin	20.00
2. „ „ dust	„	2.70
3. All other	*ad val.*	45%
28.—Coffee	100 Kin	15.00
29.—Chicory	*ad val.*	45%
30.—Cocoa	„	45%
31.—Spices:		
1. Pepper:		
A. In the seed	100 Kin	13.00
B. Ground	„ including receptacles	18.00

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3.	Mustard	*ad val.*	45%
4.	All other	„	45%
32.—Flours, meals and groats of grains and starches:			
1.	Wheat flour	100 Kin	1.45
2.	Oatmeal	„	4.42
3.	Indian corn meal	„	3 87
4.	Tapioca or manioca	„	1.80
5.	All other	*ad val.*	30%
33.—Biscuits (excluding fancy or sweetened biscuits)		100 Kin	11.00
34.—Macaroni, vermicelli and the like		„	6.60
35.—Fruit juice (not sugared)		„ including receptacles	12.00
36.—Sauce		100 Kin including receptacles	8.20
37.—Vinegar		1 litre	0.18
Note.—Vinegar containing more than 10 grammes of pure acetic acid in 100 cubic centimeters at 15° C. is subject to an additional duty at the rate of 3 *sen* per litre for every additional one gramme of pure acetic acid.			
38.—Meat, poultry, game, fish, shellfish and mollusca:			
1.	Fresh:		
	A. Mutton	100 Kin	7.30
	B. Others	*ad val.*	30%
2.	Preserved in tins, bottles or jars.		
	A. Meat, poultry and game	100 Kin including receptacles	9.75
	B. Fish, shellfish and mollusca	100 Kin including receptacles	4.30
3.	All other:		
	A. Ham and bacon	100 Kin	14.00
	B. Salted meat	„	5.50
	C. Salted whale:		
	a. Tail	„	4 50
	b. Others	„	1.40
	D. Salted fish	„	2 00
	E. Others	*ad val.*	30%
39.—Condensed milk		100 Kin including receptacles	10.00

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			Yen.
40.—Butter		100 Kin	27.00
41.—Artificial butter		„	23.00
42.—Cheese		„	17.00
43.—Extract of meat		„ including receptacles	77.00
44.—Peptone, somatose, hemoglobin, infant food and other similar nutritious food		*ad val.*	35%
45.—Eggs, fresh		100 Kin	5.80
46.—Mineral water, soda water and other non-alcoholic beverages:			
1. In bottles, not exceeding ½ litre each		1 doz.	0.55
2. In bottles, not exceeding ½ litre each		„	1.10
47.—All other comestibles		*ad val.*	40%

GROUP IV.

Sugar, Confectioneries and Sweetmeats.

48.—Sugar:			
1. Below Dutch standard No. 8		100 Kin	1.95
2. From Dutch standard No. 8 to No. 15, exclusive		„	2.25
3. From Dutch standard No. 15 to No. 20, exclusive		„	3.25
4. Dutch standard No. 20 and above		„	3.50
49.—Molasses		„	0.85
50.—Fruit juice (sugared) and syrup		*ad val.*	45%
51.—Grape sugar, malt sugar and the like		100 Kin	7.25
52.—Milk sugar		„	8.80
53.—Honey		*ad val.*	50%
54.—Sugar, rock candy		100 Kin	4.90
55.—Confectioneries, fancy biscuits and other cakes		„ including receptacles	20.00
56.—Jam, fruit jelly and the like		100 Kin including receptacles	13.00
57.—Vegetables and fruits preserved with sugar, molasses, syrup or honey		100 Kin including receptacles	8.00

GROUP V.

Alcoholic Liquors and Alcohol.

58.—*Sake*		1 litre	0.15
59.—Chinese liquors, fermented		„	0.15

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			Yen.
60.—Beer, ale, porter and stout		1 litre	0.10
61.—Wines of all kinds:			
1. In bottles		„	0.80
2. In casks or barrels		„	0 30
62.—Champagne		„	2.00
63.—All other alcoholic liquors:			
1. In bottles		„	0.90
2. In other receptacles*		„	0.50

* *Note*—Alcoholic liquors containing more than 50 % by volume of pure alcohol, specific gravity 0 7947 at 15° C, are subject to an additional duty at the rate of 1 sen per litre for every additional 1% of pure alcohol.

64.—Alcohol		„	0.65

Group VI.

Skins, Hairs, Bones, Horns, Teeth, Tusks, Shells, &c.

65.—Furs		*ad val.*	50%
66.—Hides and skin, raw:			
1. Of bull, ox, cow and buffalo		100 Kin	1.20
2. O deer		„	4.00
3. Of red deer (*Cervus elaphus.*)		„	2.10
4. All other		*ad val.*	10%
67.—Waste hides and skins (fit only for glue manufacture or manure)			free
68.—Leather:			
1. Of bull, ox, cow and buffalo:			
A. Sole leather		100 Kin	13.30
B. Tanned hide, known as "*Indian blood leather*"		„	7.60
C. Others:			
a. Lacquered or varnished		„	22.40
b. Not lacquered or varnished		„	17.00
2. Of sheep and goat		„	22.40
3. Of chamois		„	55.00
4. Of alligator		„	98.20
5. Roller leather		„	69.20
6. Waste		„	8.40
7. All other		*ad val.*	20%
69.—Hair, animal (excluding wool, goat's hair and camel's hair):			
1. Bristles, pig or hog			

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2.	Of badger	100 Kin	33.50
3.	Of horse	,,	5.85
4.	All other	*ad val.*	10%
70.—Feathers, quills and down		,,	50%
71.—Bones, animal			free
72.—Tusks or ivory, animal :			
1.	Of elephant	100 Kin	45.20
2.	,, ,, waste	,,	9.00
3.	Of walrus or sea-horse	,,	20.40
4.	All other	*ad val.*	20%
73.—Horns, animal :			
1.	Of bull, ox, cow and buffalo	100 Kin	2.00
2.	Of deer	,,	4.10
3.	Of rhinoceros	,,	14.80
4.	All other	*ad val.*	20%
74.—Hoofs, animal		100 Kin	0.70
75.—Sinews, animal		*ad val.*	10%
76.—Shells of Shellfish			free
77.—Tortoise-shells :			
1.	Shells and marginal scales known as "*Claws*"	100 Kin	150.00
2.	Waste	,,	7.30
3.	All other	,,	20.00
78.—Corals		*ad val.*	40%
79.—Pearls		,,	60%
80.—Sponges :			
1.	Prepared	100 Kin	103.00
2.	Unprepared	,,	8.50
81.—All other skins, hairs, bones, horns, teeth, tusks, shells, &c. (excluding wool, goat's hair and camel's hair)		*ad val.*	20%

Group VII.

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines and Medicinal Preparations.

82.—Hops	100 Kin	28.90
83.—Liquorice	,,	2.36
84.—Saffron	1 Kin	4.26
85.—Ipecacuanha roots	100 Kin	77.10
86.—Ginseng :		
1. Not exceeding 30 roots per kin	1 Kin	3.60
2. All other	,,	0.70
87.—Cassia and cinnamon bark	100 Kin	3.50
88.—Cinchona bark	,,	6.50

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89.—Gentian roots	100 Kin	2.70
90.—Nard or spikenard	„	3.50
91.—Rhubarb	„	2.90
92.—Semen cyna or wormseeds	„	6.90
93.—Senega roots	„	22.50
94.—Ergot of rye	„	18.40
95.—Musk	1 Kin	150.00
96.—Artificial musk	„	16.50
97.—Cloves	100 Kin	7.20
98.—Agalwood or aloeswood	„	62.70
99.—Sandal wood	„	4.60
100.—Rosin	„	0.60
101.—Catechu and gambier	„	2.00
102.—Galls	„	3.75
103.—Gum, Arabic	„	2.90
104.— „ tragacanth	„	15.20
105.— „ shellac	„	17.90
106.—Glue	„	2.58
107.—Gelatine	„	18.70
108.—Isinglass	*ad val.*	20%
109.—Dextrine	„	15%
110.—Phosphorus, yellow and red or amorphous		free
111.—Acid, boric	100 Kin	2.90
112.— „ acetic	„	5.60
113.— „ tartaric	„	13.10
114.— „ salicylic	„	11.80
115.— „ carbolic	„	6.10
116.— „ citric	„	13.00
117.— „ pyrogallic	„	134.00
118.— „ tannic	„	14.20
119.—Soda, caustic	„	0.65
120.— „ carbonate of (soda ash)	„	0.35
121.—Soda, bicarbonate of	„	0.52
122.— „ nitrate of (Chili saltpetre or cubic nitre):		
1. Crude		free
2. Refined	*ad val.*	20%
123.—Soda, borate of (borax)	100 Kin	1.32
124.—Soda, salicylate of	„	12.70
125.—Potash, nitre of (saltpetre)	„	1.88
126.—Potash, chlorate of and cyanide of and soda, cyanide of		free

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127.—Potash, bichromate of	100 Kin	2 53
128.—Potash, bromide of	„	18 80
129.—Magnesia, carbonate of	„	2 73
130.—Alum	„	0.44
131.—Bismuth, subnitrate of	„	86.90
132.—Ammonia, chloride of	„	2.28
133.—Ammonia, sulphate of:		
1. Crude		free
2. Refined	*ad val.*	20%
134.—Ammonia, carbonate of	100 Kin	3.89
135.—Formaline	„	6.90
136.—Wood spirit or methyl alcohol	„	3.33
137.—Alcohol, denatured	1 litre	0.65.
138.—Glycerine	100 Kin	6.50
139.—Chloroform	„	22.00.
140.—Saccharin and other similar sweet substances	1 Kin	60.00.
141.—Camphor, Borneo and blumea or ngai	„	3.00.
142.—Antifebrine	100 Kin	9.50
143.—Antipyrine	1 Kin	0.80.
144.—Santonine	„	3.07
145.—Quinine, hydrochlorate of and sulphate of	„	2.03.
146.—Morphine, hydrochlorate of and sulphate of	„	8.90
147.—Cocain, dydrochlorate of	„	25.00.
148.—Cinchonine, hydrochlorate of and sulphate of	100 Kin	38.50.
149.—Creosote, carbonate of	„	52.40.
150.—Guaiacol, carbonate of	„	98.60.
151.—Aniline salt or aniline, hydrochlorate of	„	3.55.
152.—Insect powder	„	15.80.
153.—Alcoholic medicinal preparations (excluding tincture of opium)	1 litre	0.65.
154.—Plasters	*ad val.*	30%
155.—Lints and bandages	„	30%
156.—Gelatine capsules and wafers	„	20%
157.—All other drugs, chemicals and medicines	„	20%
158.—Pills, powders, ointments and other medicinal preparations	„	30%

Group VIII.

Oils, Fats and Waxes.

159.—Volatile or essential oils, vegetable:		
1. Of cassia and cinnamon	100 Kin	45 00

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2.	Of citronella	100 Kin	32.30
3.	Of lavender and bergamot	„	120.00
4.	Of turpentine:		
	A. In cans or barrels	10 American gallons	2.48
	B. In other receptacles	*ad val.*	20%
	All other	„	30%
160.—Oil, linseed:			
1.	In cans or barrels	100 Kin	1.00
2.	In other receptacles	*ad val.*	20%
161.—Oil, castor:			
1.	In cans, barrels or jars	100 Kin	2.00
2.	In other receptacles	*ad val.*	20%
162.—Oil, olive:			
1.	In cans, or barrels	100 Kin	4.10
2.	In other receptacles	*ad val.*	30%
163.—Oil, palm		100 Kin	1.50
164.— „	arachis or groundnut	„	3.90
165.—Oil, cotton seed		„	3.30
166.—Cocoa butter (obtained from *Theobroma cacao*)		*ad val.*	20%
167.—Oil, cod-liver		„	30%
168.— „	fish and whale	„	30%
169.—Fats, animals:			
1.	Lard	100 Kin	5.[illegible]
2.	All other	„	1.34
170.—Stearin		„	2.10
171.—Olein		„	2.00
172.—Mineral oils (excluding crude oil):			
1.	Light oils (specific gravity less than 0.730 at 15° C.)	*ad val.*	20%
2.	Illuminating oils (specific gravity not exceeding 0.875 at 15° C.	10 American gallons	0.96
3.	Heavy oils (specific gravity exceeding 0.875 at 15° C.)	100 Kin	1.23
173.—Vaseline		„	2.95
174.—Paraffin wax:			
1.	Melting point below 50° C.		free
2.	All other	„	1.30
175.—Candles		„	7.70
176.—All other oils, fats and waxes		*ad val.*	20%

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Group IX.

Dyes, Pigments and Paints.

177.—Indigo, natural:		
1. Dry	100 Kin	55.80
2. Liquid or paste	*ad val.*	30%
178.—Artificial indigo:		
1. Dry	100 Kin	63.40
2. Liquid or paste	*ad val.*	30%
179.—Indigo carmine	„	20%
180.—Mangrove bark	100 Kin	0.20
181.—Safflower:		
1. In cake	„	8.90
2. All other	„	3.20
182.—Turmeric	„	0.80
183.—Logwood extract	„	3.30
184.—Aniline dyes	„	12.30
185.—Alizarine dyes:		
1. Dry	„	27.80
2. Liquid or paste	„	9.50
186.—Cobalt, oxide of	„	85.00
187.—Gold, silver and platinum, liquid	1 Kin	18.00
188.—Prussian blue	100 Kin	10.00
189.—Ultramarine blue	„	2.85
190.—Lead pigments	„	1.80
191.—Zinc white	„	2.00
192.—Vermillion and cinnabar	„	28.20
193.—Paints	„	4.00
194.—Lacquer (juice of *Rhus vernicifera*)	„	6.30
195.—Varnish	„	13.00
196.—Wood tar and coal tar	„	1.10
197.—Pitch	„	0.45
198.—Asphaltum	*ad val.*	15%
199.—Shoe polish	100 Kin including receptacles	8.30
200.—Pencils (excluding those of metallic case):		
1. Cased in wood	1 gross	0.50
2. All other	*ad val.*	30%
201.—Inks:		
1. For copying or writing	100 Kin including receptacles	10.00

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2. For printing:		
A. Liquid or paste:		
a. For lithograph	100 Kin	15.00
b. Others	„	2.50
B. Solid	*ad val.*	15%
3. All other	„	30%
202.—Solid inks, black or red, Chinese	„	30%
203.—Artist's colours and artist's paints	„	30%
204.—Antifouling composition, anticorrosive paint and the similar ship's bottom paints	100 Kin	6.40
205.—Patent dryer	„	3.00
206.—Copper paint	„	5.90
207.—All other dyes and pigments	*ad val.*	15%
208.—All other paints	„	30%

Group X.

Yarns, Threads, Twines, Cordages and Materials thereof.

209.—Cotton, in the seed and ginned		free
210.—Waste and old cotton		„
211.—Cotton yarns:		
1. Gassed, mercerized and the like	100 Kin	21.50
2. All other	„	12.00
212.—Cotton threads	„ Including spools	29.40
213.—Waste cotton yarns		free
214.—Flax, hemp, china grass, ramie and other vegetable fibres		free
215.—Linen yarns	100 Kin	18.50
216.— „ threads	„	42.20
217.—Hemp, china grass, ramie or jute yarns	*ad val.*	20%
218.—Hemp, china grass, ramie or jute threads	„	30%
219.—Wool, goat's hair and camel's hair		free
220.—Woollen yarns:		
1. Fit only for weaving	100 Kin	21.00
2. All other	„	26.00
221.—Cocoons		free
222.—Curlies, knubs and other waste silk		„
223.—Silk, floss	*ad val.*	15%
224.— „ raw, dupion and thrown	100 Kin	164.00
225.—Silk, wild	„	31.00
226.— „ yarns, spun	*ad val.*	30%

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227.—Silk threads	*ad val.*	30%
228.—Artificial silk	„	30%
229.—All other yarns and threads:		
1. Of silk in part	„	30%
2. All other	„	20%
230.—Small ropes or cords (not exceeding 5 m.m. in diameter) and twines:		
1. Of cotton	100 Kin	12.90
2. All other	„	5.90
231.—Cordages or ropes (exceeding 5 m.m. in diameter)	„	6.25
232.—Old cords, twines, cordages and ropes	*ad val.*	10%

GROUP XI.

Textile Fabrics and Manufactures thereof.

233.—Shirtings and sheetings, gray	10 sq. yds.	0.31
234.—Shirtings and sheetings, white	„	0.41
235.—Shirtings, twilled	„	0 37
236.— „ dyed and turked-red cambrics	„	0.39
237.—T-cloths	„	0.43
238.—Cotton drills	„	0.63
239.— „ ducks	„	1.56
240.— „ satins and cotton italians	„	0 76
241.— „ prints	„	0.49
242.— „ flannels	„	0.73
243.— „ velvets and plush	„	1.35
244.— „ victoria lawns	„	0.21
245.— „ mosquito nettings	„	0.41
246.— „ lace curtainings	*ad val.*	30%
247.— „ tissues, pure, not otherwise provided for	„	30%
248.—Linen damasks	10 sq. yds.	2.33
249.— „ tissues, not otherwise provided for	*ad val.*	30%
250.—Hemp cloth	„	30%
251.—China grass and ramie cloths	„	30%
252.—Canvas	10 sq. yds.	1.48
253.—Elastic canvas	„	0.57
254.—Gunny cloth	*ad val.*	10%
255.—Bamboo cloth or *Chikufu* and pine apple cloth	10 sq. yds.	0.77
256.—Woollen cloths and serges:		
1. Of wool:		
A. Not exceeding 250 grammes per square yard.	„	1.60
B. Others	„	3.20

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2.	**Of wool and cotton:**		
	A. **Not exceeding 250 grammes per square yard.**	**10 sq. yds.**	1.00
	B. **Others**	„	1.60
257.—Alpacas, orleans and lustres		„	1.46
258.—Mousseline de laine (including wool and cotton mixture):			
1.	**Gray**	„	0.87
2.	**All other**	„	1.10
259.—Italian cloth		„	1.22
260.—Flannels:			
1.	**Of wool**	„	1.64
2.	**Of wool and cotton**	„	1.43
261.—Buntings		„	0.93
262.—Woollen damasks		„	2.50
263.—Velvets and plush (of wool or of wool and cotton)		„	2.40
264.—Roller cloths		„	4.20
265.—Woollen feltings		„	1.34
266.— „ tissues, pure, not otherwise provided for		*ad val.*	30%
267.—Silk crapes		**10 sq. yds.**	6.76
268.— „ pongees		„	1.55
269.— „ satins, figured		„	5.61
270.— „ „ unfigured		„	9.50
271.—Satins of silk and cotton		„	3.04
272.—Velvets and plush (of silk, wholly or partly)		„	4.90
273.—Silk tissues, pure, not otherwise provided for		*ad val.*	40%
274.—Mixed tissues, not otherwise provided for:			
1.	**Of silk in part**	„	40%
2.	**All other**	„	30%
275.—Embroidered tissues		„	40%
276.—Handkerchiefs:			
1.	**In piece:**		
	A. **Of cotton**	**10 sq. yds.**	0.37
	B. **Of silk, wholly or partly**	*ad val.*	45%
	C. **Others**	„	30%
2.	**Single:**		
	A. **Of cotton**	**1 doz.**	0.22
	B. **Of flax**	„	0.88
	C. **Of cotton and flax**	„	0.46
	D. **Of silk, wholly or partly**	*ad val.*	50%
	E. **Others**	„	40%
277.—Towels			40%

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278.—Blankets and blanketings:			
1.	Of wool or of wool and cotton	100 Kin	32.80
2.	All other	*ad val.*	30%
279.—Carpets and carpetings:			
1.	Of hemp or jute	10 sq. yds.	1.60
2.	Brussels	„	7.30
3.	Patent tapestry	„	3.70
4.	Velvet	*ad val.*	40%
5.	Felt	10 sq. yds.	1.30
6.	All other	*ad val.*	40%
280.—Travelling rugs:			
1.	Of silk, wholly or partly	„	50%
2.	All other	„	40%
281.—Table cloths:			
1.	Of silk, wholly or partly	„	50%
2.	All other	„	40%
282.—Curtains:			
1.	Of silk, wholly or partly	„	50%
2.	All other	„	40%
283.—Mosquito nets		„	40%
284.—Hammocks		„	40%
285.—Fishing nets		„	25%
286.—Elastic webbings, for boots and shoes:			
1.	Of silk in part	10 sq. yds.	15.80
2.	All other	„	8.87
287.—Bookbinder's cloth		„	0.42
288.—Leather or oil cloths		„	1.07
289.—Oil cloths and linolium for floor		„	1.83
290.—Elastic braids and cords		*ad val.*	30%
291.—Insulating tapes		100 Kin	17.90
292.—Lamp wicks		*ad val.*	30%
293.—Gunny bags		100 pcs.	1.39
294.—Old gunny bags			free
295.—Rags			free
296.—All other tissues		*ad val.*	30%
297.—All other manufactures of tissues, not otherwise provided for:			
1.	Of silk, wholly or partly	„	50%
2.	All other	„	40%

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Group XII.

Clothings and Accessories.

298.—Waterproof coats	*ad val.*	40%
299.—Shirts, collars and cuffs	„	40%
300.—Under shirts and drawers:		
1. Of cotton, knit	1 doz.	4.00
2. Of wool, knit	„	7.00
3. Of wool and cotton, knit	„	4.20
4. All other	*ad val.*	40%
301.—Gloves:		
1. Of leather	1 doz.	4.40
2. Of silk, wholly or partly	„	3.00
302.—Stockings and socks:		
1. Of silk, wholly or partly	1 Kin	2.50
2. All other	„	0.80
303.—Shawls, comforters and mufflers:		
1. Of silk, feather or fur, wholly or partly	*ad val.*	50%
2. All other	„	40%
304.—Neckties:		
1. Of silk, wholly or partly	1 Kin	5.50
2. All other	„	2.00
305.—Braces or suspenders:		
1. Of silk, wholly or partly	*ad val.*	50%
2. All other	1 doz.	1.30
306.—Arm-suspenders, stocking suspenders and the like	*ad val.*	40%
307.—Hats, caps, bonnets and hoods	„	40%
308.—Boots, shoes, slippers, sandals, clogs and the like	„	40%
309.—Buttons (excluding ornamental buttons):		
1. Covered	100 Kin including inner packings	87.00
2. Of metal	100 Kin including inner packings	34.00
3. Of porcelain or glass	100 Kin including inner packings	10.70
4. Of ivory nuts (including imitation)	100 Kin including inner packings	52.40
5. All other	*ad val.*	35%

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310.—Buckles, hooks, eyes and the like:			
1.	Buckles	100 Kin	13.6c
2.	Hooks	„	23 10
3.	Shoe eyelets	„	36.20
4.	All other	*ad val.*	35%
311.—Jewelry:			
1.	Of precious metals or precious stones, wholly or partly	„	60%
2.	All other	„	50%
312.—Trimmings (ribbons, tapes, braids, cords, laces, fringes, tassels, knots, stars, metallic threads and the like):			
1.	Of gold, silver or silk, wholly or partly	„	50%
2.	All other	„	40%
313.—All other clothings and accessories:			
1.	Of silk, feather or of silk, fur, gold or silver in part, or embroidered	„	50%
2.	All other	„	40%

Group XIII.

Papers, Paper Manufactures, Books and Pictures.

314.—Paper, printing:			
1.	Weighing not more than 45 lbs. per 500 sheets and measuring not less than 1056 sq. inches per sheet	100 Kin	1.00
2.	All other	„	1.95
315.—Paper, writing		„	2.42
316.— „	drawing	„	3.08
317.— „	blotting	„	2.15
318.— „	filtering	„	19.70
319.— „	fancy	„	3.45
320.— „	bookbinder's	„	3.65
321.— „	packing (including match paper)	„	1.26
322.—Paper, cigarette		„	12.30
323.— „	wall	„	5.06
324.— „	pasteboard or cardboard	„	2.40
325.—Paper, Chinese		„	5 60
326.— „	imitation (Japanese)	„	4 30
327.— „	imitation (parchment)	„	4.15
328.— „	all other	*ad val.*	30%

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329.—Books and forms, blank	*ad val.*	30%
330.—Note paper (with envelopes in boxes)	100 Kin including inner boxes	15.80
331 —Albums	*ad val.*	40%
332.—Photographic papers, albuminized and sensitized :		
1. Albuminized	100 Kin including inner packings	65.90
2. Bromide and platinum	100 Kin including inner packings	112.00
3. All other	100 Kin including inner packings	89.40
333.—Labels	100 Kin	30.70
334.—Playing cards	*ad val.*	60%
335.—Photograph, caligraphies and pictures	„	50%
336.—Printed matters and pictures for advertisement		free
337.—Illustrated postal cards, Christmas cards and the like	*ad val.*	50%
338.—Printed books and pamphlets, copy books, drawing books with design, music books, newspapers, magazines and other periodicals		free
339.—Plans, architectural and engineering		„
340.—Geographical atlases and maps, charts and scientific diagrams		„
341.—Paper money, bank note, coupons, share certificates and other negotiable papers		„
342.—Waste paper		„
343.—Alt other paper manufactures, not otherwise provided for	„	30%

Group XIV.

Ores and Minerals.

344.—Metallic ores		free
345.—Precious stones :		
1. Unworked	*ad val.*	40%
2. Worked, not otherwise provided for		50%
346.—Stones :		
1. Unworked	„	10%
2. Worked, not otherwise provided for		30%

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347.—Amber:			
	1. Unworked	*ad val.*	40%
	2. Worked, not otherwise provided for	„	50%
348.—**Plumbago or blackled**			free
349.—**Asbestos**		„	10%
350.—Mica:			
	1. Sheets	100 Kin	28.90
	2. All other	*ad val.*	10%
351.—Gypsum		100 Kin	0.12
352.—Plaster of Paris		„	0.27
353.—Phosphorite			free
354.—Kainite, kieserite, carnallite and other similar salts			„
355.—Cryolite			„
356.—Clay			„
357.—Coal			„
358.—Cokes		1 Eng. ton	2.18
359.—Brick coal or briquettes		*ad val.*	10%
360.—Chalk and whiting		100 Kin	0.54
361.—Emery sands			free
362.—Grind stones or whetstones		*ad val.*	10%
363.—All other raw mineral materials		„	10%

Group XV.

Metals.

364.—Platinum:			
	1. Blocks, ingots and slabs	*ad val.*	7½%
	2. Wire, plates and sheets	1 Kin	150.00
365.—Gold bullion			free
366.—Silver bullion			
367.—Iron and steel:			
	1. Pigs, ingots, slabs and blooms:		
	A. Pigs	100 Kin	0.10
	B. Others	„	0.60
	2. Bars and rods, exceeding ¼ inch in diameter	*ad val.*	30%
	3. Bars and rods, not exceeding ¼ inch in diameter and wire	100 Kin	2.00
	4. Galvanized wire	„	1.80
	5. Hoop and band	„	0.72
	6. Ribbons	*ad val.*	10%
	7. Paragon wire	100 Kin	4.05
	8. Wire rope:		

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A. Galvanized		100 Kin	4.50
B. Others		„	6.00
9. Tinned plates or sheets:			
A. Plain		„	1.34
B. Others		„	3.60
10. Plates and sheets:			
A. Galvanized		„	2.60
B. Others		*ad val.*	30%
11. T, angle and the like		100 Kin	1.10
12. Rails		„	1.10
13. Fish plates for rails		„	1.20
14. Pipes and tubes		*ad val.*	30%
15. Scrap and old (fit only for remanufacturing)		100 Kin	0.17
368.—Spiegeleisen		„	0.16
369.—Copper:			
1. Pigs, ingots and slabs		*ad val.*	7½%
2. Bars and rods		100 Kin	10.20
3. Wire		„	11.20
4. Plates and sheets		„	11.00
5. Pipes and tubes		„	13.00
6. Old (fit only for remanufacturing)		„	1.66
370.—Lead:			
1. Pigs, ingots and slabs		„	0.38
2. Wire, plates and sheets		„	1.60
3. Tea lead:			free
5. Old (fit only for remanufacturing)		*ad val.*	7½%
4. Tubes		„	1.90
371.—Tin:			
1. Blocks, ingots and slabs		100 Kin	3.74
2. Plates and sheets		*ad val.*	20%
3. Tubes		„	20%
372.—Zinc or spelter:			
1. Blocks, ingots and slabs		100 Kin	0.72
2. Plates and sheets:			
A. Nickeled		„	3.82
a. Sheet No. 2			free
b. Others		„	2.27
3. Old (fit only for remanufacturing)		„	0.57
373.—Nickel:			
1. Grains, cubes, blocks and ingots		„	4.65
2. Bars, rods wire, plates, sheets and tubes		*ad val.*	20%

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374.—Mercury or quicksilver	100 Kin	7.20
375.— Alumnium :		
1. Blocks, ingots and slabs	„	3.96
2. Bars, wire, plates, sheets and tubes	„	18.80
376.—Antimony	*ad val.*	7½%
377.— Brass and yellow metal:		
1. Bars and rods	100 Kin	6.70
2. Wire, plates and sheets	„	7.40
3. Pipes and tubes	„	9.40
4. Old (fit only for remanufacturing)	„	2.06
378.—German silver (bars, rods, wire, plates and sheets)	„	14.50
379.—Solder	*ad val.*	7½%
380.—Babitt's metal and other anti-friction metals	100 Kin	3.50
381.—All other metals and forementioned metals of non-specified forms and qualities:		
1. Pigs, blocks, ingots, and slabs	*ad val.*	7½%
2. Bars, rod, ribbons, bands, wires, plates, sheets, pipes, tubes, angles and the like (excluding those for trimming)	„	20%
3 Scrap and old (fit only for remanufacturing)	„	7½%

Group XVI.

Metal Manufactures.

382.—Coins:		
1. Home currencies and foreign gold and silver coins		free
2. All other	„	10%
383.—Metallic foils and powders:		
1. Tin foil	100 Kin	19.60
2. Bronze powder	„	19.80
3. All other	*ad val.*	25%
384.—Capsules for bottles	1,000 pcs.	0.63
385.—Crown-corks	1 gross	0.10
386.—Sewing needles, knitting needles and pins:		
1. Needles, hand sewing	1 Kin	0.45
2. Needles, for sewing machines	„	3.90
3. All other	*ad val.*	30%
387.—Pen nibs:		
1. Of gold	„	60%
2. All other	1 gross	0.16
388.—Nails, rivets, screws, bolts, nuts and the like:		

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1. Nails (of iron or copper):		
A. Of iron:		
a. Galvanized	100 Kin	4.26
b. Others	„	1.60
B. Of copper	„	13.50
2. Screws (of iron and brass):		
A. Of iron	*ad val.*	20%
B. Of brass	100 Kin	20.60
3. Bolts, nuts and washers (of iron)	*ad val.*	30%
4. Rivets (of iron)	100 Kin	2.00
5. Dog-spikes (of iron)	„	1.80
6. Boots-protectors (of iron)	„	5.40
7. All other	*ad val.*	30%
389.—Materials for building and bridge construction, posts for electric wires and the like materials	„	25%
390.—Submarine and underground cables and other insulated electric wire and cables	*ad val.*	20%
391.—Metallic fittings for doors and furnitures:		
1. Door locks (of iron or brass):		
A. Of iron	100 Kin	9.12
B. Of brass	„	36.50
2. Door hinges (of iron and brass):		
A. Of iron	„	7.65
B. Of brass	„	25.60
3. All other	*ad val.*	30%
392.—Mechanics' tools and agricultural implements and parts thereof;		
1. Anvils	100 Kin	2.35
2. Hammers	„	4.65
3. Wrenches	„	10.90
4. Vices	„	4.00
5. Shovels and scoops, with handles	„	3.27
6. All other	*ad val.*	20%
393.—Cutlery (excluding those of gold or silver, gilt or silvered, and otherwise provided for)	„	40%
394.—Anchors and anchor chains	100 Kin	1.68
395.—Iron chains:	„	2.03
396.—Watch chains:		
1. Of gold or platinum	*ad val.*	60%
2. Gilt	1 Kin	14.30
3. All other	*ad val.*	50%
397.—Stoves	„	30%

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398.—Enamelled iron wares	100 Kin	9.48
399.—Coffee-mills and meat-choppers	*ad val.*	30%
400.—Cocks and valves:		
1. Of iron	100 Kin	9.55
2. Of brass	„	26.70
3. All other	*ad val.*	30%
401.—Alarm-bells for vehicles and call-bells	100 Kin	46.60
402.—Gold ware, not otherwise provided for	*ad val.*	60%
403.—Silver wares and gilt or silvered wares, not otherwise provided for	„	50%
404.—Copper and brass manufactures, not otherwise provided for	100 Kin	30.80
405.—Aluminum manufactures, not otherwise provided for.	„	60.00
406.—All other metal manufactures, not otherwise provided for	*ad val.*	30%

Group XVII.

Earthenware, Porcelain, Glass and Glass Manufactures

407.—Bricks and tiles:		
1. Fire-bricks	100 Kin	0.38
2. Tiles:		
A. Enamelled	„	2.93
B. Others	„	1.56
3.—All other	*ad val.*	20%
408.—Earthenware and porcelain, not otherwise provided for	„	40%
409.—Glass or vitrifications in lumps	„	20%
410.—Glass rods and tubes	„	20%
411.—Glass plates and sheets:		
1. Uncoloured or unstained (flat surface):		
A. Not exceeding 4 m.m. in thickness:		
a. Not exceeding 10 sq. ft. in surface	100 sq. ft.	0.95
b. Others	,	1.18
B. Exceeding 4 m.m. in thickness:		
a. Not exceeding 1 sq. ft. in surface	„	1.52
b. Others	„	9.30
2. Silvered:		
A. Not exceeding 1 sq. ft. in surface	„	13.80
B. Others	„	15.80
3. Coloured, stained or ground:		
A. Not exceeding 10 sq. ft. in surface	„	3.25
B. Others	„	3.71

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4. Others	*ad val.*	30%
412.—Side-light glass and skylight glass	„	30%
413.—Watch glass	„	30%
414.—Photographic dryplates:		
1. Undeveloped	100 Kin including inner packings	18.20
2. Developed	*ad val.*	40%
415.—Looking glasses or mirriors	„	40%
416.—Lenses and other optical glasses, without frames or handles	„	30 %
417.—Glass cullet and powdered glass		free
418.—All other glass manufactures, not otherwise provided for	„	40%

GROUP XVIII.

Vehicles, Vessels, Scientific Instruments, Clocks, Watches and Machinery.

419.—Locomotives and locomotive tenders	*ad val.*	20%
420.—Parts of locomotives and locomotive tenders:		
1. Wheels and axles	100 Kin	4.70
2. Tires	„	1.54
3. All other	*ad val.*	20%
421.—Railway passenger cars and freight wagons	„	20%
422.—Parts of railway passenger cars and freight wagons:		
1. Wheels and axles	100 Kin	1.51
2. Tires	„	1.32
3. Buffers	„	2.33
4. Springs	„	2.00
5. All other	*ad val.*	20%
423.—Electric, horse and other tramway cars and parts thereof	„	20%
424.—Carriages, perambulators, automobiles, and parts thereof	„	50%
425.—Bicycles and tricycles	„	40%
426.—Parts of bicycles and tricycles:		
1. Tires	100 Kin	95.60
2. All other	*ad val.*	40%
427.—Carts and drays	„	20%
428.—Dredging machines and parts thereof	„	15%
429.—Steam and sailing vessels and boats	„	10 %

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430.—Instruments, physical, chemical surgical, drawing, surveying and other scientific	*ad val.*	20%
431.—Spectacles or eye-glasses	„	40%
432.—Microscopes and parts thereof	„	20%
433.—Binoculars	„	40%
434.—Telescopes	„	20%
435.—Compasses and chronometer, mariners' and parts thereof	„	10%
436.—Clocks, standing and hanging	„	40%
437.—Parts of clocks, standing and hanging:		
1. Movements	100 Kin	40.10
2. Springs	„	3.15
3. Hair springs	*da val.*	10%
4. All other	„	30%
438.—Watches:		
1. Of gold or platinum cases	„	50%
2. All other	„	40%
439.—Parts of watches:		
1. Cases:		
A. Of gold or platinum	„	50%
B. Others	„	40%
2. Springs	100 pcs.	1.10
3. Hair springs	„	0.80
4. Dials	„	4.10
5. All other	*ad val.*	40%
440.—Balances, steelyards and measuring scales	„	20%
441.—Thermometers and barometers	„	20%
442.—Water-meters, pressure-gauges, amperemeters, volt-meters and other similar gauges or meters	„	20%
443.—Musical instruments and parts and accessories thereof.	„	40%
444.—Magic lanterns and parts thereof	„	50%
445.—Photographic instruments and parts thereof	„	50%
446.—Phonographic „ „ „ „	„	50%
447.—Sewing machines:		
1. Hand moving	100 Kin	11.10
2. Foot moving	„	8.25
448.—Parts of sewing machines	*ad val.*	20%
449.—Diving apparatus and parts thereof	„	20%
450.—Typewriter	„	20%
451.—Telegraphic and telephonic instruments and parts thereof	„	20%

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452.—Boilers	*ad val.*	15%
453.—Steam engines, gas engines, petroleum engines, electric engines and other motive power machines, and parts thereof	„	15%
454.—Machine tools and wood working machinery, and parts thereof	„	15%
455.—Spinning and weaving machinery and parts thereof	„	15%
456.—All other machinery and parts thereof	„	15%

Group XIX.

Miscellaneous Articles.

457.—Copra		free
458.—*Funori* (*Gloiopeltis*)		„
459.—*Sekkasai* (*Gelidium corneum*)		„
460.—Tan bark	100 Kin	0.42
461.—Rattans:		
1. Split	„	1.32
2. All other	„	0.94
462.—Bamboos	*ad val.*	20%
463.—Cork:		
1. Bark	100 Kin	1.66
2. Stoppers	„	8.92
3. All other	*ad val.*	10%
464.—Wood:		
1. *Kwarin* (*Cydonia sinensis*) *Tagayasan* or iron-wood, red or rose wood, and santalum and ebony wood	100 Kin	0.63
2. Lignum vitæ	„	0.60
3. Teak	100 cub. ft.	11.80
4. Oregon pine, fir and cedar:		
A. Board	100 superficial ft.	0.60
B. Timber, round, squared or sided	100 cub. ft.	4.56
5. *Kiri* (*Paulownia tomentosa*)	100 Kin	0.52
6. All other	*ad val.*	15%
465.—Fire-wood	100 Kin	0.05
466.—Charcoal	*ad val.*	15%
467.— „ animal	100 Kin	0.79
468.—Carbon rods for electric light	„	6.86
469.—Pulp for paper manufactures	„	0.25
470.—Spalteries	*ad val.*	20%

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471.—Straw braids or plaits:		
1. Not exceeding ¼ inch in breadth	100 Kin	26.30
2. Not exceeding ⅜ inch in breadth	„	7.76
3. All other	„	3.35
472.—Hat bodies, felt	„	19.70
473.—Sweat bands or hat leather (including imitation)	„	30 50
474.—Mats and mattings:		
1. Packing		free
2. Of rush	*ad val.*	30%
3. Of coir	10 sq. yads.	1.61
4. All other	*ad val.*	30%
475.—Oakum	100 Kin	0.66
476.—Tared felt, tared paper, malthoid and other similar roofing and sheathing materials:		
1. Tared felt	100 Kin	2.10
2. All other	*ad val.*	20%
477.—Yeast	„	15%
478.—Malt	100 Kin	2.00
479.—Fodders:		
1. Hay	„	0.16
2. All other	*ad val.*	5%
480.—Fishing guts	100 Kin	108.00
481.—Sealing wax	*ad val.*	20%
482.—Putty	100 Kin	0.97
483.—Roller composition	„	9.19
484.—India rubber or caoutchouc:		
1. Crude or raw		free
2. Plates and sheets:		
A. Soft:		
a. Not exceeding 1 m.m. in thickness	100 Kin	87.80
b. Others	„	35.90
B. Hard	„	37.80
3. Rods	„	31.60
4. Tubes:		
A. Soft	„	84.20
B. Hard	„	63.20
5. All other	*ad val.*	20%
485.—Guttapercha:		
1. Crude or raw		free
2. Plates and sheets	100 Kin	39.40
3. All other	*ad val.*	20%

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486.—Caoutchouc and guttapercha manufactures, not otherwise provided for:		
1. Combs	100 Kin including inner packings	161.00
2. Teats	100 Kin including inner packings	171.00
3. All other	*ad val.*	40%
487.—Dental rubber	„	20%
488.—India rubber solution	100 Kin including receptacles	15.00
489.—Waste or old caoutchouc (fit only for remanufacturing).		free
490.—Hard fibres (rods, plates, sheets tubes, &c.)	100 Kin	10.90
491.—Celluloid (bars, bands, rods, plates, sheets, tubes, &c.)	„	25.60
292.—Celluloid manufactures, not otherwise provided for:		
1. Combs	100 Kin including inner packings	67.50
2. All other	*ad val.*	40%
493.—Brushes and brooms	„	40...
494.—Emery cloth	100 Kin	2.67
495.—Sand paper	„	1.86
496.—Emery wheels	„	6.16
497.—Crucibles	*ad val.*	20%
498.—Portland cement	100 Kin	0.33
499.—Asbestos boards or sheets	„	2.05
500.—Packing for engines	„	7.51
501.—Belting for hoses for machinery:		
1. Of leather	„	25.30
2. Of caoutchouc	„	12.50
3. Of canvas	„	13.50
4. All other	*ad. val*	15%
502.—Saddles, bridles and harness	„	40%
503.—Trunks, portmanteaux, satchels, knapsacks and travelling or courier bags	„	40%
504.—Leather manufactures, not otherwise provided for	„	40%
505.—Picture frames and mouldings	„	50%
506.—Wood manufactures, not otherwise provided for	„	40%
507.—Cane and rattan manufactures, not otherwise provided for	„	40%

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508.—Lamps, lanterns and parts thereof:		
1. Incandescent electric lamps:		
A. Not exceeding 32 candle power	100 pcs.	5.80
B. Other	„	10.20
2. Asbestos mantles	„	5.10
3. All other	*ad val.*	30%
509.—Walking sticks, whips and umbrella or parasol sticks.		
1. With fittings, of gold and silver and gilt or silvered	„	50%
2. All other	„	40%
510.—Umbrellas and parasol:		
1. Of silk, wholly or partly	„	50%
2. All other	„	40%
511.—Handles of umbrellas, parasols, sticks or whips:		
1. Of gold or silver and gilt or silvered	„	50%
2. All other	„	40%
512.—Photographic films:		
1. Undeveloped	„	40%
2. Developed	„	40%
513.—Artificial flowers	„	50%
514.—Statues, human and animal (excluding those of gold)	„	50%
515.—Ivory manufactures, not otherwise provided for	„	50%
516.—Tortoise-shell manufactures, not otherwise provided for	„	50%
517.—Coral manufactures, not otherwise provided for	„	50%
518.—Imitation precious stones and pearls	„	50%
519.—Toilet or dressing cases	„	50%
520.—Toilet or perfumed waters and oils, dentifrices and all other cosmetics and purfumery	„	60%
521.—Soaps:		
1. Toilet	100 Kin	24.70
2. Washing:		
A. Marseille soap	„	3.92
B. Others	„	3.54
3. All other	*ad val.*	30%
522.—Articles for billiards, tennis, cricket, chess, and other games and accessories thereof	„	50%
523.—Articles for gymnastics	„	30%
524.—Toys	„	50%
525.—Tobacco, prepared or manufactured	„	250%

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526.—Joss sticks	100 Kin including inner packings	4.14
527.—Matches	*ad val.*	40%
528.—Fire works	100 Kin	6.41
529.—Explosives:		
1. Gunpowder (excluding smokeless gunpowder)	„	6.30
2. Dynamite	„	5.90
3. Detonators	100 Kin including inner packings	30.30
4. Fuses	100 Kin	22.80
5. All other	*ad val.*	25%
530.—Cartridges and projectiles for fire-arms	„	40%
531.—Sporting guns	„	40%
532.—Muskets, revolvers, cannon, bayonets, side-arms and other arms	„	40%
533.—Models		free
534.—Sign boards		free
535.—Manures (bran, oil cake, dried fish unfit for food, bone ash, guano, superphosphate of lime &c.)		free
536.—All other articles, raw, crude or unmanufactured	*ad val.*	10%
537.—All other articles, partly manufactured	„	10%
538.—All other articles, wholly manufactured:		
1. Coarse	„	30%
2. Fine	„	40%

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LEADING JAPANESE EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS AND FOREIGN FIRMS IN YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

IN TOKYO.

(Abbrev. As.=Asakusa-ku. K.=Kanda-ku. Koj.=Kojimachi-ku. Kyo.=Kyobashi-ku. N.=Nihombashi-ku. Sh.=Shitaya-ku.)

Name.	Kind of Business.	Locality of Office.
Ando & Co.	Shippo ware	Motosukiya-cho, Kyo.
Aoki, Tsunesaku	Cotton yarns &c.	Itchome, Bakurocho, N.
Asano & Co.	Petroleum, cements, etc.	Kita-Shimbori-cho, N.
Asanuma & Co.	Photo., other instruments	Honcho, N.
Bansho-do	Old Japanese curios	Sanjikkenbori, Kyo.
Fujikake & Co.	Cotton yarns, &c.	Tori-abura-cho, N.
Fujita-Ya	Silk and cotton yarns	Takarabune-cho, As.
Fukazawa	General imp. and exp.	Ginza, Kyo.
Fukuwara & Co.	Chemists and druggists	Ginza Takekawa-cho.
Furukawa Mining Co.	Copper &c.	Yaesu-cho, Koj.
Gyokho-do	Jewels &c.	Ikenohata, Sh.
Haneda Jo-un	Marine products, &c.	Hitotsugi, Akasaka.
Hashimoto, Shinichi	Hats, caps, toilet goods	Yokoyama-cho, N.
Hattori, Kintaro	Watches and jewels	Ginza.
Hattori & Co.	Art porcelains	Ginza.
Hayashi, Kenkichiro	General imp. and exp.	Ginza
Hirao, Sampei	Toilet goods	Bakuro-cho, N.
Hirata, Tsunejiro	Silk braid	Moto-iwai-cho, K.
Hirose, Tatsugoro	Artificial flowers, etc.	Moto-iwai-cho, K.
Horikoshi & Co.	Habutaye, etc.	Kobiki-cho, Tsukiji.
Iida, (Takashimaya)	Silk goods, embroidery	Nishikonya-cho, Kyo.
Ikeda, Denkichi	Ivory carving	Ginza 4-chome.
Ise-u & Co.	Leather goods	Yakkenbori, N.
Ise-yo (Saegusa)	Woolen goods	Ginza 3-chome.
Ishikawa & Co.	Bicycles, silk goods	Minami-Temmacho, N.
Itsutsu-Ya	Toilet goods	Kakigara-cho 3-chome, N.
Iwai, Katsujiro	Fabric, sugar, metal ware	Himono-cho, N.
Izumi-Ya	Fishing nets	Ko-ami-cho 1-chome, N.
Ju-ichi-ya	Glass ware, &c.	Ginza Owari cho.
Junten-do	Druggists	Tori 4-chome, N.
Jumonji & Co.	Guns, petroleum-motors	Suda-cho, Kanda.

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Kaiki Ya	Umbrellas	Ogawa-cho K.
Kaji & Co.	Metal wares	Kotemma-cho, N.
Kakinuma & Co.	Cotton yarns	Ko ami-cho, N.
Kameda, Yenjiro	Provisions, etc.	Honcho 4-chome, N.
Kame-Ya	Provisions, liquors, &c.	Ginza Takekawa-cho.
Kamigata-Ya	Stamps, picture cards	Ginza.
Kamiya Denbei	Liquors, &c.	Hanakawado, As.
Kanda, Yasujiro	Miscellaneous goods	Honzaemoku-cho, N.
Kaneda, Kanejiro	Ivory carving, bronze etc.	O-nokogiri-cho, Kyo.
Kashima & Co.	Cotton yarns	Horiye cho, Kyo.
Kashiwabara & Co.	Lacquor wares	Tori Itchome, N.
Kato, Tomojiro	Porcelains	Ginza, Owari cho, Kyo.
Kiku-Ya	Provisions	Ginza 2-chome.
Kitani, Ichiroyemon	Druggist	Nakabashi Nakadori, Kyo.
Kobayashi, B.	Japanese prints, etc.	Asakusa.
Kobayashi, Tomijiro	Toilet goods, chipbraids	Yanagiwara, K.
Kobayashi, Toru	Upholstery	Kawara-cho, N.
Kobayashi, Toyemon	Brouze and iron wares	Tori 2-chome, N.
Kokkwa-sha	Art albums	Taki-yamacho, Kyo.
Koboku-Yen	Seeds, bulbs, &c.	Shinjiku.
Kondo Shoten	Machines &c.	Hiyoshi-cho, Kyo.
Kono-Yen	Seeds, bulbs, tools	Tame-ike, Akasaka.
Koran sha & Co.	Art porcelains	Kobiki-cho, Tsukiji.
Kubota, Saburo	Umbrellas	Tori 1-chome, N.
Kuriyama, Yasuhei	Knit-work	Tachibana-cho, N.
Kyobun-Kwan	Books, musical instru'ts	Ginza 4 chome.
Kyoyeki Shosha	Musical instruments	Cinza Takekawa-cho.
Maruzen & Co.	Books, stationery, fancy goods	Tori 3-chome, N.
Matsusaki & Co.	Trunks, pouches etc.	Tabi-cho, Asakusa.
Meiji-ya	Provisions, liquors, etc.	Ginza.
Miki, Gisuke	Woven goods	Minami-temma-cho, Kyo.
Mikimoto	Culture pearls	Motosukiya-cho, Kyo.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	General imp. and exp.	Suruga-cho, N.
Mitsukoshi Gofukuten	Dry goods	Suruga-cho, N.
Misaki & Co.	Bronze wares	Zaimoku-cho, K.
Miyamoto & Co.	Art objects	Yazaemon-cho, Kyo.
Miyao & Co.	Bronze wares	Hikage-cho, Shiba.
Morimura-gumi	Silk, porcelain, etc.	Kobiki-cho, Tsukiji.
Morinaga & Co.	Candies, chocolates etc.	Tamachi, Akasaka.
Morita & Co.	Chemists and druggists	Honcho, N.

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Moritani & Co.	Weights and scales	Tomiyama-cho, K.
Muramatsu & Co.	Watches, chains, etc. ...	O-tenma-cho, N.
Nagai, Kuroyemon	Cotton yarns &c.	„ „
Nagai, Rihei	Tea, etc.	Tori 2-chome, N.
Nagano, Mototaro	Metal wares	Omote-jinbo-cho, Kanda.
Nagase & Co.	Toilet goods	Bakuro-cho, N.
Nakamura, Sakujiro	Porcelains	Nakabashi Izumi-cho, N.
Nakanishi, Gihei	Silk handkerchiefs	Fukiya-cho, N.
Nakano, Yozo	Woolen goods.....	Gofuku-cho, N.
Nakashima, Kinosuke ...	Woolen goods	Honcho, Nihombashi.
Nakashima-ya	Woolen goods	Minami-tenma-cho, Kyo.
Namikawa, Sosuke.....	Cloisonne ware	Shin-emon-cho, N.
Nemoto, Fukutare.....	Art objects	Suwacho, Asakusa.
Nichibei Shokai.....	General imp. and exp. ...	Ginza 3-chome, Kyobashi.
Nozawa & Co.....	General imp. and exp. ...	Nakabashi-dori, N.
Numakura & Co.	Hats and Caps	O-tenmacho, Kyo.
Ogawa Photo. Studio ...	Photos. albums, &c.	Hiyoshi-cho, Kyobashi.
Okada & Co.	General imp. and exp. ...	Kinroku-cho, Kyobashi.
Okatani, Sosuke	Metal wares	Kotenma-cho, N.
Okura & Co.	Arms, machines &c.	Ginza 2-chome, Kyo.
O-no-ya	Liquors	Kinroku-cho, Ginza.
O-ta & Co.	Druggists.....	Gofuku-cho, N.
Owari-ya	Fancy goods, fabrics etc.	Ginza, 2-chome, Kyobashi
Sakamoto, (Senjoko).....	Umbrella, etc.	Minami tenma-cho, Kyo.
Sano, Reizo.....	Iron ware.....	Ginza, Kyobashi.
Sasaki & Co.	General imp. and exp. ...	Omote-jimbo-cho, Kanda.
Sakaki, Gembei	Toilet goods &c.	Ginza 1-chome, Kyo.
Sato & Co.	Knit-work	Tachibana-cho, N.
Sato, Yoshinosuke	Weights and scales	Minami-morimoto-cho, N.
Satsuma, Jihei	Cotton yarns	Tadokoro-cho, N.
Seishun-kwan & Co.	Art objects	Ginza 3 chome.
Seiyo-ken	Provision, liquors	Uneme-cho, Kyo.
Shibuya & Co.	Woolen goods.....	Tori shio-cho, N.
Shima Kyu & Co.	Druggists	Honcho 4-chome, N.
Shimbi Sho-in	Wood-cut albums, etc. ...	Shin-sakana cho, Kyo.
Shimizu & Co.	Soaps, etc.	Yokoyama-cho, N.
Shin-yo & Co.	Lamps etc.	Higashi-fuden-cho, K.
Shio-dani & Co.	Umbrella, etc.....	Tachibana-cho, N.
Shiroki-ya	Dry goods	Tori -chome, N.
Shu-yei sha	Printing & Type founding	Nishi-konya-cho, Kyo.
Sugaya, Tamekichi	Cigarettes pipes..... ..	Bakuro cho, N.

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Sugimoto & Co.	Knit-work, worsted	Kakigara-cho, N.
Saya	Japanese swords, sabres.	Hikage-cho, Shiba.
Taisei Shokai.....	Porcelains	Hakozaki-cho, 1-chome,N
Takagi & Co.	Pot-plants, bulbs, etc.....	Komagome, Hongo.
Takagi, Yohei	Druggist	Moto-osaka-cho, N.
Takamisawa & Co.....	Cotton, wool, silk &c.....	Yokoyama-cho, N.
Takano & Co.	Lacquered wares.....	Bakuro-cho 2-chome, N.
Takata & Co.	General imp. and exp. ...	Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi.
Takatsu, Ihei	Marine products.....	Setemono-cho, N.
Tama-ya	Scientific instru'ts etc. ...	Ginza 3-chome, Kyo.
Tanaka, Mokujiro	Druggist	Honcho, Nihombashi.
Tensho-do	Watches, jewels	Ginza Owari-cho, Kyo.
Tomoye-ya	Leather ware	O tenma-cho, Kyobashi.
Toyama & Co.	Ivory carving	Ginza, Kyobashi.
Tsukiji Type Foundry Co.	Printing machines, types	Tsukiji, „
Uchida, Naokichi	Leather goods &c.	Yakkenbori, Nihombashi
Ueda-ya	Silk goods etc.	Yariya-cho, Kyobashi.
Uemura & Co.	Woolen goods.....	Kanebuki-cho, N.
Umeoka, Masakichi	Copper, iron goods etc...	Zaimoku-cho, Kanda.
Wakabayashi & Co.	Plate glass	Ginza 3-chome, Kyobashi
Waseda Noyen	Seeds, bulbs, etc.	Waseda, Ushigome.
Yamamoto, Kahei	Tea	Tori 2-chome, N.
Yamamoto, Tokujiro.....	Dried sea-weeds.....	Muro-cho, Nihombashi.
Yasunaga, Tetsuzo.....	Soaps	Ageba-cho, Ushigome.
Yoshino-ya	Toys	Kaya-cho, Asakusa.
Yoshizawa	Old prints and stamps ...	Ginza.
Yuasa, Shichiroemon ...	Metal-wares	Tori-aburacho, N.

IN YOKOHAMA.

Name.	Kind of Business.	Locality of Office.
Abe & Co.	Marine products	Aioi-cho 2-chome.
Abe, Kōhei	Sugar, etc.	Minami Naka-dori.
Adachi, Saburo	Marine products	Motohama-cho.
Asano & Co.	Miscellaneous goods	Aoki-cho.
Asaoka Shoten	Petroleum etc.	Hiranuma-cho.
Asashi Shoten	Silver-smith, ivory and bronze	Motomachi Itchome.
Bono, Hirokichi.....	Silk goods	1-chome, Onc-uye-cho.

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Choyo & Co.....	Straw plaits, chip. plaits...	6-chome, Honcho.
Fukuda-Ya	Marine products	1-chome, Ono-uye-cho.
Fukuizumi & Co.....	Marine products	Masago-cho.
Fukui, Tamijiro	Lacquer-ware.....	Nichome, Honcho.
Hara & Co.	Silk etc.	Benten-dori.
Hashimoto, Yoshitsugu.	Silk goods	7-chome, Sakuragi-cho.
Hashimoto, Tokujiro...	Copper goods.....	2-chome, Otamachi.
Hibiya & Co.	Cotton, cotton yarns.....	Benten-dori.
Hiranuma & Co.....	Silk, etc.	Honcho.
Hirose, Kinshichi	Tea, etc.	Motohama-cho.
Hori, Yao.....	Tea, etc.	Ono uye-cho.
Horii & Co. ..... (Head office Fukui.)	Silk goods	Sumiyoshi cho.
Iijima, Eitaro	Fancy goods	Sakai-cho.
Imai & Co.	Provisions	Sakai-cho.
Inagaki, Yasaburo	Rice, etc.....	Motohama-cho.
Ishikawa, Kenji	Silk textile, etc.....	Ono uye-cho.
Ito, Ichikichi	Silk textile, etc.....	Minami-Naka-dori.
Ito, Kimbei	Silk, etc.....	Benten-cho.
Ito, Tsuneshichi.....	Sugar, etc.	Motohama-cho.
Iwakami & Co.	General imp. and exp.	4-chome, Motohama-cho.
Iwasaki Bros.	Copper, iron, etc.	O-ta-machi.
Iwasaki & Co.	Materials for summer hats.	Aioi-cho.
Iwata, Toyoo	Silk goods	1-chome, Honcho.
Japanese Paper Export Co.	Papers	Sakai-cho.
Kakigami, Bun-emon...	Silk goods	3-chome, Minami-Naka dori.
Kanamaru & Co.	Fire arms	Honcho.
Kanamaru Pho. Co. ...	Colored photos. etc.....	32, Water Street.
Kato, Genji	Silk goods	Itchome, Honcho.
Kato, Seiju	Marine products etc.	3-chome, Minaminakadori.
Kawamata Silk Refining Co.....	Silk goods	Masago-cho.
Kawamoto, Kenkichi...	Porcelains	Itchome, Honcho.
Kimura, Riemon	Silk, etc.	Benten-dori.
Kinuya Shōten	Silk goods, etc.	Honcho.
Kita-Ichi & Co.	Silk goods.....	Nichome, Minami naka-dori.
Kobayashi, Keisuke ...	Druggist	O-tamachi.
Kotsuna, Korejiro	Silk goods	Itchome, Masago-cho.
Koyama, Kaichiro.....	„	Nichome, Ono-uye-cho.

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Koyama, Kichigoro ...	Silk goods	Itchome, Ono-uye-cho.
Koyama, Zenzo	Manure	Shichome, Minami-naka-dori.
Makino, G. (Miyako)...	Old brasses, bronzes, etc....	Motomachi Itchome.
Kurata, Masakichi	Provisions	Tokiwa-cho.
Kuwabara & Co.	Petroleum, etc.	Sakai-cho.
Masuda, Masuzo	Sugar, etc.	Honcho.
Matsukawa-Ya.....	Coal and fuels	Minami-naka-dori.
Matsumura, Seihichi ...	Druggist	O-tamachi.
Matsu-ura, Kichimatsu.	Silk goods	Sanchome, Benten-dori.
Minota, & Co.	Art objects	Sanchome, Honcho.
Miyata, Chika.....	Bamboo wares	Nichome, Benten-dori.
Morinokawa & Co.	Silk	Nichome, Minami-naka-dori.
Motoda & Co.	Miscellaneous goods	Sakai-cho,
Musashi-Ya	Metal carving.....	Shichome, Honcho.
Naigai Trading Co. ...	Miscellaneous goods.....	O-ta-machi.
Nakasawa	Silk, etc.....	Benten-dori.
Nozawa-Ya	Silk, silk textile	Benten-dori.
Ogawa, Gosaburo	Silk	Benten dori.
Okabe, Kikutaro.....	Silk goods	Honcho.
Okano, Rihei	Tea, marine products	Honcho.
Okano, Yasubei	Silk goods	Itchome, Sumiyoshi-cho.
Ono, Kōkei	Silk, etc.	Minami-naka-dori.
Ono, Rihei	Silk goods	Nichome, Otama-chi.
O-tani, Kahei	Tea	Motohama-cho.
Samurai Shōkai	Curios, etc	Honcho.
Sanchū & Co.	Rice, manure, etc.....	Kita-naka-dori.
Sasano, Tokujiro	Tea, etc.	Honcho.
Shibusawa Shoten	Silk	Honcho.
Shiino & Co.	Silk goods	Honcho.
Shimura Tomekichi ...	Timbers, etc.....	Choja-machi.
Shobey, S.	Fine silk and embroidery.	Honcho-dori Nichome.
Suga-ya	Marine products	Nichome, Minato-cho.
Sugiyama, Kanekichi...	Fishing nets, etc.	2833, Suma-Mura.
Sukagawa & Co.	Silk goods	Shichome, Benten-dori.
Suruga-ya	Tea	Motohama-cho.
Suya, Chojiro	Silk textile	Sanchome, Motohama-cho.
Takagi, Shintaro	Rice, etc.	Sumiyoshi-cho.
Takahashi, Kosaburo...	Silk	O-tamachi.
Takamura, K	Photographs	Benten-dori Itchome.

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Takashima-ya	Kimono, embroideries etc.	Shichome, Benten-dori.
Tanaka Bros.	Copper and iron goods.....	Motomachi.
Tanaka, Shigeru.....	Silk	Sakai-cho.
Tanaka, Shinshichi ...	Silk	Oimatsu-cho.
Tange, Takesaburo ...	Furniture	Minami-Otamachi.
Tanikawa, F.....	Stationery and fancy goods	Minami-Naka-dori.
Tashiro-ya	Porcelains	Nichome, Benten-dori.
Tomoda Shōten	Druggist	Sakai-cho.
Torii, Tokubei	Indigo, etc.....	Sakai-cho.
Tōyō & Co.	General Imp. and Exp.	Honcho.
Tsuji & Co.	Marine products	Benten-dori.
Tsukui, Hei-emon	Silk goods	Shichome, O-tamachi.
Tsuruya & Co.....	Woven goods	Ishikawa-cho.
Wakabayashi, R.....	Silk goods	3-chome Minaminakadori.
Wakao Shōten.....	Silk, etc.	Honcho.
Watanabe, Bunshiro ...	Silk	Benten-dori.
Watanabe, Fukusaburo.	Marine products	Motohama-cho.
Watanabe, Kumagoro..	Silk goods	Nichome, Sumiyoshi-cho.
Watanabe, Teijiro	Machines	Sakai-cho.
Wata-ya	Porcelains, earthern ware.	Nichome, Honcho.
Yamada Kamakichi ...	Silk	Honcho.
Yamato-ya	Shirts, pyjamas, etc.....	Benten dori.
Yamamoto, Isokichi ...	Silk goods	3-chome, Minaminakadori
Yashima, Zenshichi ...	Silk	Sanchome, Benten-dori.
Yokohama Fish Oil Co.	Fish oils.....	Itchome, Zaimokucho.
Yoshida, Kichiro	Sugar, etc.	O-ta-machi.
Yoshido, Toyokichi ...	Provisions	Sakai-cho.
Yoshinaga, Ninzo	Tea	Motohama-cho.

FOREIGN FIRMS IN YOKOHAMA.

Name.	Telegraphic Address.	Locality of office.
Adet, Campredon	"adet"	95, Yamashita-Cho.
Alan Owston	"owston"	224, "
American Trad'g Co.....	"amtraco"	28, "
Andrew & George	"yadzu"	242, "
Apcar, A.M.....	"apcar"	49, "
Arthur & Bond	"arthur"	38, "

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Bagnall & Hills	"bagnal"	42,	Yamashita-Cho.
Berrick Bros.		76,	„
Bethell Bros.	"riverito"	70,	„
Bhesania	"currdjee"	72,	„
Bleifus	"bleifus"	92,	„
Blundell, G.	"blundell"	41,	„
Bowden Bros.	"australind"	55,	„
Boyd, W.H.	"bromoform"	80,	„
Butterfield & Swire		7,	„
Cameron & Co.	"cameron"	75,	„
Carl Rohde	"rohde"	70,	„
Carlo Ferrali		127,	„
Chalhoub, Freres	"chalhoub"	76,	„
Chas. P. Mathew.....		139,	„
Chas. Thwaites	"thwaites"	61,	„
China & Japan Trad'g Co.	"junketing"	89,	„
Chuck & Co.		126,	„
Cornes & Co.....	"cornes"	50,	„
Curnow, J.	"curnow"	126,	„
De Silva		187,	„
Doering, I. G.	"doering"	75,	„
Dong Yeng Tai (Chinese).....		52,	„
Dourille	"dourille"	164,	„
Essabhoy, A.M.		45,	„
Eymard.....		252,	„
Eyton & Paratt		75,	„
Faver & Voigt	"faver voigt".....	196,	„
Findlay, Richardson & Co		6,	„
Fook Sung Tai (Chinese).....		120,	„
Frazar & Co.	"frazar"	200,	„
Futehchand Gerimal	"futehchand".....	30,	„
Gobhai, M.N.	"gobhai".....	32,	„
Grosser & Co.	"grosser"	180,	„
Gysin & Schöninger	"gysin"	93,	„
Hearling, L. J.	"hearling"	32,	„
Heller Bros.	"helgo"	176,	„
Hellyer & Co.	"hellyer"	225,	„
Henri Bernardin		93,	„
Herbert Dent & Co.	"godnet".....	183,	„
Hin Woo & Co. (Chinese).....		123,	„
Horne, F.W.	"horne"	70,	„

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Illies, C., & Co.	"illies"	54,	Yamashita-Cho.
International Oil Co.		8,	„
Isaac & Co.	"dnumgis"	78,	„
Isaac Bunting & Co.	"bunting"	100,	„
Japan Imp. & Exp. Com. Co. ...	"guggenheim"	63,	„
Jardine Matheson	"jardine"	1,	„
Jhamatmall Bros.		127,	„
Juo, W. Hall	"hall"	61,	„
John F. Wagen & Co.	"wagen"	163,	„
Joseph, A.H.	"abdoola"	31,	„
Kelly & Walsh	"kelly"	60,	„
Khujesta Khursedji & Co.....		127,	„
Kissomall, O. B & Co.	"kissomall"	130,	„
Kuhn & Komor	"komor"	37,	„
Kwong Fuk Yun (Chinese)		156,	„
Lane, Crawford	"mackinnell"	59.	„
Langfeldt.....	"langfeldt"	73,	„
Leveday	"leveday"	224,	„
MacArthur, H.	"macarthur"	10,	„
Man Fook & Co.		118,	„
Mason, E.T.	"masonet"	10,	„
Mendelson Bros.		273,	„
Martin & Co.		107.	„
Messulam & A. Haim.	"messulam"	246.	„
Mollison	"mollison"	48,	„
Mottet		89,	„
Munster, B.A.	"munster"	23,	„
Murray Duff, C.	"duff"	74,	„
Nabholz & Co.	"nobholz"	95,	„
Normal Dispensary	"schedel"	77,	„
North & Rae	"north"	79,	„
Occidental Oriental Trading Co.	"deer".....	79,	„
Oestman & Co.	"oestman"	76,	„
Oppenheimer Freres	"oppenheimer"	13,	„
Orth & Co.		177,	„
Otto Reimers & Co, ...	"reimers"	198,	„
Otto Stueli		94,	„
Papasian, P.M.	"papasian"	16,	„
Parsram	"tarachano"	164,	„
Paul Schramm & Co.	"schramm".....	202,	„
Peyre Freres		85.	„

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Pitgott, H.C.	"pigott"	55,	Yamashita-Cho.
Pohoomull Bros.	"pohoomull"	246,	„
Pollack Bros.	"echolless"	26,	„
Raspe & Co.		199,	„
Raza, M.A.	"raza"	157,	„
Rising Sun Petroleum Co.		27,	„
Robison.....		3,	„
Rogers	"rogers"	55,	„
Runge & Thomas	"thomasins"	90,	„
Samuel & Samuel	"orgomanss"	273,	„
Sale, Frazar & Co.	"sale"	167,	„
Sarda P.	"sarda"	84,	„
Shaikally, A.	"shaikally"	157,	„
Siber, Wolff & Co.		90,	„
Sieber & Co.		90,	„
Simon, Evers	"evers"	25,	„
Singleton, Benda & Co.		96,	„
Standard Oil Co.		8,	„
Strauss & Co.	"strauss".....	204,	„
Strome	"strome".....	12,	„
Sun Lung & Co.		130,	„
Tailong.....		119,	„
Tuck Lung		141,	„
Tung Cheong		132,	„
Tuska, E. H.	"tuska"	194,	„
Ulysse Pila & Co.	"pila"	92,	„
Vidal Bans & Co.	"corks"	240,	„
Weinberger	"weinberger".....	46,	„
Winckler & Co.	"winckler"	256,	„
Witkowski, I. & Co.		92,	„
Wing Shun Tai	"wingshuntai"	156,	„
Wing Man Tai & Co.		245,	„
Wing Tong Hing		133,	„

IN OSAKA.

Name.	Kind of Business.	Locality of office.
Aoji, Yasujiro		Kitsu-ichiba, Minami-ku.
Asai Co.	Iron, steel	Nakanoshima 5-chome, Kitaku.
Fukushima Cotton Spinning Co.	Cotton yarns	Shita-fukushima, Kita-ku

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Furuyama, Chushichi.		Shincho-dori, Nishi-ku.
Futakawa, Toyosaburo		Minami-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi ku.
Handa, Teisuke		Tobutsu cho 4-chome, Higashi ku.
Hayashi, Chutaro.....	Rice, etc.	Nakanoshima 5-chome, Kitaku.
Hayashi, Otokichi ...	Machinary	Doshima Kita-cho, Kita-ku.
Hirano, Tane.....	Dried provisions ...	Kuroyemon-cho, Minami-ku.
Hirata, Manjiro.....	Toilet goods	Minami Kyuhoji-cho, Higashi-ku.
Hotta Co.	Iron machinary	Tosabori Torinichome, Nishi ku.
Hoshiki Yohin Co. ...		Yedo-bori-Kitanotori, Nishi-ku.
Imanishi Co.	Hats &c.	Kyochobori Tori nichome, Nishi-ku.
Ioi, Chohei.....		Minami-horiye, Tori gochome, Minami-ku.
Ishikawa, Katsuji	Matches	Higashi-Takatsu, Higashi-ku.
Izumi Co.	Grains	Higami-cho, Kita ku.
Kajita, Genzo.....	Marine products ...	Shin-cho, Nishi-ku.
Kato, Jinsuke.....	Dried provisions ...	Hinokami-cho, Kita-ku.
Kato, Tokujiro	Marine products ...	Tenjin-bashi, Kita-ku.
Kano, Naka	Sugars	Rosho-machi, Kita-ku.
Kishi, Chosaburo.....	Dried provisions ...	Sugawara-cho, Kita-ku.
Kishimoto, Kichizaemon	Iron, Steel &c.	Nakanoshima, Kita-ku.
Kimura, Toyo	Dried provisions ...	Sugawara-cho, Kita-ku.
Kitamura, Yasuke.....	Mushrooms	Koku-cho, Higashi-ku.
Kitamura, Yoshisaburo	Dried provisions ...	Sugawara-cho, Kita-ku.
Kondo, Karoku.....	Iron, steel	Tatsu-uri-bori, Nishi-ku.
Koyama, Seikichi.....	Dried provisions ...	Kitsu-ichi-ba, Minami-ku.
Matsuda Co.	Dried provisions ...	Sugawara-cho, Kita-ku.
Matsushita, Hikobei...	Calle vegetable	Yedobri Ninami-dori, Nishi-ku.
Miura, Yeisaburo.....	Dried provisions ...	Kyobashi Sanchome, Higashi-ku.
Miyamoto, Heishichi.	Dried provisions ...	Ichino-cho, Kita-ku.
Nagai Co.	Dried provisions ...	Sugawara-cho, Kita-ku.
Naigwai Cotton Co. ...	Cotton, grains	Genzo-machi, Kita-ku.
Nakakiri Co.	Machinary, ...	Hirano-go-machi, Osaka-fu.
Nakamura Co.	Dried provisions ...	Tenjin-suji, Kita-ku.
Nakamura Shotaro ...	Calle vegetable	Nakano-shima, 2-chome, Kita-ku.
Nippon Cotton Co. Ltd	Cotton yarns	Nakano-shima, Kita-ku.
Nippon Seihan Insatsu Co.	Papers	Osaka-shitano-cho, Minami ku.
Saito, Kisaburo	Provisions	Kita-Horiye-dori. Nishi-ku.
Sakamoto, Hikokich.	Iron, Steel	Honda-sanban-cho, Nishi-ku.

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Sakuma Co.....	Chinese cocoons. ...	Honda-Sanban-cho, Nishi-ku.
Sawaki, Masakichi ...		Sugawara-cho, Kita-ku.
Shima Co.	Machines and implements	Koma-bashi-suji 4-chome.
Shima Sahei	Steel.....	Awaza-shita-dori, Nishi-ku.
Shimada, Ichibei	Dried provisions ...	Ichino-cho, Kita-ku.
Shono, Kakuzo		Horiye-dori 4-chome, Nishi-ku.
Sotomura, Sadajiro ...		Honcho 2-chome, Higashi-ku.
Sotomura, Tenzaimon.		Ajichi-machi, Higashi ku.
Taniguchi, Jiyemon...		Horiye-dori 6-chome, Nishi-ku.
Takeo, Jiyemon.....		Minami-honcho, Higashi-ku.
Takeuchi, Saikichi ...	Dried provisions ...	Yedo-bori Minami-tori 2-chome.
Wada, Hanbei	Calle vegetable	Takikawa-cho, Kita-ku.
Wada, Jinzo	Dried provisions ...	Sugawara-cho, Kita-ku.
Wada, Tsuneshichi ...	Calle vegetable	„ „
Wadakichi Co.	Mushrooms	Tenjin-bashi-suji, Kita-ku.
Watanabe, Isuke	Calle vegetable	Hinokami-cho, Kita-ku.
Watanabe, Tokichi ...	Calle vegetable	„ „
Yoshikawa, Sadajiro ..		Okawa-machi, Higashi-ku.
Yoshikawa, Toyosuke.		Kyochobori, Nishi-ku.
Yoshino, Kisuke	Mushrooms	Oimatsu-cho, Kita-ku.

IN KOBE.

Name.	Kind of Business.	Locality of Office
Akao, Zenjiro	Mattings, &c.	Nunobiki-dori.
Arima, Ichitaro	Rice, &c.	Kawasaki-cho.
Honda, Yoshitomo.....	Matches	Minato-cho.
Isono & Co.	Machines	Kita-nagasa-dori.
Iwai & Co.	Safety match materials, woolen goods, &c. ...	Sakaye-cho.
Kanematsu, Fusajiro.....	Manure, &c.	Kaigan-dori.
Kansuye & Co.	Porcelains	Moto-machi.
Kanyei & Co.	Silk.....	Sakaye-cho.
Kokura, Shotaro.....	Mattings, &c.	Yamamoto-dori.
Kojima Chosei.....	Lacquored ware	Sakaye-cho.
Magi, Masanosuke	Matches.....	Koden-machi.
Mantani, Kyuemon	Beans, cattle &c.	Sakaye-cho.
Mitsubishi Co. (Kobe Branch)...	Copper	Aioi-cho.
Mitsui Bussan (Kobe Branch) ...	All kinds	Kaigan-dori.
Murotani, Toshichi.....	Kaolin	Shin-cho.

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Nakai & Co.	Bamboo ware	San-no-miya-cho.
Naigai Cotton Co.	Cotton, cotton yarns.	Sakaye-cho.
Nippon Beikoku Co.	Rice, &c.	Imade-ariya-cho.
Nippon Paper Trading Co.	Paper.....	Kaigan-dori.
Nippon Seimai Co.....	Rice, &c.	Kawasaki-cho.
Nippon Tea Export Co.	Tea.....	Aioi-cho.
Nozawa & Co.	Straw plait	Kyu-kyoryuchi.
Okura & Co.	General	Sakaye-cho.
Osada & Co.	Bamboo ware	Sumiyoshi-dori.
Osawa, Zensuke	Textile, &c.	Kita-nagasa-dori.
Shinkyu & Co.	Flour, chip plait.....	San-no-miya-cho.
Suya, Kyubei	Silk goods.....	San-no-miya-cho.
Suzuki & Co.	Sugar	Sakaye-cho.
Takikawa, Benzo	Matches.....	Mitsuki-dori.
Tamura, Shinkichi.....	Miscellaneous goods.	Sakaye-cho.
Tsuruya & Co.	„ „	San-no miya-cho.
Yamamoto, Kametaro	Tea	Kaigan-dori.
Yuasa, Takenosuke	Straw plait, sugar ...	Sakaye-cho.

FOREIGN FIRMS IN KOBE.

Name.	Telegraphic Address.	Locality of Office.
American Trading Co.		99, Kita-machi.
Arbenheim Bros.	"japaning"	76, Kyo-machi.
Bamjee & Co.	"bamjee"	20, Harima-cho.
Becker & Co.	"becker".....	31, Akashi-cho.
Bowden Bros.	"australand"	70, Kyo-machi.
Buckley, A. J.	"buckwheat"	16, Harimacho.
Batterfield & Swire	"swire"	103, Yedo-machi.
Cameron, A. & Co.	"cameron"	93, Yedo machi.
Carl Rohde & Co.	"rohde"	104, Yedo-machi.
Carlowitz & Co.	"carlowitz"	124, Higashi-cho.
China & Japan Trading Co.	"gaisen"	88, Naka-machi.
Cornes & Co.	"cornes"	7, Kaigan-dori.
David, S. J. & Co.		Maye-machi.
Dodwell & Co.	"dodwill"	5, Kaigan-dori.
Dossa, G. & Co.	"dossa"	51, Harima-cho.
Fbuer & Voigt	"Faber"	25, Nana-machi.
Geo. H. Macy & Co.		11, Kyo-machi.

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Geo. J. Penney		5, Akashi cho.
Gomes Bros. & Co.	"gomesbros"	42, Ura-machi.
Grosser & Co.	"grosser".....	31, Akashi-cho.
Hassam, K.	"hassam"	118, Naka-machi.
Healing & Co.....	"healing"	86, Yedo-machi.
Horne, F. W.	"horne"	36, Naka-machi.
Hunter, E. R.		29, Harima cho.
Illies & Co.		12, Kaigon-dori.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.		83, Kyo-machi.
Jehangir, B. Petit.	"immotal"	87, Yedo-machi.
Kelly & Walsh		3, Kaigan-dori.
Meier, A. & Co.		68, Kyo-machi.
Mollison, & Co.	"mollison"	48, Akashi-cho.
Nemchand, K. & Co.		63, Naniwa-cho.
Netherland Tr'ing Society		8, Maye-machi.
Oppenheimer Freres	"openheimer"	8, Kaigan-dori.
Ornstein, B. & Co.	"ornsteins"	1, Ikuta-maye.
Otto Reimes & Co.....		8, Kaigan-dori.
Pavanay, F.	"pabanary".....	42, Nishi-machi.
Pollak Bros.....		49, Harima-cho.
Reimers & Reiff	"reiff"	8, Naniwa-cho.
Reywell, H. E. & Co.....	"reynell"	14, Naniwa-cho.
Runge & Thomas	"thomasius"	32, Akashi-cho.
Samuel & Samuel	"orgomanes"	54, Harima-cho.
Sassoon, E. D. & Co.	"eliahoo"	15, Naniwa-cho.
Seth & Co.	"sethnd"	16, Harima-cho.
Shakoor, H. C.	"jamal"	38, Naka-machi.
Shewan, Thomas Co.	"keechong"	74, Kyo-machi.
Siber, Wolff Co.	"siber"	40, Akashi-cho.
Simon, Evers Co.	"evers"	101, Yedo-machi.
Singleton, Benda Co.....	"singleton"	52, Harima-cho.
Smith, Baker & Co.		3, Kaigan-dori.
Soonderjee Arjum	"soonderjee"	21 Harima-cho.
Standard Oil Co.....	"socony"	56, Naniwa-cho.
Strackan, W. M.	"strachan"	1, Kaigan-dori.
Strauss G. & Co.	"strauss".....	96, Higashi-cho.
Tayloor, Cooper Co.	"horseshoe"	22, Harima-cho.
Tuska, E. H.	"tuska"	39, Akashi-cho.
Vacuum Oil Co.	"vacuum"	26, Naniwa-cho.
Weinberger Co.	"weinberger"	1, Ikuta-machi.
William Kerr Co.	"kerr".....	11, Ikuta-machi.

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IN NAGASAKI.

Name.	Kind of Bussiness.	Locality of Office.
Fukagawa, Chujiro	Porcelain	Ideshima-cho.
Fukuda, Tsunesaburo ...	Marine products	Tsuki-machi.
Fukushima-ya	Tea, marine prducts	Motogome-cho.
Hashimoto, Yuji	Marine products	Yedo-machi.
Higashi, & Co.	Beans and beancakes, &c. ...	Doza-cho.
Hiramatsu, & Co.	Marine products	Uragotō-machi.
Inagaki & Co.	„	Yedo-machi.
Iriye Suekichi	„	Nishihama-cho.
Isobe Yasuzo	„	Moto-gotō-machi.
Ito, Jinkichi	Timber, *sake*, &c.	Kabashima-cho.
Kawaguchi-ya	Manure and iron	Yedo-machi.
Kawahara-ya	Marine products	Yedo-machi.
Kawasaki & Co.	Tea, marine products, &c. ...	Yenokitsu-machi.
Kikuchi & Co.	Rice, manure, &c.	Kabashima-cho.
Kuraba & Co.	Coal, wheat, &c.	Oura-cho.
Matsumoto, Kurakichi	Pet'um, marine products, &c.	Kabashima-cho.
Matsumoto, Moritaro ...	Petroleum, &c.	Uragotō-machi.
Matsunobu, Jukichi ...	Papers, ...	Nishihama-cho.
Matsuo, Fukusaburo ...	Cokes	Uragotō-machi.
Matsue, Umekichi	Iron. &c.	Nishihama-cho.
Mayekawa & Co.	Rice, charcoal, &c.	Uragoto-machi.
Mizoguchi, bunkichi ...	Tea, rice, &c.	Tsuki-machi.
Nakamura & Co.	Marine products	Doza-cho.
Nakashima-ya	Grains, &c.	Nishihama-cho.
Nishimura-ya	Marine products	Tsuki-machi.
Otsu, Rei-ichiro	Timber, &c.	Nishihama-cho.
Sawayama & Co.	Coal	Oura-cho.
Tanaka & Co.	Art objects	Fune-daiku-cho.
Toyama & Co.	Cotton yarns	Imakaji-cho.
Wakiyama & Co.	Sugar, &c.	Goto-machi.
Yanagi, Nihei	Tea, &c.	Uragoto-machi.

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CHAPTER XXIV.

ARMY AND THE NAVY.

SECTION I.—ARMY.

For about seven centuries extending to the abolition of feudalism in 1867, military service was an exclusive privilege of *samurai*. With the advent of the resuscitated Imperial regime and the complete overhauling of national organizations, in consequence, social, political and so forth that privilege was converted into a burdensome duty to which sons and brothers of all classes of people had to attend on reaching majority. Japan had adopted the Western system, that of nation in arms. Of the Generals who have rendered most distinguished service in thus organizing the military system of Japan, the names of Marshals Yamagata and Oyama and the late General Kawakami and General Count Katsura, ex-Premier, stand out prominent. The distinguished ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the leading Powers of Europe. As a result of this memorable tour of inspection the military organization of the country was remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained the best talents of the time so far as the military affairs were concerned, and included the late General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and Count Katsura. It was by the late General, who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part,—it was by him that the staff service of the country was laid on the present basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand, Count Katsura did much in improving the administrative side of the service. In acclamatising the German method Japan owed much to the late General Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser of Japanese army and took under his tutelage most of our distinguished Generals.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Administrative organization of the Army is broadly divisible into three parts, namely; War Office, General Staff, and Military Education. Of the parts taken by the first two explanation is superflous, but in regard to the last the various stages of education may be followed up, as :—

1.—The Local Military Preparatory Schools located at Tokyo, Sendai, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima and Kumamoto are the lowest rudder in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers.

2.—The Central Military Preparatory School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates from the above mentioned Schools.

3.—The Cadets' School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Central Military Preparatory School.

4.—The Staff College gives the finishing polish to Lieutenants and Captains of promising ability, and

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gives necessary training so as to qualify them to become staff officers.

Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with the Army. These are :—

The Artillery and Engineering School where Sub-Lieutenants of the respective corps are given necessary training.

The Toyoma Gakko where Non-Commissioned Officers receive from two to seven months training in tactics, shooting, fencing, etc.

The Riding School where for eleven months cadets of cavalry are taught theory and art of riding.

Then there are the Military Fort Artillery Shooting School, Paymaster School, Surgery School, Veterinary Surgery School, Gunnery and Mechanics Work School, and Band School.

EXPANSION PROGRAMME AFTER THE WAR.

While the late war was yet in progress the number of Army Divisions was increased from 12 to 16 exclusive of the Guards Division, and now the number will further be increased to 18 in the course of next few years. In consequence of this expansion and also of the adoption of the two year conscription system which will increase Reserve force, Japan will be able to put a million soldiers into the field in time of war. The outlay involved in this expansion programme is by no means small, it amounting to 170 million *yen* in round figures spread over 11 years. As the continuing outlay for the Navy aggregates 252 million *yen*, the two items, 422 millions, absorb about two-thirds of the total continuing expenditure amounting to 652 millions in round figures.

Development of Special Corps.

This is an undertaking of special importance, as it embodies a result of actual experience which the Staff Office learned during the late War. Special corps to be expanded or reorganized consist of (1) Siege Artillery, (2) Field and Mountain Artillery and (3) Communication Corps.

1. *Siege Artillery.*

This is the new term under which the Fortress Artillery in the old system is to be designated in future. The Fortress Artillery was formerly stationed at the Forts existing at various strategic places, as Bay of Tokyo, Shimonoseki, and others, and as originally intended its function was exclusively defensive, and therefore it was not expected to possess power of mobility which aggressive operations require. But twice within the last 13 years, in the Japan-China War and the late war, the Fortress corps was compelled by circumstances to temporarily convert itself into Siege Artillery. The present terminological change, therefore, may be said as bringing the thing up to date. At the same time some marked innovation will be adopted for this branch of the service. For instance, the organization of artillery corps will be made uniform, whereas in the former Fortress Artillery the strength of a regiment or a battalion was different in a different fortress. Next, to strengthen the efficiency and mobile power of Siege Artillery Corps lighter guns will be attached, to be made use of when quick work is required. The creation of Siege Battery involves, as a matter of course, the use of horses to drag the guns, and these have to be provided. The Siege Artillery Corps will consist as follows according to the new system :—

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Under control of Brigade Headquarters at Yokosuka.

Tokyo Bay..... ..	two regiments	with horses
Yura (Kii-Awaji Strait)	„ „	„ „
Hakodate	one battalion	without horses
Aki-Bingo Strait	„ „	„ „
Maizuru	„ „	„ „

Under control of Brigade Headquarters at Shimonoseki.

Shimonoseki	two regiments	with horses
Hiroshima	one regiment	„ „
Saseho	one battalion	without horses
Nagasaki	„ „	„ „
Tsushima	„ „	„ „

Besides the above one battalion each is stationed at Port Arthur and Chimhai Gulf, south-eastern coast of Korea at the bottom of which lies Masampho.

At Tokyo Bay and Shimonoseki there was only one regiment stationed heretofore, but this comprised a number of parks sufficient to form a brigade. That regiment was therefore split up into two, and a Brigade headquarters was established at the two places. As to horses, Tokyo Bay, Shimonoseki and Hiroshima already possess the numb r required, being the relic of the late war, and only the Yura regiment has to be provided with horses. For the remaining six minor places horses are judged unnecessary.

Guns to be equipped will be of three patterns, namely, 12 cent., 15 cent. howitzers, and 10½ cent. canet. Most of the stations already possess the required complement of the ordnance.

2. *Field Artillery and Mountain Artillery.*

Mountain Artillery was not a success in the late war, except when fighting took place in hilly places. Mountain guns were evidently out of place in battles fought in plains. Taught by this lesson, the mountain artillery has been superseded by field artillery and it was further decided to keep mountain artillery battalion only for Sendai, Okayama and Kurume Divisions, the latter two of which to be created several years hence. It was further decided to reconstitute this particular corps as independent one, as experiences have shown that, if made to work in the same line with other comrades, serious disadvantages are experienced owing to the dissimilarity of their work and nature of operations.

The field artillery Brigade was formerly composed of three regiments, but as this organization was found not quite compatible with efficiency and uniformity of command especially when a fighting line extended several miles, it has been decided to reduce the unit of one Brigade to two regiments, and to increase the number of Brigade from two to three. The three Brigades will be stationed as follows :—

1st Brigade	13th regiment	at Setagaya, near Tokyo.	
	14th „	„ „	„ „
2nd Brigade	15th „	„ „	„ „
	16th „	„ Konodai,	„ „
3rd Brigade	17th „	„ „	„ „
	18th „	„ Shimo-Shizu,	„ „

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Another interesting development about this service is that the Japanese field-guns, which were outranged in the late war by those of Russia, will be superseded by a new type to be designated the "38th year (1905) type," in view of its having been perfected in that year. The new weapons are being cast at the Osaka Arsenal and their distribution will begin this year. The improved weapon possesses 7,800 metres against 6,200 of the old type, and the gun, limber and ammunition wagon are said to cost about *yen* 20,000.

3. *Communication Brigade.*

This Brigade will be formed by expanding the existing special corps and organizing some new corps. Thus the existing Railway Battalion will be expanded into a regiment, the existing Telegraph Battalion will be reorganized on an expanded scale, and the military Baloon corps will also be made independent, while an electric light corps will be newly organized. The Brigade Headquarters will be located at Tsuda-numa, Chiba-ken, not far from Tokyo.

4. *Other Changes.*

Among other innovations to be adopted may be mentioned the machine-gun investigation office, which is to carry on at time of peace special investigations with the primary object of organizing machine-gun corps in time of eventualities. The office will be attached to the Military Education Board, and the investigations will be conducted at the Toyama Military School and also at the Mounting School, the former to take charge of infantry machine-gun matters and the other mounted machine-gun matters.

Conscription Service.

The conscription service was first inaugurated in 1873, and requires all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 old to respond to the nation's call. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even on such an extraordinary occasion as that of the late war that call did not extend beyond a portion of those on the depot service. The service is divided into active service, *landwehr* service, and depot service and extends for 16 years 4 months beginning with full 20 years of age. For the first the two years system is to be adopted from this year, the second 4 years 4 months and the last 10 years. The depot service formerly extended only 5, but the period was doubled by the amendment effected in Sept. 1904.

Number of Enlistment.

It is hardly possible for outsiders to know accurately the actual condition of the service, especially in view of several new innovations to be adopted from this year, so that only approximate data can be given here. The actual enrolment for 1907 will be somewhere 120,000 of all arms, of which infantry will claim about 68,000, owing to the reduction of the term of service with colors from three to two years and the extra enrolment, in consequence, of about 50 per-cent more than it was before. About 10,000 more will be enlisted for drafting purpose of the active service. For the two regiments of cavalry about 3,900 will be required, for artillery proper of the Guards and Divisions the enrolment will number about 7,500; for Siege artillery, about 3,000; for mountain artillery, about 600. Then there are 2,600 for engineering corps; 2,000 for commissariat corps; 700 for railway and telegraph corps; and 20,000 men

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for auxiliary transport service. When to the above some allowances are made for draft to the special corps, the actual enlistment must at least reach 120,000. Against this the adults eligible for the service number roughly 500,000, and of these one half has to be discarded, judged from past experiences, as physically or otherwise unqualified, and only 250,000 are eligible. It will thus be seen that for the adults of A grade qualification chance of exemption as result of drawing lot is minimized, and even those of 1st class B grade may be enroled for purpose of draft. It must also be remembered that the Navy, which obtains the complement of men by means of both volunteer service and conscription, requires about 10,000 conscripts.

Exemption to the Service.

The only exemption allowed in the service is for an only son of a parent of over 60 years old who is judged incompetent to support himself without the help of the son. However, postponment of the period of service is made in favor of lads studying at schools, Government or private, which are recognized to be of a status at least equal to that of the Middle School. This postponment is also applicable to those staying abroad, except in near Asiatic countries, and as young men who have passed the age of 37 under this special clause are enrolled to the Territorial Army list, one who goes over to America or Europe and remains there till that age is passed is practically exempted from the military service. On the other hand a student living within the eligible limit is enrolled at once to the service without the favor of chance of exemption incidental to the drawing of lot as soon as he leaves a school placed under the postponment clause, or when he reaches the age of 30. The only alternative to avoid going through the regular service is to become a one year volunteer.

The One-Year Volunteer.

This is the only refuge accessible to young men of higher circles living at home. Candidates must possess scholarship at least equal to graduates of the Middle School. After one year's service they are enrolled to the landwehr service with the rank of non-commissioned officer. The one-year volunteers are, as a rule, required to pay the expense of the barrack.

The Six-Week Service.

This is the service specially created for teachers of primary schools. For six weeks they are made to go through the regular training of ordinary soldiers, and then dishanded as soldiers on the landwehr service.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE FOR 1906–7.

Ordinary.	*Yen.*
Department proper	331,643
Military expense	52,584,173
Gendarmes	740,422
The Yasukuni Shrine	7,550
Total	53,663,788
Extraordinary.	
Forts	1,662,300
Surveying	316,173
Construction and Repairs	2,037,996
Expense for new Army Divisions, &c.	33,294,117
Maintenance of Troops in Manchuria, Korea, Karafuto	11,825,730
Repairs	8,710,184
Others	106,880
Total	57,953,380
Grand total	111,671,168

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The Supreme Military Council.

The Supreme Military Council was created in 1898 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. Only six officers were honored with appointment to the Council, they being :—

Marshal Marquis Yamagata.
Late H. I. H. Prince Komatsu.
Marshal Marquis Oyama.
Late Admiral Marquis Saigo.
General Count Nodzu.
Admiral Viscount Ito.

The Supreme Council of War.

This is a special office created on the eve of the outbreak of the late war, and may be regarded as the Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to war. The members of the Supreme Military Council, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board are entitled to the membership in virtue of their official position.

At present the Council is composed as follows :—

Marshal Marquis Yamagata.
Marshal Marquis Oyama.
General Terauchi, War Min.
Vice-Adm. Saito, Min. of the Navy.
Admiral Togo.
General Baron Kuroki.
General Baron Oku.
Admiral Baron Inouye.
H. I. H. General Prince Fushimi.
H. I. H. Admiral Prince Arisugawa.
General Count Katsura.
Admiral Baron Yamamoto.
Admiral Viscount Ito.
General Baron Nogi.
General Baron Kawamura.

List of Full Generals on Active Service.

Name.	Date of appointment.
Marquis Aritojno Yamagata	June, 1890.
„ Iwao Oyama	May, 1891.
Count Michitsura Nodzu	March, 1895.
Viscount Samata Sakuma	Sept. 1898.
Count Taro Katsura	„ „
Baron Itei Kuroki	Nov. 1903.
Baron Hokwa Oku	„ „
Baron Yoshimichi Hasegawa	June, 1904.
Baron Kwanjiro Nishi	„ „
H. I. H. Prince Fushimi	„ „
Baron Sei Okazawa	„ ,
Baron Kiten Nogi	„ „
Baron Mataji Ogawa	Jan. 1905.
Baron Kageakira Kawamura	„ „
Baron Yoshimasa Oshima	Oct. 1905.
Baron Hisanao Oshima	May, 1906.
Baron Shobin Osako	„ „
Seiki Tera-uchi	Nov. 1906

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The distribution of the Standing Army is as follows:—

	Location of Divisional Head-Quarters.	Infantry. Brigade.	Infantry. Regiment.	Cavalry. Brigade.	Cavalry. Regiment.	Field Artillery. Brigade.	Field Artillery. Regiment.	Engineer'g Battalion.	Commissariat Bat.	Locality of Garrison of Various Corps.
Imperial Body Guards.	Tokyo	No. 1	No. 1	—	Imperial Bodyg'rd	No. 1	No. 13	Imperial Bodyg'rd corps.	Imperial Bodyg'rd corps.	Tokyo.
			„ 2				„ 14			Konodai.
							„ 15			Konodai.
		„ 2	„ 3	No. 1	No. 13	—	—	—	—	Narashino.
			„ 4		„ 14					
1st Division.	Tokyo	„ 1	„ 1	—	—	—	—	No. 1	No. 1	Tokyo.
			„ 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kofu.
		„ 2	„ 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sakura.
			„ 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tokyo.
		—	—	„ 2	„ 1	—	—	—	—	Tokyo.
					„ 15	—	—	—	—	Narashino.
					„ 16	—	—	—	—	Narashino.
		—	—	—	—	„ 2	„ 1	—	—	Konodai.
		—	—	—	—		„ 16	—	—	„
		—	—	—	—		„ 17	—	—	„
		—	—	—	—		„ 18	—	—	Shimo-shizu.
2nd Division.	Sendai	„ 3	„ 4	—	„ 2	—	„ 2	„ 2	„ 2	Sendai.
			„ 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sendai.
		„ 15	„ 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wakamatsu.
			„ 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	Morioka.

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3rd Division.	Nagoya	No. 5	No. 6	—	No. 3	—	No. 3	No. 3	No. 3	Nagoya.
			„ 33							
			„ 65	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gifu.
		„ 17	„ 66	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tsu.
4th Division.	Osaka	„ 7	„ 8	—	„ 4	—	„ 4	—	„ 4	Osaka.
			„ 37							
			„ 67	—	—	—	—		—	Sasayama.
		„ 19	„ 68	—	—	—	—	„ 4	—	Wakayama.
5th Division.	Hiroshima	„ 9	„ 11	—	„ 5	—	„ 5	„ 5	„ 5	Hiroshima.
			„ 41							
			„ 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	Matsuyama.
		„ 21	„ 42	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yamaguchi.
6th Division.	Kumamoto	„ 11	„ 13	—	„ 6	—	„ 6	„ 6	„ 6	Kumamoto.
			„ 45							Kagoshima.
			„ 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kumamoto.
		„ 24	„ 71	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yatsushiro.
7th Division.	Asahigawa ..... (Hokkaido.)	„ 13	„ 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sapporo.
			„ 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			„ 27	—		—				
		„ 14	„ 28	—	„ 7	—	„ 7	„ 7	„ 7	Asahigawa.
8th Division.	Hirosaki	„ 4	„ 5	—	„ 8	—	„ 8	„ 8	„ 8	Aomori.
			„ 31	—						Hirosaki.
			„ 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	Akita.
		„ 16	„ 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	Yamagata.
9th Division.	Kanazawa	„ 6	„ 7	—	„ 9	—	„ 9	„ 9	„ 9	Kanazawa.
			„ 35							
			„ 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	Toyama.
		„ 18	„ 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sabaye.
10th Division.	Himeji.....	„ 8	„ 10	—	„ 10	—	„ 10	„ 10	„ 10	Himeji.
			„ 40							Tottori.
			„ 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fukuchi-
		„ 20	„ 39	—	—	—	—	—	—	yama.

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11th Division.	Marugame	No. 10	No. 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Himeji.
			„ 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Matsuyama.
		„ 22	„ 12	—	No. 11	—	No. 11	No. 11	No. 11	No. 11	No. 11	Kochi.
			„ 43									Marugame.
12th Division.	Kokura	„ 12	„ 14	—	„ 12	—	„ 12	„ 12	„ 12	„ 12	„ 12	Kokura.
			„ 47									
		„ 23	„ 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fukuoka.
			„ 73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oita.
13th Division.	Takata	„ 25	„ 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Matsumoto.
			„ 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Takata.
		„ 26	„ 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Shibata.
			„ 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Muramatsu.
14th Division.	Utsunomiya	„ 27	„ 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mito.
			„ 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Takasaki.
		„ 28	„ 52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Utsunomiya.
			„ 53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15th Division.	Toyohashi	„ 29	„ 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Toyohashi.
			„ 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		„ 30	„ 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Shizuoka.
			„ 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hamamatsu.
16th Division.	Fushimi	„ 31	„ 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Otsu.
			„ 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fushimi.
		„ 32	„ 56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nara.
			„ 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tsuruga.
17th Division.	Okayama	„ 33	„ 57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Matsuye.
			„ 58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fukuyama.
		„ 34	„ 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hamada.
			„ 59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Okayama.
18th Division.	Kurume	„ 35	„ 48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kurume.
			„ 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		„ 36	„ 46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Omura.
			„ 61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Saga.

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General Staff Office.

Chief,	Gen. Baron Oku.
Vice-Chief,	Lieut.-Gen. Yasumasa Fukushima.
Chief of General Affairs,	Maj.-Gen. Ichinosuke Oka.

Military Inspection Board.

Chief,	Gen. Baron Kwanjiro Nishi.
Chief of the Staff,	Maj.-Gen. Kikuzo Otani.
Chief of Engineering Section,	Lieut.-Gen. Yusaku Uyehara.
Chief of Field Artillery „	„ Shodo Osako.
Chief of Commissariat „	„ Ariaki Shibuya.
Chief of Fortress Artillery Section,	„ Yozo Toyoshima.
Chief of Cavalry „	„ Yoshifuru Akiyama.

List of Divisional and Brigade Commanders.

List of Divisional Commanders.

	Name.
Imp. Body Guards,	Gen. Baron Hisanao Oshima.
1st Army Division,	H. I. H. Prince Kan-in.
2nd „ „	Lieut.-Gen. Masatoshi Matsunaga.
3rd „ „	„ Shunya Okubo.
4th „ „	„ Hikaru Inouye.
5th „ „	„ Yasutsuna Kikoshi.
6th „ „	„ Sukeyoshi Nishijima.
7th „ „	„ Yutaku Uyeda.
8th „ „	„ Akira Watanabe.
9th „ „	„ Katsuyoshi Tsukamoto.
10th „ „	„ Sadayoshi Ando.
11th „ „	„ Mitsuharu Tsuchiya.
12th „ „	„ Nobuoki Asada.
13th „ „	„ Seizo Okazaki.
14th „ „	„ Shigeo Sanejima.
15th „ „	„ Kaku Nakamura.
16th „ „	„ Nobuyoshi Yamanaka.

List of Brigade Commanders.

1st Brigade (Imp. Body Guards)	Maj.-Gen. Aritsune Kimura.
2nd „ („)	„ Michiharu Umezawa.
1st „ (1st Div.)	„ Hyoye Ichinohe.
2nd „ („)	„ Gwaishi Nagaoka.
3rd „ (2nd Div.)	„ Kenzo Ishibashi.
15th „ („)	„ Yoshijiro Obara.

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	Name.
5th Brigade (3rd Div.)	Maj.-Gen. Seiso Tanabe.
17th „ („)	„ Jochu Kodama.
7th „ (4th Div.)	„ Shigeyuki Nitahara.
19th „ („)	„ Meiyei Baba.
9th „ (5th Div.)	„ Shizuo Surizawa.
21st „ („)	„ Kunihiko Murayama.
11th „ (6th Div.)	„ Oko Ishihara.
24th „ („)	„ Tomitaro Kagawa.
13th „ (7th Div.)	„ Seiyei Hirai.
14th „ („)	„ Shin-ichiro Naito.
4th „ (8th Div.)	„ Hirotaro Yoda.
16th „ („)	„ Sogoro Kawamura.
6th „ (9th Div.)	„ Masayasu Koizumi.
18th „ („)	„ Taro Senba.
8th „ (10th Div.)	„ Kenko Tsugawa.
20th „ („)	„ Taro Fujimoto.
10th „ (11th Div.)	„ Bunyei Tanida.
22nd „ („)	„ Takeyoshi Suda.
12th „ (12th Div.)	„ Kanyu Shimamura.
23rd „ („)	„ Shinkei Imamura.
25th „ (13th Div.)	„ Masatsugu Marui.
26th „ („)	„ Minoru Onodera.
27th „ (14th Div.)	„ Suisai Watanabe.
28th „ („)	„ Gunta Kodama.
29th „ (15th Div.)	„ Taichiro Hayashi.
30th „ („)	„ Yeikyo Tojo.
31st „ (16th Div.)	„ Kijuro Watanabe.
32nd „ („)	„ Ryoki Isaki.
1st Brigade of Cavalry	„ Michizumi Honda.
2nd „ „ „	„ Kyusui Tamura.
1st Brigade of Artillery	„ Torasuke Kurata.
2nd „ „ „	„ Hisashi Nagata.

Commanders of Forts.

Commander of Tokyo Bay Forts.	Maj.-Gen. Kosuke Idichi.
„ „ Hiroshima Bay Forts.	„ Yasuhisa Kato.
„ „ Maizuru Forts.	„ Masatsugu Kumamoto.
„ „ Shimonoseki Forts.	Lieut.-Gen. Buryo Yamane.
„ „ Saseho „	Maj.-Gen. Fusayuki Toda.
„ „ Tsushima „	„ Masunao Kawamura.

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SECTION II.—THE NAVY.

Absence of stimulation at first and later, during the Tokugawa period, enforcement of seclusion policy caused the maritime and naval affairs of Japan to remain in a comparatively insignificant state. The only noteworthy instances of naval operations deserving mention are a sea-fighting at Danno-ura between the two clans of Gen and Hei in the 12th century, and the encounters between Japanese and Korean fleets off the Korean coast when our fleet was rather hard pressed by the Korean Admiral on the occasion of Hideyoshi's invasion of Korea. So far as bold maritime adventures are concerned the predatory visit of Japanese piratical junks to the coast of southern China about the beginning of the 17th century may have been a far more important incident in the maritime history of the country. It was about that time too that Japanese junks were used to sail for commercial purpose to Korea, China, also to Java, the Philippines, Siam and India.

With the advent of the new era the isolation policy had been relaxed, and urged by circumstance, even the Tokugawa Shogunate was obliged to purchase a number of warships. The Princes of Satsuma and Tosa also purchased several. These warships formed the nucleus of the Imperial Navy, which in 1871 consisted of 17 warships with the aggregate tonnage of only 6,000. On the occasion of outbreak of the Japan-China War in 1894 our fleet was composed of 33 warships with the aggregate tonnage of 61,000 approximately, but with no battleship to compare in strength with the two possessed by China, as the only battleship Japan had was of about one half in displacement. It was only after the two were torpedoed and sank at Wei-hai-wei that the heavy weight of anxiety was relieved of the minds of the whole nation.

In no other service of state was the expansion more conspicuous after that war than the Imperial fleet. The two expansion programmes involving the outlay of over *Yen* 211 million were voted by the Diet and had been carried to completion by 1901. And at the end of 1903 Japan had 76 warships of all sizes with the total strength of over 258,000 tons.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NAVY (1907–8).

Ordinary Expenses.

	Yen.
Department proper.....	158,703
Naval Expense	33,255,992
Total	33,414,695

Extraordinary Expenses.

Construction of Warships, Weapons, etc.	**10,401,094**

	Yen.
Naval Arsenal.....	1,119 457
Coal-mining	298,670
Emergency Outlay	25,000,000
James Town Exhibition	523,614
Maintenance of the Fleet ...	10,939,586
Sundries	785.103
Total	49 067 524
Grand total	82,482,219

THE NAVAL PROGRAMMES.

This is extremely complicated and for outsiders it is rather difficult, owing to the secrecy in which it is wrapped, to give a concise and accurate statement of the subject. The three continuing programmes are now in progress, namely the 3rd expansion programme of *yen* 115 millions spread over ten years beginning with 1903-4 year and which was passed by the Diet in the extraordinary session

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held in summer of 1903. The programme comprised of 3 1st class battleships of 15,000 tons each, 3 1st class armored cruisers of 10,000 tons each, 2 2nd class cruisers of 5,000 tons each, and a number of torpedo-boat destroyers. The battleships *Katori* and *Kashima* built at Elswick, England, formed part of this programme. There are thus still left a number of warships to be bullt to complete the programme.

The programme elaborated in the course of the late war, with the object of replenishing the battleships *Hatsuse* and *Yashima* and the number of cruisers and smaller crapt lost was almost similar in scope to the preceding one and was designed to built two battleships, four armored cruisers and 29 auxiliary vessels and destroyers. Several of the ships in this programme have already been launched or even put on commission (the armored cruiser *Tsukuba*). This second programme comprises the following:—

Battleship *Aki*, 18,000 tons, building at Kure and launched in May, '07.

Battleship *Satsuma*, 18,000 tons, built at Yokosuka and launched in October, '06.

First-class armored cruiser *Tsukuba* (14,000), built at Kure and put on commission.

First-class armored cruiser *Ikoma* (14,000), built at Kure and launched in '06.

First-class armored cruiser *Kurama* (14,000), building at Yokosuka.

First-class armored cruiser *Ibuki* (14 000), building at Kure and to be launched in the summer of '07.

Cruiser *Mogami* (2,300), building at the Mitsu Bishi Docks and to be launched in July.

Cruiser *Yedo* (2,500), building at the Kawasaki Docks.

Cruiser *Tone* (2,300), building at same.

The outlay for this programme is *Yen* 175 millions spread over seven years ending the 1913–'4 fiscal year with yearly instalment of *Yen* 25 millions.

The last naval programme is that voted for by the Diet in its last session, and amounts to *Yen* 76,577,102 spread over the same period as above and with the equal yearly outlay of *Yen* 10,939,586.

The outlays for the three programmes mentioned above may be tabulated below in some details.

The 3rd Programme	*Yen*	10,401,094
1 Construction of Ships	„	5,725 497
2. Construction of Weapons	„	3,120,872
3. Buildings	„	1,554,725
The Emergency Outlay	„	25,000,000
1. Replenishing Ships and Boats	„	12,547,028
2. Repair	„	9,382,973
3. Buildings	„	3 070,000
Maintenance of the Fleet	„	10,939,586
1. Construction of Ships	„	6,781,321
2. Construction of Weapons	„	4,15 ,265

The 3rd programme outlay is, as its term denotes, used for carrying this programme to completion; the Emergency outlay is to complete the programme adopted at the time of the late War. Item 2 is set apart for repairing and refitting the Japanese vessels that suffered damage and the captured warships. The refitting of the battleship *Mikasa* alone requires *Yen* 3,900,000. The maintenance of the Fleet fund is needed for maintaining the strength of the fleet up to a certain level within the next seven years.

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Expansion of the Naval Education.

The post-bellum Naval programme is primarily aimed at readjusting education and next at perfecting and improving construction work. In pursuance of that policy the educational system of the Navy has been thoroughly recast. This is especially the case with the Naval Staff College, Torpedo School, Gunnery School, and Engineering and Mechanical School. The Naval Cadet Academy and the Naval Engineering Academy are practically left in the original form.

The Naval Staff College.

The students admitted into this highest institution in the service are graded into five, namely, 1. A grade, 2. B grade, 3. Special course, 4. Engineering, and 5. Elective course. The length of terms is respectively 1 year 6 mo'ths and 6 mo'ths, for A & B grade, Navigation, and 1 year for Engineering as regards Special course, 1 year 6 months for Engineering and 1 year for Elective courses. The complement of students will be considerably increased, from 30 in the old system to 90 for ordinary officer-students and from 15 to 25 for engineer-students. The full complement will be completed in two or three years.

Students of A grade are intended for staff officers and future commanders and candidates must either be Lieutenants who have finished the Gunnery or Torpedo School or Navigation of the Special course at the College, or Commanders or other Lieutenants who have served afloat for at least two years. Applicants must of course undergo the admission examination. Students of B grade are to receive special education in Gunnery, Torpedo or Navigation and only Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who are judged to possess required qualification are admitted on examination. In the Special course, which is divided into Navigation and Engineering, applicants for the former must be Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who finished the ordinary navigation, while those for the latter must be Engineer-Commanders or Lieutenants who completed the ordinary naval engineering course. Candidates for the Engineering course must be Engineer-Lieutenants who possess qualification similar to that of candidates for B grade. The Engineering course students receive higher education on their speciality. To the Elective course are admitted on the recommendation of the faculty of the Naval Staff College and with the approval of the Minister of the Navy deck officers, engineer Captains to Commanders, Constructors, Hydrographers, etc., also Lieutenants or Engineer Lieutenants of at least three years on active service, all these to pursue their respective specialities.

The Gunnery and the Torpedo Schools.

The two establishments, which were formerly training institutes, have been elevated to regular schools. They both admit officers and non-commissioned officers and men, and the courses are classified into Ordinary, Higher and Special grades. The term of study varies from 4 to 6 months. The Ordinary course receives Sub-Lieutenants and Midshipmen who have attended active service for at least one year; the Higher course receives junior officers who have gone through the B grade course of the Naval Staff College, and the Special course takes, either on recommendation or examination, deck officers, junior officers and petty officers who are required or desire to finish training in either gunnery or torpedo practice. At the same time special course, subdivided into Ordinary and Higher grades, is established for petty officers and men. Those who are admitted to the former are under obligation to remain in the service for three years after the expiration of the regular term, while for the latter this obligation term is four yeara. Graduates of the Government Nautical College are also admitted for training in gunnery.

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The Mechanic School.

This is a new institution intended to give both to junior engineers and artificers training on various subjects of naval mechanical engineering and mechanical sciences and practices subdivided into six different branches, as operation of engines (ordinary and higher), electricity, carpentry, etc. Artificers of warrant officer rank and ordinary artificers who are admitted to the school are under obligation to give three to four years' extra service after the expiration of the ordinary term. The term of study is six months for officer-students and one month to one and a half years for artificer-students, according to the subject.

The Naval Cadet Academy.

This is the only institution for giving education to young men who aspire to become officers. The term lasts four years, including one year of practical training on distant voyage. Originally established in Tokyo, it was removed to the present site on Edajima, near Kure Admiralty, more than ten years ago. The following table shows the numbers admitted, of applicants for admission etc. since the time of the Japan-China War :—

	Number Admitted.	Passed the Examination.	Passed Med. Examination.	Number of App'icants.
1894.....	33	3)	284	435
1895.....	57	88	550	826
1896.....	21	57	508	758
1897.....	14	70	670	971
1898.....	34	84	702	1,085
1899.....	109	145	848	1,366
1900.....	200	220	981	1,413
1901.....	200	400	1,084	1,703
1902.....	173	408	1,158	1,917
1903.....	183	315	1,1 7	1,917
1904.....	176	245	1,168	2,325
1905.....	200	423	1,222	2,615
1906.....	174	588	1,290	2,972

As explained elsewhere the normal average of number of graduates will be fixed at about 150 a year in future.

The Naval Engineering School.

As a collateral institution to the above the present school educates aspirants who wish to become Naval Engineers, the term of study being the same as in the other. It is situated at Yokosuka.

	Number Admitted.	Passed the Examination.	Passed Med. Examination.	Number of Applicants.
1894.....	10	10	130	213
1895.....	12	12	116	168
1896.....	43	75	368	510
1897.....	39	80	260	374

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	Number Admitted.	Passed the Examination.	Passed Med. Examination.	Number of Applicants.
1898	47	55	422	640
1899	70	73	378	561
1900	56	68	442	649
1901	60	78	509	776
1902	36	50	475	815
1903	43	122	419	922
1904	48	53	573	1,108
1905	58	218	745	1,416
1906	64	173	715	1,935

The normal yearly graduates will be fixed at 50 in future.

Volunteer and Conscription Service.

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription service, the former always supplying larger number of men than the other, as the authorities prefer to get, from evident reasons, a larger number from the latter class of men than from the other. The active service lasts four years and the reserve service seven years.

Year.	Conscripts.	Volunteers.	Total.
1900	2,244	2,646	4,890
1901	2,664	2,968	5,632
1902	2,094	2,214	4,308
1903	2,009	2,185	4,194
1904	1,697	2,997	4,694

Officers and Bluejackets on Active Service.

(Compiled at the end of the year.)

In general the service admits every year on an average 150 cadets and 50 engineers.

	Admirals and Non-Com'tants ranking as such.	Officers and Non-Com'tants ranking as such.	Warrant Officers.	Bluejackets.	Cadets.	Total.
1875	7	226	614	2,910	249	4,006
1880	10	440	1,002	4,046	172	5,671
1885	16	689	1,822	5,485	349	8,361
1890	17	1,152	1,872	8,318	316	11,675
1894	12	1,266	2,249	11,273	125	14,925
1895	16	1,151	2,337	10,763	220	14,487
1896	16	1,190	2,558	12,047	316	16,127
1897	25	1,307	3,003	15,032	254	19,621
1898	29	1,448	3,441	15,438	465	20,821
1899	30	1,655	4,448	17,879	563	24,575
1900	40	1,813	5,207	20,495	751	28,303
1902	51	2,257	7,123	23,369	822	33,622
1903	55	2,494	7,394	23,731	789	34,463

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ADMIRALS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name.	Date of appointment.
Count Sukenori Kabayama	May, 1895.
Viscount Yuko Ito	Sept., 1898.
Baron Ryoko Inouye	Dec., 1901.
Baron Gombei Yamamoto	June, 1904.
Heihachiro Togo	„ „
H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa	„ „
Yahachi Shibayama	Nov., 1905.
Kazunori Samej ma	„ „

NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

Minister	Vice-Admiral M. Saito.
Vice-Minister	Rear-Admiral T. Kato.
Director of the Bureau of Naval Affairs	R ar-Admiral K. Taketomi
„ „ „ „ Personnel	Rear-Adm. T. Kato.
„ „ „ „ Medical Affairs	Baron Saneyoshi.
Director of the Bureau of General Accounts and Supplies	K. Murakami.
Director of the Bureau of Justice	Y. Toki.
Chief of Construction Board	Vice-Adm. S. Kataoka.

NAVAL STAFF BOARD AND ADMIRALTIES.

Naval Staff Board.

Chief	Admiral H. Togo.
Vice-Chief	Vice-Adm. S. Misu.

Yokosuka Admiralty.

Com-in-Chief	Vice-Adm. Hikonojo Kamimura.
Harbor-master	Rear-Adm. Y. Kano.
Chief of Construction Section	Rear-Adm. K. Matsumoto.
Chief of Staff	Rear-Adm. K. Fujii.

Kure Admiralty.

Com.-in-Chief	Vice-Adm. Masuji Yamauchi.
Chief of Staff	Capt. S. Ohara.
Chief of Construction Section	Rear-Adm. T. Kitakoga.
Harbor-master	Capt. I. Mori.

Sasebo Admiralty.

Commander-in-Chief	Vice-Adm. Sotokichi Uryu.
Chief of Staff	Rear-Adm. I. Niijima.
Com. of Torpedo Corps	Rear-Adm. H. Yamada.
Harbor-master	Rear-Adm. Y. Nakao.

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Maizuru Admiralty.

Com.-in-Chief	Vice-Adm. Soncjo Hitaka.
Chief of Staff	Capt. S. Ichiji.
Harbor-master	Rear-Adm. H. Yamada.

Port Arthur Admiralty.

Com.-in-Chief	Vice-Adm. Masa-akira Hashimoto
Chief of Staff	Capt. K. Takikawa.
Harbor-master	Capt. N. Matsumura.

Takeshiki Naval Station.

Commander	Vice-Adm. Gigoro Ito.
Chief of Staff	Capt. K. Oda.

Mekong Naval Station (Pescadores).

Commander	Vice-Adm. Y. Kano.

Ominato Naval Station.

Commander	Rear-Adm. K. Okubo.
Chief of Staff	Capt. J. Yajima.

1ST SQUADRON.

Com.-in-Chief	Vice-Adm. S. Arima.
Commander	Rear-Adm. S. Yoshimatsu.
Chief of Staff	Capt. G. Yamashita.

2ND SQUADRON.

Com.-in-Chief	Vice-Adm. G. Ijuin.
Commander	Rear-Adm. I. Teragaki.

SOUTH-CHINA SQUADRON.

Commander	Rear-Adm. C. Tamari.

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

THOSE IN COMMISSION OR LAUNCHED.

Battleships.

Name.	Displacement (tons.)	Launched.	Nominal speed (knots.)
Asahi	15,443	'98	18
Fuji	12,649	'95	18
Hizen (late *Retvizan*)	12,902	'99	18
Iwami (late *Orel*)	13,516	'01	18
Kashima	16,400	'05	18
Katori	15,950	'05	18
Mikasa	15,362	'00	18
Sagami (late *Peresviet*)	12,674	'97	18
Satsuma	19,200	'06	21
Shikishima	15,088	'97	18
Suwo (late *Pobieda*)	12,674	'97	18
Tango (late *Poltava*)	10,960	'93	16

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Armored Cruisers.

Asama	9,855	'97	21.5
Aso (late *Bayan*)	7,726	'99	20
Azuma	9,455	'98	21
Idzumo	9 906	'98	24.7
Ikoma	13,750	'06	
Iwate	9,906	'99	24.7
Kasuga	7,700	'02	20
Nisshin	7,700	'02	20
Tokiwa	9,855	'97	21.5
Tsukuba	13,750	'05	
Yakumo	9,800	'98	20
Total number... 11	107,397		

Protected Cruisers.

Akashi	2,800	'96	20
Akitsushima	3 150	'92	19
Chitose	4,336	'97	22.5
Chiyoda	2,439	'90	19
Hashidate	4,278	'91	16.7
Idzumi	2,967	'83	18
Itsukushima	4,278	'89	19.7
Kasagi	4,978	'96	22.5
Matsushima	4,278	'90	16.7
Naniwa	3,706	'85	17.3
Niitaka	3,420	'02	20
Otowa	3,000	'03	21
Soya (late *Varyag*)...	6,500	'99	23
Suma	2,700	'94	20
Takachiho	3,709	'85	17.3
Tsugaru (late *Pallada*)	6,731	'98	19
Tsushima	3,420	'02	20
Total number... 17	66,650		

Armored Coast Defence Ships.

Chinyen	7,335	'81	15
Iki (late *Nicolai*)	9.594	'88	14
Minoshima (late *Seniavin*)	4,960	'94	15
Okinoshima (late *Apraxine*)	4,126	'96	15
Total number... 4	25 715		

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TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS.

	Displacement.	Launched.
Akebono	311	'98
Arare	227	'04
Ariyake	227	'04
Asagiri	381	'03
Asakaze (late *Vsadnik*)	375	'06
Asashio	373	'98
Asatsuyu	375	'06
Fubuki	227	'04
Fumizuki	400	'92
Harukaze	375	'06
Harusame	381	'03
Hatsuharu	375	'06
Hatsushimo	227	'05
Hatsuyuki	375	'05
Hayakaze	375	'06
Hibiki	375	'06
Ikazuchi	311	'97
Inazuma	311	'98
Kagero	279	'98
Kamikaze	227	'05
Kasumi	364	'98
Kisaragi (late *Sini*)	227	'05
Makigumo	400	'92
Mikazuki	375	'05
Murakumo	279	'97
Murasame	381	'03
Nenohi	227	'05
Nowake	357	'05
Oboro	311	'98
Satsuki (late *Biedoi*)	320	'02
Shigure	375	'06
Shikunami	400	'92
Shinonome	279	'97
Shirakumo	373	'98
Shiranui	279	'98
Shirotaye	375	'06
Shiratsuyu	375	'06
Shirayuki	375	'05
Ushio	227	'05
Usugumo	279	'99
Wakaba	227	'05
Yamahiko (late *Reshitelnui*)	208	'97
Yayoi	227	'05
Yudachi	375	'06
Yugiri	279	'98
Yugure	227	'05
Yunagi	375	'06
Total	14,942	47

There are besides five despatch-boats as follows:—

Anegawa (late *Angara*)	7,020	unknown.
Suzuya (late *Novic*)	3,080	'99
Tatsuta	894	'93
Yayeyama	1,609	'89

Then there are four gunboats (Chihaya, 1,240 tons: Uji, 610 tons, 1903; Sumida, 126, 1903; Fushimi, 126, 1903), and two torpedo-boat tenders.

Lastly torpedo-boats on commission number 78 and submarines 7.

FUTURE ADDITIONS TO THE FLEET.

Apart from the battleships and lesser vessels now being built at home, as mentioned in the preceding part of this chapter, nothing definite is known to

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outsiders as to the warships which the authorities contemplate to build with the funds they have at their disposal. Nor is it clear whether they will all be built at home or whether some of them to be ordered abroad. The authorities are said not in a hurry about their programme and to proceed upon it deliberately, and after carrying out minute inquiries into the lessons they have lately learned and also designs and plans of buildings adopted abroad.

The Standing Squadrons.

The Standing Squadrons in commission at present are as follows:—

1st squadron (under Vice-Adm. Arima), *Katori, Kashima, Iwate, Tokiwa, Izumo, Asama, Otowa,* and some destroyers.

2nd Squadron (under Vice-Adm. G. Ijuin), *Tukuba, Iki, Okinoshima, Tatsuta, Naniwa, Chitose, Niitaka,* &c.

South China Squadron (under Rear-Adm. Tamari), *Takachiho* (flagship), *Chitose, Uji, Sumida.*

Training Ships (under Rear-Adm. Tomioka), *Hashidate* (flagship), *Itsukushima, Matsushima.*

The rest of the ships are allotted among the various Admiralties.

Building Warships at Home.

One serious obstacle that remains in the shipbuilding work of Japan is the necessity to depend on foreign countries for the supply, at least in part, of steel, the Government Steel Foundry in Wakamatsu being still unable to supply all of the raw materials required. It is in view of this defect that the Naval authorities have taken so much pains to promote and encourage the internal undertaking between the Hokkaido Colliery Steamship Company and Messrs. Vickers & Sons and Messrs. Armstrong of England to start a steel foundry with the capital of *Yen* 10 millions. In other respects Japan may be regarded as being self-dependent for shipbuilding. Both Yokosuka and Kure Dockyards possess two cradles each, and Sasebo and Maizuru one each, in all six, capable to build armored cruisers and battleships. Then there are two private dockyards capable to build cruisers, of at least 2nd class, and these are the Mitsubishi Shipyard in Nagasaki and the Kawasaki Shipyard in Kobe. According to the statement made by the Minister of the Navy to the Diet in the last session the two yards are quite up-to-date in all equipment, and that the Mitsubishi may be a trifle imperfect in casting work as compared with the other.

As to the cost of building, it does not differ much between Japanese and foreign yards, being roughly *Yen* 1,000 per ton for the battleship and *Yen* 900 to 950 for the cruiser. On this subject interesting details have been supplied by the Naval Constructor Mr. Sakurai, of the Yokosuka Admiralty. According to the experience of the Admiralty, especially in regard to the building of an unarmored cruiser, wages (average daily rate 58 *sen*) occupy about 42% and the materials the remaining 58%, of the total cost. In foreign countries the relative rate is probably reversed. Therefore if Japan can get the supply of the materials at the same rate as elsewhere, ships built at home will be about 18% cheaper than built in a foreign country. Another thing to be taken into consideration in ordering warships from foreign shipyards is the necessity of paying no small amount on account of superintending and the bringing the ships home when completed. Three superintendents and three assistants have to be sent abroad, involving an outlay of about *Yen* 105,000. Then on account of bringing home the completed ship about *Yen* 450,000 is required for the battleship, the two items totalling *Yen* 555,000, which amounts to a little over *Yen* 39 per ton. For the cruiser

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the average expense per ton will amount to a little over *Yen* 47. The following data showing the relative cost of building at home and abroad are thus stated by the Naval constructor :—

Battleships Built in England.

4 ships with average displacement of 14,096 tons; hull, *Yen* 8,752,100; equipment, *Yen* 4,334,823; total, *Yen* 13,086,923.

Armored Cruisers Built Abroad.

5 ships with average displacement of 9,569 tons; hull, *Yen* 6,083,423; equipment, *Yen* 2,618,042; total *Yen* 8,700,465. Of the 5, 3 were built in England and 1 each in France and Germany; equipment mostly supplied in England; cost calculated at the current rate of the time of building, this being somewhat higher in the two other countries than in England.

Protected Cruiser Chitose Built in America.

Tonnage, 4, 948; hull, *Yen* 2,671,013; equipment, *Yen* 1,444,455; total 4 115,468. This cost about same as the Takasago built in England.

Cruisers, Gunboats, etc. Built at Home or Abroad.

Protected Cruiser Tsushima (3,366, tons).

Hull, *Yen* 1,750,204; equipment, 784,701; total, *Yen* 2,534,905.

Gunboat Chihaya (1,240 tons).

Hull, 748,895; equipment, *Yen* 438,527; total, *Yen* 1,187,422.

Gunboat Uji (610 tons).

Hull, *Yen* 267,828; equipment, *Yen* 95,230; total, *Yen* 363,058.

Destroyer (average 350 tons).

Hull, *Yen* 543,437; equipment, *Yen* 170,053; total, *Yen* 713,490.

1st Class Torpedo-boat (150 tons).

Hull, *Yen* 266,000; equipment, *Yen* 104,745; total, *Yen* 370,745.

2nd Class Torpedo-boat (110 tons).

Hull, *Yen* 135,000; equipment, *Yen* 60,785; total, 195,785.

3rd Class Torpedo-boat (54 tons).

Hull, *Yen* 77,883; equipment, *Yen* 40,523; total, 118,406.

Of the above only the destroyer was that built in England. A destroyer now built at home at the outlay of about *Yen* 370,000.

Warships Built in Japan.

The first warship built at home was the gunboat *Seiki* of 897 tons displacement. She was launched at Yokosuka in 1875. From that time to end of 1906 twenty-eight warships were built, as follows :—

Class.	Name.	Dis'ment.	Launched.	Place of building.
Gunboat	Seiki	897	'78	Yokosuka
,,	Akagi	622	'78	,,
,,	Amagi	926	'78	Onohama.
Coast-defence	Banjo	667	'78	Yokosuka.
,,	Kaimon	1,500	'82	,,
,,	Tenryu	1,525	'82	,,
,,	Musashi	1,502	'85	,,
,,	Katsuragi	1,502	'85	,,
,,	Yamato	1,480	'85	,,
Gunboat	Maya	622	'86	,,
,,	Chokai	622	'86	Tokyo.
,,	Atago	622	'86	Yokosuka.

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Coast-defence	Takao	1,750	'87	Yokosuka.
Despatch-boat	Yayeyama	1,548	'89	,,
Cruiser	Hashidate	4,210	'90	,,
Gunboat	Oshima	640	'90	Onohama.
Cruiser	Akitsushima	3,126	'92	Yokosuka.
,,	Suma	2,657	'95	,,
,,	Akashi	2,855	'92	,,
,,	Miyako	1,772	'97	Kure.
Despatch-boat	Chihaya	1,250	'00	Yokosuka.
Cruiser	Niitaka	3,366	'02	,,
,,	Tsushima	3,366	'02	Kure.
,,	Otowa	3,200	'03	Yokosuka.
Gunboat	Uji	610	'03	Kure.
Ar. Cruiser	Tsukuba	13,850	'05	,,
,,	Ikoma	13,850	'05	,,
Battleship	Satsuma	18,000	'06	Yokosuka.

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CHAPTER XXV.

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE-MARKS.

PATENTS.

Japan being a member of the International convention for the Protection of Industrial Property procedures as to grant of latters patent, registration of trade-marks and designs are practically identical to those in vogue in other countries subscribing the Convention. The Patent Law grants a patent to any person whether a Japanese subject or an alien.

KINDS OF PATENT.

There are three kinds of patent :—

1.—The Original Patent which is granted for an original invention.
2.—The Patent granted for an improvement on a patent in another's possession.
3.—The Supplementary Patent for an improvement made by a patent holder on his own patent.

SUBJECT MATTER.

Only an original invention that is first or novel of an industrial article or a process or an improvement thereof, is patentable, so that nothing but a process of industrial manufacture or an invention useful for industrial purpose, is entitled to a patent. The following articles are not patentable :—

1.—Articles of food or drink or taste (Genuss-mittel);
2.—Medicines or methods of compounding them;
3.—Articles which are prejudicial to public order or morality;
4.—Articles publicly known or used before the time of the application, excepting those which are known to the public by way of experiment for a term not exceeding two years.

APPLICATION, DEMAND, AND GRANT.

To obtain a patent an application written in Japanese and addressed to the Director of the Patent Office, is to be filed at the Patent Office, accompanied by a specification and the necessary drawings, one application being limited to a single invention.

TERM.

The term for a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of its registry on the Patent Register, and a supplementary expires with its original.

PATENT FEE.

The fee for a patent is ten *yen* per annum for the first three years, fifteen *yen* per annum for the next three years, and so on, the fee being increased by five *yen* per annum after every three consecutive years. The fee for a supplementary patent is twenty *yen* to be paid once for all. For registration of an assignment of a patent or of making it a joint property, the fee is ten *yen*, and for registration of a pledge it is five *yen*.

REVOCATION.

Every patent holder incurs an obligation to exploit the invention for which the patent has been granted. But in this respect the Japanese Law takes a liberal view, and a patent may be

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revoked only when the patentee does not work and exploit his invention in the Empire within three years from the date of his letters-patent, or when he discontinues it for more than three years, without proper reason, and refuses to accept an offer of another to buy or use the invention under reasonable terms. So that no patent will be revoked on the ground of non-exploiting alone, but a compulsory measure is taken only in the case when a patent holder, while he himself is not giving to the public the benefit of the invention, prevents others from availing themselves of it. The Director is authorized to revoke also a patent when any patentee fails to pay the patent fee within sixty days after it falls due, or when he does not appoint the agent required by the law within six months, without proper reason.

TRANSFER.

The Law considers a patent as ordinary property, and allows it to be assigned with or without limitations, or to be made a joint property, or to be pledged as a security.

DESIGNS.

Any author of a design or his assignee or successor may have the design registered and enjoy exclusive right to use it.

KINDS OF DESIGNS.

There are two kinds of design, the original design and the similar design.

SUBJECT MATTER.

Any new forms, patterns, colors, or their combinations, which are applicable to articles of industry, may be registered, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

APPLICATION.

An application for registration of a design must be accompanied by a model, specimen, or drawing, etc, a model or specimen not to exceed a cube of 2 *shaku* (1 *shaku* being about 1 foot) excepting when a large size is absolutely necessary.

TERM.

The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the day of its registry, and that for a similar design expires with the original.

FEES

The design fee is at the rate of three *yen* yearly from the first to the third year, five *yen* yearly from the fourth to the sixth year, and seven *yen* yearly from the seven to the tenth year. To register a similar design three *yen* is to be paid once for all. For registration of assignment or of making it a joint property the fee is two *yen*, and for registration of pledge it is one *yen*.

TRADE-MARKS.

Any individual, firm, or company, or even a trade-union may apply for the registration of a trade-mark.

KINDS OF TRADE-MARKS.

There are two kinds of trade-marks, the original trade-mark and the similar trade-mark.

SUBJECT MATTER.

There is no rule concerning the subject matter of the trade-mark, but nothing that has not special and distinguishing features, can be registered as a trade-mark. The following also cannot be registered as trade-marks:—

1.—Those identical with, or similiar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest;
2.—Those which are identical with, or similar to, the national flag, the military and naval flags, or the badges of Imperial Orders of Japan, or the national flags of other countries;
3.—Those injurious to public order or morality, or calculated to deceive the public;
4.—Those identical with, or similar

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to, marks already registered by another, or when intended to be applied to identical goods, to marks that have lost validity not more than one year before;

5.—Those identical with, or similar to, marks used by another before the operation of this Law;

6.—Those which indicate merely the common names of goods, or the place of production; those which indicate the quality, nature, or form of goods by means of characters, devices, or marks generally used in commerce, or those which are the name of a person, a trade, a company, or a firm in common used and written in ordinary style;

7.—Borders, ground designs, marks which have no special or distinctive appearance.

APPLICATION.

An applicant for registration must be accompanied by specimens of the trade-mark, to be made on strong paper, and generally triplicate.

TERM.

The term of the exclusive use of a trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark, already registered in another State, co-extends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years.

FEE.

The trade-mark fee is thirty *yen* for each trade-mark and for each class of merchandise. For renewal of a registration and for registration of a similar trade-mark the same sum must be paid.

STATISTICS.

The number of applications filed at the Japanese Office by Japanese and foreigners, for patents and for registration of designs and trade-marks, and the number of patents granted and of designs and trade-marks registered since the enforcement of the law are as follows:—

PATENTS.

	No. of Applications.	No. of Patents granted.
1885	425	99
1886	1,384	205
1887	906	109
1888	778	183
1889	1,064	209
1890	1,180	240
1891	1,288	367
1892	1,344	379
1893	1,337	318
1894	1,250	326
1895	1,122	223
1896	1,213	169
1897	1,542	188
1898	1,789	293
1899	1,915	597
1900	2,007	586
1901	2,397	630
1902	3,095	871
1903	3,253	1,024
1904	2,618	1,253
1905	2.897	1,654
1906	— —	1,107

DESIGNS.

	No. of Applications.	No. of Registrations.
1889	179	23
1890	498	82
1891	290	117
1892	262	48
1893	250	59
1894	336	64
1895	310	94
1896	300	96
1897	320	90
1898	265	52
1899	342	139
1900	397	130
1901	514	141
1902	930	252
1903	1,181	362
1904	1,378	562
1905	1,562	765
1906	——	614

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TRADE-MARKS.

	No. of Applications.	No. of Registrations.
1884	883	—
1885	1,296	949
1886	624	508
1887	757	361
1888	568	436
1889	1,029	664
1890	819	583
1891	898	554
1892	1,146	588
1893	1,243	648
1894	1,350	877
1895	1,373	923

TRADE-MARKS.

	No. of Applications.	No. of Registrations.
1896	1,578	858
1897	3,228	2,335
1898	2,232	1,577
1899	2,837	1,942
1900	2,776	1,767
1901	2,608	1,620
1902	3,529	2,016
1903	3,743	2,234
1904	3,105	1,923
1905	3,810	2,492
1906	——	2,668

APPLICATIONS BY FOREIGNERS.

	Patents.		Designs.		Trade-Marks.	
	No. of Applications.	Registered.	No. of Applications.	Registered	No. of Applications.	No. Registerd.
Great Britain	442	285	12	9	1,731	1,290
U. S. A.	973	690	1	1	532	409
Germany	289	135	7	1	1,332	1 035
Switzerland	11	9	—	—	55	35
Portugal	1	1	—	—	3	1
France	93	57	4	1	249	201
Denmark	14	11	—	—	3	3
Holland	11	4	1	1	7	5
Sweden-Norway	19	14	—	—	4	3
Belgium	5	3	—	—	10	5
Spain	4	—	—	—	20	17
Austria-Hungary	31	16	—	—	15	16
Italy	19	13	—	—	4	3
Brazil	2	—	—	—	—	—
Russia	8	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Nov. '96—Dec. '04.	1,932	1,238	25	13	3,965	3,023

The registration returns for 1906 are as follows:—

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	Patents.	Designs.	Trade-marks	Practical utility designs.
Great Britain...	113	—	104	1
U. S. A.	213	—	156	—
Germany	80	—	147	1
Switzerland	5	—	9	—
Portugal...	—	—	1	—
France	26	—	147	1
Denmark	6	—	—	—
Holland...	1	—	19	—
Sweden	10	—	1	1
Italy	15	—	—	—
Austria-Hungary	14	—	—	—
Belgium...	2	—	—	—
Spain	1	—	3	—
Brazil	1	—	—	—
China	—	—	7	—
Turkey	—	—	1	—
Total	487	—	460	4

Besides the above the number of applications made by foreigners residing in Japan and the number of registration, are as follows :—

	Patents.		Designs.		Trade-Marks.	
	No. of Applications.	No. Registered.	No. of Applications.	No. Registered.	No. of Applications.	No. Registered.
Turkey	1	1	1	1	5	5
China	1	1	1	1	48	31
Korea.....	5	2	1	1	1	1
Total	5	2	1	1	53	36

Revenue of the Patent Office.

	Yen.
1886.....	8,556
1887.....	7,058
1888.....	10,429
1889.....	17,368
1890 (Jan. to Mar. next year)...	22,794
1891 (Apr. to Mar. next year)...	22,004
1892..... „	22,937
1893..... „	22,745
1894..... „	23,881
1895..... „	22,065
1896..... „	38,797
1897..... „	68,262
1898..... „	59,396
1899..... „	87,782
1900..... „	91,300
1901..... „	91,058
1902..... „	124,979
1903..... „	136,375
1904..... „	125,167

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DESIGNS OF PRACTICAL UTILITY.

By the regulations enforced in July '05 a novel design of practical utility in regard to shape, construction or combination may be registered on application as an industrial article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those with the registration of ordinary designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a design is three years. If any person desires to continue the exclusive use of his design after the expiration of the term, he is to send in beforehand an application for renewal together with the former certificate of registration.

The fee is at the rate of 15 *yen* per one article for which the registered design is to be applied. This rate is to be doubled when the renewal of the exclusive use is applied for.

	Applications.	Registered.
1905 (July—Dec.)	2,011	985
1906.....	—	3,155

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CHAPTER XXVI.

COMMUNICATIONS.

POST.

The postal service based on the Western model was first adopted in 1871, and three years after, i.e, in 1874 Japan joined the International Postal Union. The British Government maintained its own post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, but these were withdrawn in 1879, and this example was followed a year after by France which had its office at Yokohama. Thus Japan secured for the first time the administrative autonomy in postal affairs.

RULES IN OPERATION.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE RATES.

Letters:—For each 4 *momme* or fraction thereof, 3 *sen*.

Letter-cards:—3 *sen*.

Post-cards:—Postal-cards, $1\frac{1}{2}$ *sen*; Return Postal-cards, 3 *sen*.

Newspapers and Periodicals:—(When registered at the Department of Communications);

For a packet weighing 20 *momme* or fraction thereof, $\frac{1}{2}$ *sen*.

Books, Printed Circulars, Photographs, Written Documents, Maps, Samples or Merchandise and Specimens of Natural History:—For a packet weighing 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*.

Seeds of Agricultural Products:—For a packet weighing 30 *momme* or fraction thereof, 1 *sen*.

Correspondence deliverable by Express:—A special fee of 10 *sen* in stamps to be affixed when correspondence is addressed to any city or town where there is a post office; but if addressed to any place out of a city or a town, 30 *sen*. Extra fee at the rate of 15 *sen* per 1 Japanese mile or fraction is to be paid if it is to be delivered to any place under the control of another Post Office. All such correspondence must always be registered.

Registration:—Registration fee is 7 *sen*.

Acknowledgment of Delivery:—Acknowledgment of Delivery is issued on payment of a fee of 5 *sen* paid in stamps.

PARCEL POST.

Weight:—Not to exceed 1,500 *momme*.

Dimensions:—Not to exceed 2 *shaku* in length, breadth and depth; or 3 *shaku* in length and 5 *sun* in breadth and depth.

Rates of Postage:—

Within the localities under the control of one and the same post office:—5 *sen*.

Outside of such localities:—

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Up to	Japan proper.	Between Japan proper and Formosa.	Between Japan proper and Korea or China.
200 *momme*	8 *sen*	30 *sen*	30 *sen*
400 „	12 „	35 „	35 „
600 „	16 „	40 „	40 „
900 „	24 „	50 „	50 „
1,200 „	28 „	60 „	60 „
1,500 „	32 „	70 „	70 „

In the interior of Korea or China the rates of postage are the same with those in the interior of Japan.

MONEY ORDERS.

Petty Orders: — Maximum, 5 *yen* Fees, 3 *sen*.

Ordinary Money Orders: — Maximum, 50 *yen*.

Fees: —

6	*en*	for	a	sum	not	exceeding	10	*yen*;
10	„	„	„	„	„	„	20	„ ;
15	„	„	„	„	„	„	30	„ ;
18	„	„	„	„	„	„	40	„ ;
22	„	„	„	„	„	„	50	„ ;

Telegraphic Money Orders: — Maximum, 50 *yen*.

Fees: —

30	*sen*	for	a	sum	not	exceeding	10	*yen*;
35	„	„	„	„	„	„	20	„ ;
40	„	„	„	„	„	„	30	„ ;
45	„	„	„	„	„	„	40	„ ;
50	„	„	„	„	„	„	50	„ ;

FOREIGN MAILS.

POSTAGE RATES AND FEES.

Letters: per 15 grammes or fraction thereof, 10 *sen*. Post-cards: single, 4 *sen*; with paid answer, 8 *sen*. Printed matter: per 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*. Commercial Papers: up to 250 grammes, 15 *sen*; each additional 50 grammes, 2 *sen*. Samples of Merchandise: up to 100 grammes, 4 *sen*; each additional 50 grammes, 2 *sen*.

Registrations, 10 *sen*. Acknowledgment of Delivery, 5 *sen*. The same fee will be charged for enquiry, made after posting, as to the disposal of a registered article.

LIMIT OF WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONS.

Printed Matter and Commercial Papers: — Weight, 2 kilogrammes; Dimensions, 45 centimetres in any one direction. Packets in the form of a roll may, however, be 75 centimetres in length, and 10 centimetres in diameter.

Samples of Merchandise: — Weight, 450 grammes; Dimensions, 30 centimetres in length, 20 centimetres in breadth, 10 centimetres in depth. Packets in the form of a roll, 30 centimetres in length and 13 centimetres in diameter.

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FOREIGN PARCELS.

In the following list only the cheapest rate route out of the several available is given.

GERMANY.

	Max. rate. *yen.*
Direct Exchange.—Japan, German boat...	1.3

AUSTRIA.

Via Egypt.—Japan, Japanese or German boat, Egypt, Austrian boat	1.70

FRANCE.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japanese or French boat	1.30
Via Italy.—Japan, German boat, Italy	1.50

HUNGARY.

Via Egypt.—Japan, Japanese or German boat, Egypt, Austrian boat	2.70
Via England.—Japan, Canadian boat, England, English boat, Germany	3.00

BRITISH INDIA.

(Including Aden.)

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japanese or French boat	1.80

DUTCH EAST INDIA.

Via Cochin China.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat ...	1.60

SIAM.

Via Cochin China.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat ...	1.30
Via Hongkong.—Japan, mail boat, Hongkong, mail boat... ...	120 *momme* or its fraction 30 *sen*, and each additional 120 *momme* or its fraction 25 *sen*, and maximum weight 600 *momme*.

SWITZERLAND.

Via Italy.—Japan, German boat, Italy	1.50

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Canadian boat	
Up to 360 *m'me*, 0.88; up to 840 *m'me*, 1.68; up to 1.320 *m'me*, 248	

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BELGIUM.

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany	1.50
Via France.—Japan, Japanese or French boat, France...	1.90

DENMARK.

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany	1.50

SPAIN.

Via Italy.—Japan, German boat, Italy, France	1.80
Via France.—Japan, Japanese or French boat, France...	2.00

HOLLAND.

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany	1.15

ITALY.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, German boat...	1.40

CANADA.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Canadian boat	each 120 *momme* or its fraction 40 *sen* (Maximum weight 840 *momme*).

HONGKONG.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, mail boat	each 120 *momme* or its fraction 20 *sen*, (Maximum weight 600 *momme*).

Includes Amoy, Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang and Malacca.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Direct Exchange :—(Including Hawaii and Port Rico.) (Japanese or U. S. boats.) For each 120 *momme* (1 lb.) or fraction thereof 24 *sen*—not over 525 *momme* (4 lbs. 6 ozs.)

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

Foreign money orders are transacted at any post office dealing with domestic money order.

MAXIMUM AMOUNTS.

Universal Orders.—1,000 francs. Austro-Hungary, Belgium, Luxemburg and Switzerland, same as the foregoing. The amount is, however, limited to 500 francs for Bulgaria, Roumania; Germany—800 marks, German New Guinea and Samoa Islands—400 marks. Holland—500 florins.

Italy and its Through Orders—1,000 francs.

French Orders—250 francs.

Great Britain and its Through Orders—10 pounds.

U.S. Orders—100 dollars U.S. gold.

Canadian Orders—50 dollars, U. S. gold.

Hongkong and its Through Orders—Issuing 100 dollars silver. Payment 100 *yen* Japanese currency.

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FEES.

Universal Orders—For the first 100 francs, 10 *sen* per 25 francs; beyond the first 100 francs, 10 *sen* per 50 francs.

French Orders—10 *sen* per 25 francs.

British and Through Orders—10 *sen* per 1 pound.

U. S. and Canadian Orders—10 *sen* per 1 dollars.

Hongkong and its Through Orders—10 *sen* per 10 dollars. For Straits Settlements only, 15 *sen* per the same amount.

Germany (including the order countries under German protection and German Post Office in abroad)—For the first 80 marks—10 *sen* very 20 marks—10 *sen* every 40 marks.

Holland—For 50 florins and less—10 *sen* every 12½ florins and less 2½ florins. Beyond the first 50 florins, 10 *sen* every 25 florins.

STATISTICS RELATING TO POSTAL AFFAIRS.

NUMBER OF POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

At end of fiscal year.	Total number.	Average area per 1 post office.	Average area per 1 telegraph office.	Average pop. per 1 post office.	Average pop. per 1 telegraph office.
		sq. *Ri.*	sq. *Ri.*		
1900	5,207	5.2	15.0	9,326	27,130
1901	5,682	4.9	13.4	8,873	24,408
1902	6,311	4.5	11.3	8,346	20,875
1903	6,856	4.2	9.9	8,196	19,383
1904	9,918	4.1	9.7	7,777	18,561
1905	6,981	4.0	9.5	7,704	18,418

NUMBER OF POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES STATIONED ABROAD.

At end of fiscal year.	Total number.
1900	23
1901	26
1602	43
1903	56
1904	106
1905 (in China)	20

ORDINARY MAIL MATTER TRANSMITTED.

Fiscal year.	Grand Total.	Average per capita.	Letters.	Average per capita.
1894	392,518,462	9.4	97,899,192	2.3
1900	739,526,227	16.5	175,722,981	3.9
1901	806,826,798	17.8	190,951,188	4.2
1902	889,542,239	19.4	208,563,145	4.6
1903	905,076,837	18.7	212,102,469	4.4
1904	1,075,165,415	22.8	258,081,604	—
1905	1,236,334,356	26.1	302,863,739	—

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Fiscal year.	Post-cards.	Average per capita.	Newspapers, magazines, etc.	Average per capita.
1894	190,692,558	4.6	80,415,635	1.9
1900	395,249,632	8.8	133,391,078	3.0
1901	436,673,345	9.7	139,116,263	3.1
1902	483,986,374	10.6	143,770,343	3.3
1903	488,808,895	10.1	151,052,500	3.1
1904	562,880,205	—	183,021,002	—
1905	656,844,789	—	197,574,958	—

PARCEL POST.

Fiscal year.	Total number.	Average per 100 pop.
1894	1,207,039	2.9
1900	7,645,558	17.1
1901	9,272,781	20.5
1902	10,298,501	22.5
1903	10,284,647	21.3
1904	11,865,185	25.1
1905	13,695,644	—

MAIL MATTER AND PARCELS DEALT WITH AT OFFICES STATIONED ABROAD.

Fiscal year.		Mail matter.	Parcels.
1894	transmitted.	1,467,817	—
	delivered.	1,343,243	—
1900	transmitted.	3,161,210	7,631
	delivered.	3,828,050	23,190
1901	transmitted.	3,106,996	11,630
	delivered.	4,097,931	34,727
1902	transmitted.	2,883,408	16,927
	delivered.	4,355,534	46,540
1903	transmitted.	4,034,680	22,582
	delivered.	5,613,951	67,917
1904	transmitted.	9,138,142	57,426
	delivered.	—	—

FOREIGN MAIL MATTERS AND PARCELS DEALT WITH.

(Exclusive of those dealt with by Offices stationed abroad.)

(in thousand.)

Fiscal year.	Transmitted.	Arrived.	Fiscal year.	Transmitted.	Arrived.
1900	5,385	6,394	1903	8,207	7,875
1901	6,527	7,150	1904	10,568	11,972
1902	6,827	7,029	1905	15,246	12,454

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Mail Matters Exchanged with Principal Countries in 1905 Fiscal Year.

(in thousand.)

	Transmitted.	Arrived.
Total with Asiatic countries	...11,082	7,888
China	... 3,521	2,165
Korea	... 6,990	4,968
Total with European countries...	... 1,377	1,695
Great Britain	... 511	831
Germany	... 292	447
France	... 142	179
Total with North & South America...	... 2,010	2,439
U.S.	... 1,867	2,260
Canada...	... 103	146

Postal Saving Deposits at Home.

Marked increase in the amount and number of depositors after the outbreak of the late war should be noted.

At end of fiscal year.	No. of depositors. (in 1,000.)	Amount. (in 1,000 *yen*.)	Amount per 1 depositor. *yen*.	No. of depositors per 1,000 pop.
1894...	...1,107	25,865	23.35	26.6
1900...	...1,979	23,965	12.11	44.3
1901...	...2,363	27,196	11.51	52.3
1902...	...2,859	29,554	10.34	62.5
1903...	...2,501	31,643	9.04	75.1
1904...	...4,929	41,801	8.48	104.3
1905...	...5,848	54,248	9.28	122.1
1906 (Mar.)	...5,900	53,497	—	—

Saving Deposits at Offices Stationed Abroad.

At end of fiscal year.	No. of depositors.	Amount. *yen*..	Amount per. 1 depositor. *yen*.
1900...	... 4,158	122,786	29.53
1901...	... 5,151	118,497	23.00
1902...	... 6,611	137,677	20.83
1903...	... 9,655	202,771	21.00
1904...	...20,160	484,536	24.03
1905...	... 6,062	505,321	83.36

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TELEGRAM.

DOMESTIC RATES.

For Japanese Telegrams :—20 *sen* for first 15 *kana* with sender's address included, and 5 *sen* for each additional 5 characters or faction (for city telegrams the rate is reduced to 10 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively.)

For Foreign Telegrams. :—5 *sen* per word, with *minimum* charge of 25 *sen*; (for city telegrams the rate is reduced to 3 *sen* and 15 *sen* respectively).

In plain language the length of a word is fixed at 15 characters, any excess being reckoned as an additional word.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five figures to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as a word.

In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at 10 characters.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram (plain and code languages) are each counted as one word up to ten characters, any excess being counted as one word.

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams, are charged three times the ordinary rate.

Words combined or altered to the usage of a language are counted according to their correct spelling.

Telegrams for places at which there is no telegraph station will be despatched from the nearest office by post or by special messenger, as may be directed, and paid for by the sender; the fee for the former, 3 *sen* per telegram; for the latter 20 *sen* up to 3 *ri*; beyond that an additional fee being collected from the addresses.

The name of the station from which a telegram is sent, together with the date and time of despatch, are officially written on the copy delivered to the receiver.

For Formosa (via Lochoo) urgent telegrams or other high class telegrams only accepted.

The minimum charge to be prepaid by reply is 25 *sen* (for 5 words).

INTERNATIONAL RATES.

The rates for telegrams to places abroad are as follows :—

		via Shanghai.
		yen.
	Shanghai	.60
	Foochow	.78
	Amoy	.78
	Hongkong	.94
	Macao	1.04
	Canton (Land line from Hongkong)	1.04
Chinese stations.	Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking	.96
	Chefoo, Wuhu, Ningpo	.96
	Hangkow	.96
	Tientsin, Taku	.96
	Newchwang	1.14
	Swatow*	1.14
	Peking	.96

(*) This is sent via land line beyond Amoy, and is the quickest route.

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		via Fusan.
		yen.
Korean Stations.	Fusan	·30
	Seoul	·30
	Chemulpo	·30
	Masampo	·20
	Mokpo	·30

	via Vladivstock.	via Shanghai.	via Ogasawara Is.
Manila	——	1.56	——
Annan via Saigon	——	·78	——
Saigon (Cochin China)	——	2.04	——
Singapore	——	2.02	——
India	——	2.02	——
Europe (all offices in Europe)	2.42	2.42	3.18
Russia in Europe	1.40	1.42	3.57
Melbourne	——	2.07	——
Sydney	——	2.07	——

	via Shanghai.	via Manila.	via Ogasawara Is.
New York and Boston	3.52	2.66	2.66
Philadelphia and Washington	3.64	2.66	2.66
San Francisco	3.78	2.42	2.42
Chicago	3.64	2.60	2.60
Districts of Columbia	3.52	2.66	2.66
Canada, Ontario, Quebec	3.52	2.74	2.74
Honolulu	2.64	2.64	1.92

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams, are charged three times the ordinary rates.

The rates for Central America are subject to frequent alteration.

The names of the station from which a telegram is sent, together with the date and time of despatch, are officially written on the copy delivered to the receiver.

Combination or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted.

The length of a word used with its ordinary meaning in plain language is limited to fifteen letters, any excess being charged for as an additional word.

In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram—*i*'., composed of words in plain language and words in code language, are each counted as one word up to ten letters, any excess being counted as one word by indivisible series of ten letters.

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STATISTICS RELATING TO TELEGRAPHIC AFFAIRS.

EXTENSION OF TELEGRAPH.

At end of fiscal year.	Aerial wires.	Submarine cables.
	Ri.	Knot.
1894	11,503	344
1900	27,391	2,537
1901	29,898	2,657
1902	32,292	2,717
1903	32,854	2,853
1904	34,555	2,893
1905	35,725	3,006

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS TRANSACTED.

	Domestic.		Foreign.	
Fiscal year.	No. of telegrams.	No. of messages per 100 pop.	Transmitted.	Arrived.
1894	8,120,962	19.7	47,133	100,256
1900	16,233,987	36.7	178,602	192,982
1901	15,874,276	35.6	243,604	267,339
1902	17,212,350	38.2	290.037	312,715
1903	18,427,789	38.8	325,873	353,391
1904	19,865,629	42.8	373,519	422,153
1905	22,098,141	48.4	491,742	569,593

NUMBER OF TELEGRAMS TRANSACTED BY OFFICES STATIONED ABROAD.

Fiscal year.	Transmitted.	Arrived.
1894	36,724	27,699
1900	89,269	94,702
1901	103,429	108,158
1902	102,140	105,453
1903	142,531	139,151
1904	297,011	263,729

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS IN 1905.

	Transmitted.	Arrived.
Asia	281,998	312,691
China	48,392	54,427
Korea	206,373	227,582
India	6,907	7,587

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	Transmitted.	Arrived.
Europe...	53,745	48,308
Great Britain	31,115	28,762
Germany	10,970	9,542
France	4,485	3,607
Switzerland	1,506	1,253
America	22,435	24,108
United States	21,646	23,031
Canada...	701	910
Australia	5,286	6,143

TELEPHONE.

Number of Telephone Subscribers.

At end of fiscal year.		At end of fiscal year.	
1894	2,843	1903	35,013
1900	18,668	1904	35,528
1901	24,887	1905	36,694
1902	29,941		

Number of Telephone Apparatus.

At end of fiscal year.	Exchange apparatus.	Others. Ordinary subscribers' apparatus and desk telephone.	Others. Automatic apparatus.
1894	27	2,933	—
1900	210	19,648	4
1901	265	26,083	81
1902	322	31,630	143
1903	342	36,963	151
1904	351	37,648	154
1905	376	39,645	160

POST AND TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Fiscal year.	Ordinary Mail.	Parcels.	Money order.	Savings deposits.	Telegram.	Telephone.	Total.
1894...	4,730	195	260	1	2,185	132	7,504
1900...	10,508	1,338	643	1	4,307	1,513	18,314
1901...	10,677	1,540	687	2	4,077	1,810	18,795
1902...	11,609	1,684	816	3	4,314	2,263	20,692
1903...	12,127	1,774	883	4	4,907	2,671	22,368
1904...	13,997	1,995	1,030	22	6,104	2,913	26,053
1905...	16,285	2,430	1,604	31	6,456	3,111	29,920

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POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE EXPENSE.

(in thousand *yen*.)

Fiscal year.	Ordinary mail.	Parcels.	Money order.	Savings deposits.	Telegram.	Telephone.	Total.
1894	2,875	298	295	193	1,196	75	4,934
1900	6,616	1,642	778	528	4,007	964	14,538
1901	7,286	1,800	826	515	4,365	1,175	15,969
1902	7,840	1,690	837	549	4,486	1,278	16,683
1903	8,001	1,853	883	561	4,070	1,282	17,253
1904	7,738	1,801	862	635	3,929	1,477	16,445
1905	7,767	2,090	673	849	3,612	1,179	16,172

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CHAPTER XXVII.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

The appearance of the Yubin Kisen Mitsubishi Kaisha (Mitsubishi Mail Steamship Company) in 1877 followed by that of Kyodo Unyu Kaisha (Union Shipping Company) and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Merchant Steamship Company) in 1882 and 1884 respectively, marked the advent of maritime business in Japan. The amalgamation in 1885 after a desperate competition of the Mitsubishi Kisen Kaisha and the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha under the title of Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), constituted a new era in the shipping trade of Japan. The Government policy to encourage the development of mercantile marine enterprise by granting subsidies and aids was further expanded in 1896 when the Navigation Encouragement Law was promulgated to encourage open sea navigation and the Shipbuilding Encouragement Law to encourage shipbuilding of larger crafts of above 700 tons.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VESSELS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TONNAGE.

At the End of March.		20–500 tons.	500–1,000 tons.	1,000–3,000 tons.	3,000–6,000 tons.	Above 6,000 tons.	Total number.	Gross tonnage.
1901	Steamers	639	61	122	21	16	859	534,239
	Sailers	3,305	3	1	—	—	3,309	306,393
1902	„	733	66	130	22	18	969	577,660
	„	3,563	2	—	—	—	3,565	326,619
1903	„	785	66	141	23	18	1,033	605,122
	„	3,589	2	—	—	—	3,591	329,839
1904	„	814	77	152	26	19	1,088	657,269
	„	3,512	2	—	—	—	3,514	322,154
1905	„	893	88	174	49	18	1,224	791,057
	„	3,520	2	1	—	—	3,523	322,634
1906	„	980	118	218	55	19	1,390	932,740
	„	3,696	2	1	—	—	3,699	329,806

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REGISTERED STEAMERS OF OVER 1,000 TONS CLASSIFIED BY AGE (MARCH '06).

Age.		1,000–3,000	3,000–5,000	5,000–7,000	Above 7,000	Total No. inc. steamers of 20 tons and over.	Gross tonnage.
Under 5 years.....	29	21	0	3	1	338	108,363
5—10 „.....	25	19	9	15	—	331	206,709
10—15 „.....	40	15	8	5	—	257	113,331
15—20 „.....	26	34	17	—	—	181	161,854
20—25 „.....	4	61	9	—	—	135	168,783
25—30 „.....	6	27	1	—	—	58	61,689
Over 30 „.....	5	22	—	—	—	43	51,316
Unknown	1	19	6	—	—	47	60,016
Total	136	218	50	23	1	1,390	932,061

REGISTERED STEAMERS OF OVER 1,000 TONS CLASSIFIED BY MATERIALS.

Wood	3	—	—	—	907	105,879
Composite.....	1	—	—	—	14	5,254
Iron	103	7	—	—	164	252,786
Iron and Steel	4	1	—	—	8	11,854
Wood and Steel	—	—	—	—	4	1,166
Steel	107	42	23	1	293	555,122
Total.....	218	50	23	1	1,390	932,061

STEAMERS CLASSIFIED BY SPEED (MARCH '06.

Speed.						
Up to 10 knots.....	37	5	—	—	1,289	200,274
10—11 „.....	75	12	—	—	181	209,212
11—12 „.....	47	13	1	—	107	174,676
12—13 „.....	41	5	—	—	58	106,127
13—14 „.....	9	6	—	—	15	42,049
14—15 „.....	5	6	11	—	22	99,992
15—16 „.....	3	—	6	1	10	53,413
16—17 „.....	—	2	1	—	3	12,711
17—18 „.....	—	—	3	—	3	17,875
Above 18 „.....	—	—	1	—	1	6,307
Unknown „.....	1	1	—	—	299	16,147
Total.....	218	50	23	1	1,988	938 783

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STEAMERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF SERVICE.

Open sea.....	88 steamers.	319,010 gross tonnage.
Near seas	422 „	506,744 „ „
Coasting.....	469 „	61,625 „ „
Smooth water	902 „	49,916 „ „
Unknown	107 „	1,488 „ „
Total	1,988	938,783

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

The putting in force in 1896 of the Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding gave a powerful impetus to the development of this industry. The construction in 1898 of the *Hitachi Maru*, 6,000 tons, by the Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki for the Yusen Kaisha heralded the present activity. The same yard is at present building for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha two steamships of over 13,000 tons. All the large shipyards, as the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Osaka Iron Works, Uraga Dockyard, Hakodate Dockyard etc. have in hands orders to the fullest capacity, for they have to build, besides smaller craft for the Imperial Navy, steamers and warships for China and Siam.

SHIPS BUILT AT HOME.

Shipbuilding returns since 1900 have been recorded as follows :—

BUILT AT HOME.

At end of Mar.	No. of Shipyards.	Steamers built. No.	Steamers built. Tonnage.	Sailing vessels. No.	Sailing vessels. Tonnage.
1906	216	122	33,039	308	16,457
1905	—	103	30,090	278	16,760
1904	205	200	23,264	119	11,275
1903	200	128	37,314	124	9,925
1902	186	73	15,541	137	13,035
1901	169	77	32,385	202	20,259
1900	153	77	12,828	193	17,873

HOME BUILT STEAMERS CLASSIFIED AS TO CAPACITY AND MATERIAL (1906).

Tons.		Wood.	Steel.	Total.
Under 100	No.	79	1	80
	Gross ton. ...	2,565	81	2,646

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Tons.		Wood.	Steel.	Total.
100–500	No.	19	7	26
	Gross ton. ...	5,008	1,438	6,446
500–1,000	„	4	4	8
	„ „	2,193	2,630	4,823
1,000–2,000	„	1	5	6
	„ „	1,897	7,680	9,577
2,000–3,000	„	—	1	1
	„ „	—	2,084	2,084
Above7,000	„	—	1	1
	„ „	—	7,463	7,463

BOUNTY.

The Law grants bounty to Japanese builders who build steel-framed steamers of not less than 700 tons. It is at the rate, for hull, *Y.* 12 per ton for a vessel of 700-100 tons, and *Y.* 20 for one of higher tonnage, while another bounty at the rate of *Y.* 5 per house power is granted for the engine for both classes. The current year's appropriation on account of this bounty amounts to *Y.* 798,500.

Ships Built in Compliance with the Law.

Ships that have been built in conformity with the Law are as follows :—

At end of March.	Gross Tonnage.	Indicated Horse Power.
1900	7,636	8,250
1901	22,669	19,662
1902	19,051	15,624
1903	20,858	18,395
1904	15,668	16,107
1905	13,429	14,994
1906	22,227	22,681

The steamers built in the 1905–'6 fiscal year may be classified as follows according to tonnage and places built :—

	Mitsubishi (Nagasaki) Y'd.		Kawasaki Yard.		Osaka Iron Works.		Total.	
	No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.
Under 1,000 tons...	—	——	—	——	2	1,523	2	1,523
1,000–2,000 „ ...	4	6,422	—	——	2	2,593	6	9 015
2,000–3,000 „ ...	1	2,142	1	2,084	—	——	2	4.226
7,000–8,000 „ ...	1	7,463	—	——	—	——	1	7,463
Total.....	6	16,027	1	2,084	4	4,116	11	22,227

Steamers in course of construction at the above shipyards and one other comprise 6 steamers with 37,000 gross tons at Mitsubishi, 5 with 13,380 at Kawasaki, 5 with 4,466 at Osaka and 1 with 900 at Ishikawajima Shipyard.

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DOCKS AND YARDS.

Docks and slips at present existing number over 216 including those of minor scope. Of that number the leading ones are as follows :—

Locality.	Name.	Construction.	Length.	Breadth.	Width of Entrance.	Depth of Water.
			Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
Hakodate	Hakodate Dock Co.	Stone Upper part	531.27	96.65	81.69 High	30.51
		Lower part	508.88	72.50	71.85 Low	27.72
Uraga	Ishikawa-jima Shipyard	,, ,,	497.11	75.59	69.59 ,,	27.60
		,, ,,	494.71	65.65	59.65 ,,	20.60
	,,	,, ,,	456.00	78.00	65.00 ,,	25.00
		,, ,,	448 00	56.00	53.00 ,,	19.00
Yokohama	Yokohama Dock Co.	,, ,,	552.10	121.00	95.00 ,,	29.00
		,, ,,	516.04	75.08	75.08 ,,	21.06
		,, ,,	422.07	90.00	61.00 ,,	27.00
	,,	,, ,,	377.10	48.00	46.03 ,,	19.00
Osaka	Osaka Iron Works	,, ,,	250.00	40.00	37.30 ,,	12.60
	,,	,, ,,	247.70	35.10	34.11 ,,	8.60
Kobe	Kawasaki Shipyard	,, ,,	428.00	73.60	60.40 ,,	24.80
	,,	,, ,,	420.00	57.00	52.00 ,,	20.80
Nagasaki	Mitsubishi Shipyard	,, ,,	526.60	101.10	89.00 ,,	27.60
		,, ,,	517.60	33.00	76.00 ,,	23.60
	,,	,, ,,	375.00	78.00	66.00 ,,	24.80
		,, ,,	366.00	32.00	53.20 ,,	19.20
	,,	,, ,,	728.00	121.00	99.90 ,,	34.10
		,, ,,	722.00	88.00	88.60 ,,	29.70

SUBSIDIES AND BOUNTY TO NAVIGATION.

According to the Navigation Encouragement Law now in force a Japanese steamer of not less than 1,000 tons in displacement of at least 10 knots in speed and engaged in open sea service is entitled to receive the prescribed rate of bounty according to the distance covered and the tonnage of such vessels. The bounty for a steamer of 1,000 tons, is at the rate of 25 *sen* per 10 knots covered per ton, the rate to be increased by 10 per cent. for every addition of 500 tons and 20 per cent. for every addition in maximum speed of 1 knot per hour. For a ship of not less than 6,500 tons and 18 knots speed the maximum limit shall correspond to the rate allowed to a ship of 6,000 tons with 17 knots speed. The full rate is granted for a steamer of not more than five years old, and for one above that the subsidy is lessened 5 per cent. each year. A foreign-built steamer registered after Oct. 1st '99 half rate is granted. The Bounty fund set apart in the current year's '07–'08. Budgets is *Y.* 1,538,004 Then special subsidy is granted to certain routs, as follows :—

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Service.	Term of contract.	Annual grant (*yen*).
Australian	2 years from '06	473,092
Yangtschiang	5 „ „ '07	354,943
Shanghai-Suchow	do.	36,813
European...	10 „ „ 1900	2,673,895
Seattle	do.	654,030
San Francisco	do.	1,013,880
Far Eastern	from Oct. '06–Sept. '07 ...	530,000
Coasting	3 years from '07	351,000
Hokkaido coasting	4 „ „ '07	189,512
Tairen	5 „ „ „	140,000
Korea and Northern China ...	———	50,000
Minor local lines	———	66,160
Total		6,333,325

THE SITUATION OF THE CARRYING TRADE AND ITS SPHERE OF OPERATION.

The increase of the number of steamers and of their tonnage as compared with the respective figures prior to the late war is shown elsewhere in the present chapter. The situation of Japan's carrying trade and its sphere of operation may be gathered from the figures mentioned below.

Ships Classified According to Service.

	No.	Tonnage.	Aver. Tonnage.
On Regular Service...	214	392,278	1,833
On Irregular Service	1,209	558,774	462
Total	1,423	951,052	668

Regular Service Ships Classified by Routes.

	No.	Tonnage.	Aver. Tonnage.
On Regular Foreign Lines	32	179,026	5,594
On China, Korea & Vl'stock Lines	82	96,180	1,172
On Coasting-Trade	100	117,067	1,170
Total	214	392,273	7,936

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Foreign Lines.

Name of Line.	Route.	No.	Tonnage.	Run by
European	Y'hama-Antwerp	12	74,185	N.Y.K,
American	Hongkong-Fri'sco	3	18,644	T.K.K.
	Hongkong-Seattle	6	37,568	N.Y.K.
Australian	Y'hama-Melbourne... ...	3	14,430	Do.
Bombay	Y'hama-Bombay	6	30,789	Do.
Bangkok	Hongkong-Bangkok ...	2	3,410	Do.
Total...		32	179,026	

The Bangkok line is the latest addition to the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and is a fortnightly service run via Swatow. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha opened in '05 a six-month service to South America, and this cannot yet be regarded as a regular service.

SUBSIDIZED SHIP-OWNERS IN REGARD TO FOREIGN SERVICES.

Name.	Subsidized Lines.	No. of Service.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan M.S. Co.)	European	fortnightly.
	Seattle	once in four weeks.
	Australian...	monthly.
	Bombay	monthly.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental S.S. Co.)	San Francisco	14 trips a year.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka S.S. Co.)	Korean	60 trips a year.
Oya Shosen Kaisha (Oya S.S. Co.)	Tsuruga to Vladivostock calling at Japan Sea, Hokkaido, Korean and Saghalien ports	... 16 trips a year.

The last named concern runs two steamers of 3,215 gross tonnage.

SEAMEN OF HIGHER GRADE.

The number of licensed captains and mates in 1903 (Dec.), 1904 (Dec.) and 1905 (Oct.) was as follows, showing the rate of increase since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, (f.) indicating "foreigner."

Class of License.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
1st Class Captains... ...	618	644 f. 169	703	556 f. 174
„ Chief mates ...	267	298 f. 39	338	317 f. 35
„ Second mates...	339	373 f. 11	385	378 f. 12

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Class of License.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
2nd Class Captains... ...	362	378	401	407
„ Chief mates ...	577	577	625	661 f. 1
„ Second mates...	1,818	1,912 f. 3	2,116	2,186 f. 2
3rd Class Captains... ...	71	71	72	72
„ Mates	9,541	9,599 f. 1	9,607	9,655 f. 1
Chief Engineers	432	461 f. 80	512	450 f. 80
1st Class „	789	882 f. 44	962	943 f. 44
2nd Class ,, ...	519	551 f. 2	598	607 f. 2
3rd Class „	1,558	1,635	1,856	1,939

Remark.—(f.) denotes foreigners. Those of the 1st class and chief engineers are allowed to navigate steamers in open seas and steamers of not less than 500 tons in coasting trade; those of the 2nd class to navigate steamers of not more than 500 tons in coasting trade or near sea service; and those of the 3rd class navigate steamers in the littoral and inland water.

SHIPWRECKS.

	Steamers.		Sailing-ships & Junks.			Total.			
	Dest.	Dam.	Dest.	Dam.	Miss.	Dest.	Dam.	Miss.	Total.
1905.....	60	465	267	324	—	327	789	--	1,116
1904.....	33	355	194	240	—	227	595	1	822
1903.....	16	235	215	189	1	231	424	1	656
1902.....	21	164	331	215	4	352	379	4	735
1901.....	20	174	222	182	5	242	356	5	603
1900.....	17	173	241	240	3	258	418	3	674

No. of Lives Lost and Injured.

	Deaths.	Injured.	Missing.	Total.	No. of Lives Rescued.
1905.....	437	28	1,109	1,574	1,929
1904.....	31	22	94	147	679
1903.....	112	18	60	190	789
1902.....	96	4	41	141	826
1901.....	132	10	14	156	—
1900.....	102	16	133	251	—

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NO. OF PILOTS.

	Japanese.	Foreigners.	Total.
1905	20	16	36
1904	17	19	36
1903	11	17	28
1902	8	18	26
1901	9	19	26
1900	5	17	22

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1899 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects, but the licensed foreign pilots under Japanese law and those foreigners who obtained license within five years from 1899 are allowed to practise pilotage.

THE EFFICIENCY OF JAPANESE SEAMANSHIP.

The contrast which the Imperial fleet and Japanese mercantile marine continued to present till quite recently was rather startling, so far as the foreign technical help in navigation was concerned, for while the former could dispense with it decades ago and her officers and seamen have attained the efficiency comparable with the best of the service in the world, the latter had to depend entirely upon the aid of foreign navigators till quite recently. This comparative backwardness of our mercantile marine was, however, more apparent than real. It was mainly due to business policy intended to humour foreign public who were prejudicial to trust captains not of Western origin. It is satisfying to see the efficiency of Japanese seamanship beginning to receive appreciation rightly due to it. Japan has quite a large number of graduates of the Nautical College of Tokyo who have acquired under the tutelage of foreign captains and engineers and after decades of practical experience, efficiency sufficient to handle successfully ocean-going steamers. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha which practically owns nine-tenths of the ocean-going steamers flying Japanese flag, has never been slow to turn the opportunity to its advantage, and lately began to give the post to thoroughly qualified Japanese captains whenever the foreign captains have retired on account of age or any other cause. This noteworthy innovation was first made in June, 1897, when a Japanese captain was placed in charge of one of the Bombay liners, followed in 1901 by the appointment of another Japanese captain to one of the Seattle liners, and lastly, in Aug. 1906, a European liner was also placed in charge of a Japanese captain. Only the Australian liners are still absolutely run under foreign captains. At present eight ocean steamers are navigated by Japanese captains.

LEADING STEAMSHIP ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company).

Formed in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Unyu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in the position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with the aggregate tonnage of 130,000 when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The company's service during the late war reached the maximum of 71 ships with 252,000 tons in May '04. The expansion of the company's business has been remarkable during the ten years that have elapsed since that time. First the company increased its capital to 22,000,000 *yen* and had more than ten vessels built at

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home and abroad. In 1895 the company was ready to put into execution its ambitious scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia. As the company had been running a regular service to Bombay, its scope of business now included four ocean routes.

For those four regular lines, the company is granted subsidy by the Government. The European and American lines are a fortnightly service, while the service to Australia and Bombay is once in four weeks. The company is also carrying on a regular coasting trade, a service to the neighbouring Asiatic ports, and those on the Yangtsze. The total length of the company's regular services is 44,418 miles. It started two years ago a service to Bangkok, while its service on the Yangtszchiang was fused in the newly organized Japan-China S.S. Co. Besides its own steamers the company was entrusted by the Imperial Navy in Feb. '07 with seven steamers, Russian transports captured by Japan during the war, with aggregate tonnage of 25,403 tons, on condition, among other things, to run regular services to Formosa, Northern Korea and Port Arthur, and to offer always to the use of the Navy and at a certain rate freight capacity of 3,500 to 4,000 tons. The company was similarly entrusted by the Imperial Steel Works with the maintenance and use of its two steamers aggregating 7,530 tons.

	Vessels employed.		Paid-up Capital.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Profits.
Year.	No.	Tonnage.	(in 1,000.)	(in 1,000.)	(in 1,000)	(in 1,000.)
		Ton.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1901	71	219,074	22,000	23,281	17,837	5,444
1902	70	221,871	22,000	22,615	18,044	4,570
1903	77	242,163	22,000	23,642	18,820	4,822
1904	76	248,850	22,000	21,301	16,850	4,450
1905	70	236,256	22,000	22,535	16,971	5,564
1906	73	250,904	22,000	24,201	17,478	6,721
1907	93	320,000	22,000	*11,884	*10,640	*12,44

Note :—The figures represent the actual account for each year ended 30th, September.

* Denotes the account from Oct., 1906 to March, 1907.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Pres.—Rempei Kondo.
Vice-Pres.—Masayoshi Kato.
Managing-Dir.—Shoichi Iwanaga.
„ —Senkichi Ogawa.
Head-Office.—Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Merchant Seamship Company).

The company was created in 1884 with the express object of running steamers between the important trading ports lying west of Osaka. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Formosa and Korean and Chinese ports and also Vladivostock.

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Year.	Vessels employed. No.	Vessels employed. Tonnage.	Paid-up Capital. (in 1,000.)	Re-ceipts. (in 1,000.)	Expen-ditures. (in 1,000.)	Pro-fits. (in 1,000.)
		Ton.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1900	73	57,584	5,500	4,079	4,170	809
1901	80	63,653	5,500	5,577	5,099	487
1902	77	63,493	5,500	6,000	5,480	519
1903	81	66,429	5,500	6,614	5,054	622
1904	84	69,040	6,875	9,270	6,961	1,049
1905	97	92,281	9,625	11,277	9,046	2,130
1906	—	—	114,501	10,937	9,021	1,816

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Pres.—Tokugoro Nakabashi.

Head-Office.—Tomishima-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Orienta' Steamship Company).

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, the service opened at the end of 1898. The company runs a regular fortnightly service to San Francisco on one hand and to Shanghai and Hongkong as the other terminus and is building for this service two steamers of 13,500 tons each. It started tentatively in Dec. '05 service to South America.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Pres.—So-ichiro Asano.

Manag.-Dir.—Motojiro Shiroishi.

Head-Office.—Kita-shimbori-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Year.	Vessels employed No.	Vessels employed Tonnage.	Paid-up Capitals. (in 1,000.)	Re-ceipts. (in 1,000.)	Expen-ditures. (in 1,000.)	Pro-fits. (in 1,000.)
		Ton.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1900	4	22,309	3,250	3,142	2,729	412
1901	5	26,374	3,250	3,321	2,727	594
1902	5	26,390	3,250	3,710	3,039	670
1903	5	26,390	3,250	3,416	2,877	539
1904	7	34,089	3,250	1,859	1,575	283
1905	5	27,541	3,250	1,532	1,154	378

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Shipping Department.

The great establishment runs ships, mostly colliers, for coasting trade and services to China and other Asiatic ports.

Year.	Vessels employed. No.	Vessels employed. Tonnage.	Paid-up Capitals. (in 1,000.)	Re-ceipts. (in 1,000.)	Expen-ditures. (in 1,000.)	Pro-fits. (in 1,000.)
		Ton.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1903	7	20,053	1,431	1,315	1,205	110
1904	27	66,361	1,527	2,878	2,738	136
1905	39	99,522	2,279	3,916	3,609	216

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Shipping Combine.

Shipping combine projects are the most conspicuous feature that has appeared in the mercantile marine circles since the close of the late war during which the capacity of Japanese shipping traffic was suddenly expanded by acquirement of a large number of steamers. The necessity to find for these superfluous ships new fields of activity has suggested to individual owners of steamers the advisability to combine into large concerns. Two such projects have appeared, one for combining the four different companies carrying on inland service on the Yangtsz and the other to combine most of the steamers owned by individual shippers. The former has been materialized, resulting in the creation of the Japan-China Steamship Company, while the other bearing the title of Japan Steamship Company has found it advisable to postpone its formal organization until the reaction that has followed the extraordinary boom which appeared after the close of the war shall have passed away over the economic market. Its idea is to form a fleet of 200,000 tons and to collect a capital of *Yen* 20,000,000.

The Japan-China Steamship Company.

The company was formed by the amalgamation of the Hunan S. S. Co., the Daito S.S. Co., (both of which exclusively carrying on inland service along the Yangtsz), and the inland service departments of the Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Kisen Kaisha. The share which the four components took in the common enterprise is as follows:—

	Share (*Yen*).
Hunan, 3 steamers totalling 3,370 tons	750,000
Osaka, 6 steamers and accommodations	4,000,000
Yusen, 2 steamers „ „	3,290,000
Daito, 15 tug-boats, etc.	100,000
Total	8,140,000

The original programme was to start with the capital of *Yen* 12,000,000 of which *Yen* 8,000,000 to be represented by the properties of the four constituent companies and *Yen* 4,000,000 to be collected from general public. In view of the unfavorable economic situation at the time, it was decided to limit the capital to *Yen* 8,000,000 for the present, and it was on this basis that the company opened business in April '07. The Government has agreed to grant subsidy of *Yen* 800,000 a year for the five years beginning '07. The Board of Directors comprises the names of Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Kondo Rempei (Pres. Yusen Kaisha), Mr. Nakabashi Tokugoro (Pres. Osaka Shosen Kaisha), Mr. Tosa Kotaro, Mr. Shira-iwa Ryuhei, Mr. Takenouchi Nao-ya, and Mr. Ishiwatari Bin-nojo. The last named gentleman, who specially left Government service, was elected President, and Mr. Shiraiwa Managing Director.

Head-Office.—Honzaimoku-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

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CHAPTER XXVIII.

RAILWAYS.

The laying of the Tokyo-Yokohama line, a distance of 18 miles, in 1872 by the Government heralded the present activity of railway service in Japan. The work of extension has steadily advanced, and ten years later the total mileage of state railways reached 114. In 1883 a first private railway company was established, to be succeeded by rapid organization of similar others. In 1905 the private lines extended longer than the state lines as shown elsewhere. This relation was soon reversed in the following year when several important private lines were converted into state lines in accordance with the Railway Nationalization Programme to be described later on.

MILEAGE OPEN TO TRAFFIC.

At the End of Fiscal Year.	State. m.	Private. m.	Total. m.
1900.....	949	2,905	3,855
1901.....	1,059	2,966	4,026
1902.....	1,226	3,010	4,237
1903.....	1,344	3,232	4,495
1904.....	1,461	3,251	4,693
1905.....	1,531	3,252	4,783

STATE RAILWAYS IN 1905–6.

As existing at end of March 1906 the consolidated capital of state lines aggregated *Y.* 163,649,456, stores fund *Y.* 2,050,000 and permanent working fund *Y.* 200,000. The staff numbered 23,473 persons.

TABLE I.

Name of Line.	Open Lines Mileage.	Cons'tion expense of open Lines. (in *Y.* 1,000)	No. of Loco.	No. of Cars.	No. of Wagons.	Ave. Cost of Cons'tion per M. *Yen.*
Tokaido line.....	407	57,091	227	777	2,130	141.437
Shin-yetsu „	117	7,712	44	132	339	130.378
Hokuriku „	153	12,425	37	84	270	80,663
O-u „	302	20,095	49	156	278	86,320

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Name of Line.	Open Lines Mileage.	Cons'tion expense of open Lines. (in *Y.* 1.000)	No. of Loco.	No. of Cars.	No. of Wagons.	Ave. Cost of Cons'tion per M. *Yen.*
Chu-ō (W.) Line.....	49	6,389	4	11	30	130,378
Chu-ō (E.) „	82	15,799	18	63	100	169,599
Shinonoi „	42	7,677	5	12	54	182,765
Kagoshima „	40	4.588	7	36	46	114,892
In-yō „	47	4,063	11	38	30	91,667
Kure „	12	2,159	—	—	—	172,890
Maizuru „	24	3,188	—	—	—	143,856
Ujina „	3	—	—	—	—	—
Hokkaido „	217	—	38	83	527	44,305
Formosa „	195	—	20	75	310	—
Total	1,660	142,322	449	1,421	4,114	

Remark :—The Tokaido line is double, except in some sections. The work for O-u line was started in 1893 and were completed in 1905 : the Chuo line started in 1895, to be completed in 1912; the Kagoshima line started in 1897, to be completed in 1909; the In-yo line started in 1900 to be completed in 1911 ; the Maizuru line started in 1902 was completed in 1905. The Kure line was leased to the Sanyo Railways which they worked before nationalization.

TABLE II.

Name of Line.	Net Profit. (in *Y.* 1,000)	Ave. Receipts and Expenses per M. per Day. Receipts. *Yen.*	Expenses. *Yen.*	Profit. *Yen.*	Profit per *Y.* 100 Cons'tions Expense. *Yen.*
Tokaido line.....	9,909	99.1	32.1	67.0	18.0
Hokuriku „	903	31.6	15.5	16.1	7.3
Shin-yetsu „	374	33.8	25.1	8.7	4.9
O-u (N.) „	130	12.1	9.5	2.6	1.2
O-u (S.) „	109	13.0	10.2	2.8	0.9
Chu-o (W.) „	123	13.9	7.1	6.8	1.9
Chu-o (E.) „	136	17.4	11.8	5.6	0.9
Shinonoi „	168	24.5	13.5	11.0	2.2
In-yō „	13	6.1	5.3	0.8	0.3
Kagoshima „	33	10.6	8.4	2.2	0.7
Kure „	25	19.9	11.1	8.8	1.2
Total.....	11,928	47.5	19.7	27.8	8.4

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	Average Account per Day.			Average Account per Mile.		
	Receipts. Yen.	Expenses. Yen.	Profit. Yen.	Receipts. Yen.	Expenses. Yen.	Profit. Yen.
1902.....	50,237	24,839	25,398	16,184	8,002	8,182
1903.....	54,949	27,047	27,902	15,684	7,719	7,965
1904.....	58,647	25,929	32,718	15,489	9,848	8,641

PRIVATE RAILWAYS IN 1905–6.

As calculated at end of March 1906 the aggregate cost of construction of the private lines was *Y.* 251,640,590 with an average of *Y.* 74,656 per mile. The staff numbered 41,014 persons.

TABLE I.

Name of Company.	Open Mileage.	Cost of Cons'tion. (in Y. 100)	No. of Loco.	No. of Carriages.	No. of Wagons.	Ave. Cost of Con'tion per M. Yen.
*Boso.....	39	2,049	4	32	95	52,010
Chu-goku	48	3,942	8	41	147	80,874
Chu-yetsu	23	899	4	22	53	38,997
*Gan-yetsu.....	49	2,586	6	23	112	52,315
*Hankaku (1.)	94	6,379	17	87	298	90,954
*Hokkaido	158	10,479	22	63	120	65,923
*HokkaidoColliery.	207	11,513	71	102	1,505	55,451
*Hokuyetsu	85	7,129	17	74	298	83,088
Kawagoye	18	390	4	12	29	21,185
*Kobu (2.).....	27	3,494	13	80	266	125,632
Kozuke	21	556	6	17	63	26,490
*Kwansai	280	27,238	102	603	1,069	97,120
*Kyoto	22	3,450	5	60	100	155,414
*Kyushu.....	446	50,947	220	494	690	114,226
*Nanao	34	1,524	4	19	77	44,407
Nankai	42	5,032	18	176	128	119,293
Narita	45	2,406	9	62	96	53,391
*Nippon.....	860	53,364	356	647	5,731	62,020
*Nishinari	4	1,753	4	23	227	385,303
Omi	26	1,660	4	28	50	63,817
*Sangu	26	1,860	8	80	54	71,229
*San-yo (1.)	784	69,075	273	1,292	5,553	88,257
*Sōbu.....	73	5,208	24	106	275	71,157
Tōbu	42	3,063	8	47	50	71,157
*Tokushima	21	1,289	5	25	46	71,278

Note :—The marked with * are to be nationalized or have been nationalized.

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TABLE II.

Name of Line.	Total Profit.	Receipts and Expenses per M. per Day.			Profit per Y. 100 Cost of Cons'tion.
		Receipts.	Expenses.	Profit.	
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Boso	11,641	13.7	7.0	6.7	4.6
Chugoku	68,467	13.7	7.4	6.3	2.3
Chu-yetsu...	20,043	10.9	6.1	4.8	4.5
Gan-yetsu...	58,012	10.6	6.8	3.8	2.5
Hankaku	67,608	21.0	9.6	11.4	7.5
Hokkaido	133,310	8.3	9.2	—0.9	—0.5
Hokkaido Colliery	1,971,996	37.8	18.2	19.6	13.5
Hokuyetsu	91,855	20.6	9.6	11.0	4.8
Kawagoye	35,209	15.2	9.2	6.0	10.4
Kobu	290 309	69.1	30.6	36.5	11.4
Kwansai	1,133,495	26.8	13.4	13.4	5.1
Kyoto	88,061	21.6	10.8	10.8	2.5
Kyushu	4,512 458	48.5	18.9	29.6	9.6
Nanao	33,888	11.2	5.9	5.3	4.4
Nankai	359,145	42.1	18.0	24.1	7.3
Narita	132,778	15.9	7.7	8.2	5.6
Nippon	6,139,035	36.2	16.8	19.4	12.0
Nishinari...	—5,249	47.5	52.6	—5.1	—0.4
Omi	25,315	9.9	6.6	3.3	2.4
Sangu	144,936	26.7	10.8	15.9	8.2
Sanyo	3,389,990	42.2	17.0	25.2	11.0
Sobu	403,734	31.7	15.0	1.67	8.8
Tobu	57,995	14.3	8.3	5.8	2.9
Tokushima	—623	12.4	6.1	6.3	3.8

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TABLE III.

Name of Company.	When opened.	Capital (in Y. 000)	Name of Pres. or Gen.-Manager.	Locality of Head Office.
Boso	'96	2,040	Josuke Ono.	Chiba, Chiba-ken.
Chugoku.....	'98	4,050	Iwasaburo Sugiyama.	Okayama.
Chuyetsu.....	'97	895	Yoshitaro Masamura.	Toyama.
Hankaku	'97	6,500	Teikichi Den.	Itami, Hyogo-ken.
Hokkaido	'02	10 000	Baron Kitagaki.	Kobikicho, Tokyo.
Hokuyetsu	'97	6,700	Kaichi Watanabe.	Nagaoka, Niigata.
Kawagoye	'94	342	Sakubei Iwata.	Iida-machi, Tokyo.
Kwansai	'89	25 081	Chokuon Kataoka.	Yokkaichi, Ise.
Kyoto	'97	3,420	Gentaro Tanaka.	Kyoto.
Kyushu	'89	50,236	Mitsugu Sengoku.	Moji.
Nanao.....	'98	1,500	Kentoku Hayashi.	Yata-go, Ishikawa-ken
Nankai	'97	4,780	Komakichi Torii.	Osaka.
Narita.....	'97	2,425	Isshi Saburi.	Narita, Chiba-ken.
Omi.....	'98	1,229	Ichisaburo Abe.	Aonami, Shiga-ken.
Sangu	'93	1,885	Chokuon Kataoka.	Yamada, Miye-ken.
Sobu	'94	4,800	Kozo Aoda.	Honjo, Tokyo.
Tobu	'99	3,385	Kaichiro Netsu.	Tokyo.
Tokushima.....	'99	1,326	Tokusaburo Kawashida.	Tokushima.

TRAFFIC OF STATE AND PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

VOLUME OF PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

	No. of Passengers.	Tonnage of Freights.
1874	2,716,001	20,542

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	No. of Passengers.	Tonnage of Freights.
1884	4,785,556	352,407
1894	36,523,307	4,283,702
1900	114,433,748	14,530,006
1901	111,664,290	14,560,832
1902	100,811,372	16,278,510
1903	114,868,551	18,036,594
1904	105,251,836	19,619,766

NET PROFIT OF STATE AND PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

	Net Profit (in *Y.* 1,000.)			Profit per *Y.* 100 cost of Con'tion.		
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.	Average.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
1895	5,052	6,267	11,320	12.9	9.1	10.5
1900	8,774	15,391	24,166	10.3	8.0	8.7
1901	8,229	16,547	24,776	8.2	8.2	8.2
1902	9,270	17,140	26,411	7.4	8.0	7.8
1903	10,212	19,097	29,309	7.3	8.4	8.0
1904	11,942	20,363	32,305	7.9	8.4	8.2

RAILWAY CASUALTIES.

	Railway People.		Passengers & Others.		Total.	
	Death.	Wounded.	Death.	Wounded.	Death.	Wounded.
1899	98	478	937	617	1,035	1,095
1900	69	329	833	386	902	715
1901	105	282	941	285	1,046	467
1902	84	482	907	720	991	1,202
1903	95	493	1,123	722	1,218	1,205
1904	95	589	1,098	732	1,193	1,321

THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION PROGRAMME.

The Railway Nationalization Programme was laid before the 22nd Session (1905-'06) of the Diet by the Government and was adopted by it, with some modification. The Programme as issued in the form of law on 30th Mar. '06 provides that the seventeen private railways to be mentioned below shall be purchased within 10 years, the purchase to be made with domestic loan bonds of 5 % interest to be issued for the purpose, but transfer of the bonds to be made within five years from date of purchase. This railway unification is expected to economize expense by over *Y.* 1¼ million. The price is to be determined thus. First the average rate of profit against the cost of construction during the six half terms (1st half of 1902, 1st and 2nd half terms of '3 and '4 and 1st half term of '5) is to be obtained. Twenty times that rate multiplied to the cost of construction existing at the date of purchase produce the purchasing price plus the cost price of stores that may exist at the time of purchase. When, however, the cost of construction does not come up to the purchasing price determined in that way, that cost will be made as purchasing price, and this expedient will be used for those railways which have not yet passed six business terms since their opening.

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Lines to be Nationalized.

Name of Line.	Paid up capital (Y. 1,000.)	Paid up per share.	Cost of Cons'tion (Y. 1,000.)	Purchasing price (Y. 1,000.)	Loans (Y. 1,000.)	Reserves (Y. 1,000.)	Bonds to be given per share.
		yen.					*yen.*
Boso	1,040	40	2,070	2,070	1,018	23	33.412
Ganyetsu	2,640	22	2,584	2,584	19	26	19.437
Hankaku	4,000	50	6,429	6,429	2,585	32	40.417
Hokkaido	6,340	50	10,924	10,924	4,150	74	45.403
Hokkaido Colliery ...	11,150	50	11,704	29,168	1,786	455	111.750
Hokuyetsu.....	3,700	50	7,206	7,209	3,282	34	43.749
Kobu	2,665	45	3,318	9,729	1,420	172	126.742
Kwansai	24,181	50	27,463	31,308	1,810	517	55.590
Kyoto	3,420	38	3,471	3,417	—	77	35.580
Kyushu	48,740	50	51,397	97,654	1,500	2,628	98.320
Nanao	1,100	50	1,515	1,515	408	5	43.698
Nippon	50,400	50	54,479	130,532	51	4,402	120.689
Nishinari	1,650	50	1,956	1,956	350	—	42.753
Sangu.....	1,850	50	1,894	3,773	—	100	94.523
Sanyo.....	30,849	50	36,727	74,042	4,630	1,943	104.089
Sobu	4,200	50	5,194	10,326	760	256	104.648
Tokushima	746	50	1,303	1,303	596	3	38.833
Total	198,763	795	229,641	423,997	24,097	10,755	

Note :—Several of the above railways possess shares of different denominations as to amount paid up, but in the above table only the standard paid up shares are given.

The purchase of the following seventeen lines at the date specified have been announced.

Hokkaido Colliery. } .....Oct. 1st, '06.
Kobu. }

Nippon. } .....Nov. 1st, '06.
Ganyetsu. }

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Sanyo. Nishinari.	.....Dec. 1st, '06.	Sobu. Boso. Nanao. Tokushima.	.....Sept. 1st, '07.
Kyushu. Hokkaido.	.....July 1st, '07.		
Kyoto. Hokuyetsu. Hankaku.	.....Aug. 1st, '07.	Kwansai. Sangu.	.....Oct. 1st, '07.

THE REDEMPTION PLAN.

The redemption of bonds issued for the purchase is to be effected in forty years with the profit accruing from the railways. The programme as originally drawn up by the Government proposed to purchase 32 railways at the estimated price of *Y.* 471,000,000 approximately. Fifteen of the minor railways were excluded as result of amendment by the Diet, while the coal mines belonging to the Hokkaido Colliery Railway Company were also separated and left out as unpurchasable, so that the estimated outlay on account of nationalization has decreased, as shown before, to *Y.* 423,997,000. The redemption programme originally elaborated by the Government does not exactly apply to the altered circumstance but, in view of absence of the revised programme while the alteration itself is immaterial, it may be quoted here in part, as follows, the figures being in unit of *Y.* 1,000:—

Redemption of the Railway Nationalization Loan.

(in *Y.* 1,000.)

Year.	Cost of Construction.	Profit against cost of Construction. (%)	Profit.			Interest of the Loan.	Balance of Profit.	Balance of Profit distributed.		Amount of Loan.
			Against cost of Construction.	Expense saved through unification.	Total.			Redeeming Loan.	For imp'ment.	
1st	2[illegible]8,864	8.45	21,874	1,274	23,148	23,549	—40	—	—	470,986
10th	262,275	9.60	25,104	1,274	26,378	23,282	3,095	928	2,166	463,491
15th	[illegible]68,682	10.31	27,530	1,274	28,804	22,535	6,269	1,880	4,[illegible]88	446,318
20th	280,643	11.07	30,741	1,274	32,016	21,139	10,876	3,262	7,613	415,186
25th	300,702	11.89	35,180	1,274	36,454	18,799	17,654	5,296	12,358	363,635
30th	332,721	12.76	41,484	1,274	42,759	15,064	27,695	8,308	19,306	281,896
35th	381,553	13.00	48,144	1,274	49,417	9,367	40,051	12,015	28,035	159,306
40th	—	13.00	55,551	1,274	57,825	1,283	56,542	16,962	39,579	13,916 (bal. pro.)

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PURCHASE OF THE SEOUL-FUSAN RAILWAYS.

The Seoul-Fusan Railway having been from the first one of peculiar nature in organization, a special arrangement had to be made. Thus the Government had been guaranteeing for the line 6 % profit against its paid-up capital *Y.* 15,000,000, and the purchasing price was fixed at twenty times the 6 percent of that sum. This corresponds to *Y.* 18,000,000. The Seoul-Ninsen line was at first an independent concern and subsequently united to the Seoul-Fusan Railway, and its price was determined in a similar way as that for railways at home. Caculated in that way it amounted to *Y.* 4,107,940. The two lines therefore aggregated *Y.* 22,107,930. The Seoul-Fusan line had been debtor to the Government to the extent of *Y.* 1,570,500 while the Seoul-Ninsen line, before its absorption into the other, had borrowed a certain sum from it. By taking these transactions into account the purchasing price for the two lines became *Y.* 20,084,537. On that basis the purchase was effected on July 1st '06 and the railways were at once transferred to the Residency-General.

RAILWAY MATERIALS.

At the Government railways cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials procured from foreign approved makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz, Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo. Orders placed with foreign works for supply of locomotives and other railway materials generally amount to between 2 and 3 million *yen*. Approved makers for locomotive engines are as follows for Government railways,—

A. Boursig, Tegel N. Berlin.
Baldwin Loco. Works.
Berliner Maschinenbau-Aktien-Gesellschaft.
Beyer Peacock & Co.
Brooks Loco. Works of American Loco. Co.
Cooke Loco. Works of American Loco Co.
Pittsburgh Loco. Works of American Loco. Co.
Schenectady Loco. Works of American Loco. Co.
Hanoverische Mashinenban-Aktien-Gessellschaft, Linden near Hanrover.
Henschel & Sohn, Kassel.
Krauss & Co., Munchen.
I. A. Maffei, Nunchen.
Robert Stephenson & Co.
Rogers Locg. Works.
La Societic John Cockerill, Belgium.
The North British Loco. Co.
Vulcan Foundry

PASSENGER AND GOODS TARIFF ON THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RAILWAYS.

Passenger Tariff Rates per Mile.

Name of Railways.		3rd class.	2nd class.	1st class.
		sen.	*sen.*	*sen.*
Government.....	Up to 50 m.	1.65		
	„ „ 100 „	1.40	1.75 times	3 times.
	„ „ 200 „	1.10	3rd class.	3 d class
	„ „ 300 „	0.90		
	Above 300 „	0.80		
ex-Nippon.....	Up to 50 m	1.60	1½ times	2¼ times
	„ „ 100 „	1.40	3rd class.	3rd class.
	Above 100 „	1.20		

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Name of Railway.		3rd class.	2nd class.	1st class.
		sen.	*sen.*	*sen.*
ex-Sanyo.....	Reducible to 0.9 *sen* according to distance.	1.50	2 or 1½ times 3rd class.	2 or 3 times 3rd class.
Kwansai.....	Up to 75 m.	1.80	1½ times	2 times
	Above 75 m.	1.40	3rd class.	3rd class.
Kyushu.....	Up to 25 m.	1.50		
	„ „ 25 „	1.40	2 times	2½ times
	0.1 reduction per 25 m. above 175 m.		3rd class.	3rd class.

Goods Tariff Rate per Mile per Ton.

Name of Railway.		1st kind.	2nd kind.	3rd kind.	Treasure.	Terminal rate.
		rin.	*rin.*	*rin.*	*rin.*	*rin.*
Government and ex-Nippon.	Ord. consignment.	3	4.0	5.4	7.0	15.0
	Car load „ (per ton)	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	10.0
Kwansai	„	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	10.0
	„	2.0	3.0	4.0	6.0	2.0
Kyushu.....	„	3.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	7.5
	„	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	7.5

Goods under 1st kind comprise ores and similar raw materials, those under 2nd kind goods somewhat refined, and those under 3rd kind goods still further refined.

Luggage and Parcels.

		Free limit for 1st class.	Free limit for 2nd class.	Free limit for 3rd class.
Government, ex-Nippon, ex-Sanyo, Kwansai, etc.	Luggage.	100 *kin.*	60 *kin.*	30 *kin.*
	Delivery.	5 *sen* per package within radius of about 4 miles from station.		

„ Parcel rate.	Up to 50 m.	150 m.	500 m.	700 m. & over.
	sen.	*sen.*	*sen.*	*sen.*
1 *kin.*	7	7	7	8
10 „	13	22	42	53
20 „	23	41	81	1.03
Every add. 5 *kin.*	4	7	15	20

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Special Car-Load Rates on Government Lines.

(per Ton per Mile.)

	Above 50 m.	Above 100 m.	Above 200 m.	Above 300 m.
	sen.	*sen.*	*sen.*	*sen.*
Grains and Manure, (one kind) Oils	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1
Sugar and Flour	—	1.7	1.3	1.0
Beer	—	1.5	1.2	1.0
Oranges	—	2.0	1.0	1.3
Charcoal	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.0
Sweet potatoes	—	1.5	—	—

	Ordinary consignment. (per 100 *kin* per m.)	Car-load rate. (per ton per m.)
Raw cocoons.....	48	3.0
Dried „	—	2.5

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

The electric railway service in Japan dates from '88 when the Odawara Electric R'ly (8 miles extending from Kozu to Hakone) was started. At present there are eleven electric railway companies of which one exists in Tokyo, as follows :—

	Service opened.	Mileage in Apr. '07.	Capital (1,000 *yen*.)
Tokyo Railway Co.	'80	88	27,000

(Amalgamated in Sept. '06 of Tokyo *Densha*, Tokyo *Shigai Tetsudo* and Tokyo *Denki Tetsudo*.)

The above three companies which have had to adhere heretofore to 3 *sen* uniform tariff system have been allowed to raise it to 4 *sen* through uniform tariff on condition of combining themselves into one company.

The remaining are as follows, the mileage being returned at end of 1905 :—

Kei-Hin (Tokyo—Yokohama), 16.78;
Odawara Electric Car, 8;
Kyoto Electric Car, 15.38;
Enoshima Electric Car, 4.68;
Han-Shin (Osaka—Kobe), 38.16;
Nagoya Electric Car, 7.75 :
Ise Electric Car, 8;
Yokohama Electric R'ly, 4.11.

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CHAPTER XXIX.

THE PRESS.

Though hardly in the sense as the term is understood to-day, journalism in Japan may be said to date from 1861 when the late Mr. Kishida, in conjunction with a certain Englishman, started a fortnightly sheet. It enjoyed, however, only an ephemeral existence. The second fortnightly journal started in '68 by the same gentleman only fared a similar fate and existed only for a few mo'ths. The first *bona fide* newspaper was published in '70,—the present *Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun*—, and after it followed in quick succession the *Nichi Nichi* and *Hochi* in '72, the *Yomiuri* in '74, and so on. The rise of democratic movement early in the '80th imparted a strong impetus to the activity of journalism while the inauguration of the Diet '90 and the war with China '94-'95 marked an epoch in its history. Prior to those events the daily circulation of even the most popular papers did not exceed four figures, but subsequently, and especially after the war in question, the level of five figures was soon reached and at present some enjoy circulation of about a quarter of a million.

Two things that stand out conspicuous about Japanese press are the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from 1,000 to 175 *yen*, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication. This arrangement may be regarded as a sort of property qualification for eligible publishers, in that the Government possesses the prescription right over the deposit whenever it has, by decision of the court of law, to exact fine or any other pecuniary obligation from them. As to the dummy editors or publishers, and almost all our vernacular papers use this expedient, this peculiar method is a relic of the bygone days when the censors were authorized to punish or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to social order. With the advent of Parliamentary régime the press regulations were radically amended conformably with the enlightened spirit of the times, and at present a sentence delivered on editors or publishers issues from regular law courts, just as in case of doings by ordinary persons.

The price of dailies ranges between 2.5 *sen* and 1 *sen*, there being only one paper charging the former rate. Another thing peculiar to Japanese journalism is that all the vernacular papers are issued in the morning, any extraordinary incident being reported by "extras." Advertisements charges are 60 to 35 *sen* per line of 22 to 19 words.

As yet magazine journalism is comparatively backward in development compared with the dailies and though the number of magazines published are almost as many as the dailies, perhaps even greater, only a very small portion enjoy decent profit.

PRESS STATISTICS.

The following returns give the number of dailies and periodicals existing in end of the five latest years available :—

1900	944
1901	1,181
1902	1,328
1903	1,499
1904	1,597

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LEADING DAILIES.

Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (est. Dec., '76)—economic and commercial paper.
Man.—H. Nozaki. Office.—Kitajima-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Chu-o Shimbun (est. '92)—friendly to *Seiyu-kai*.
Prop.—I. Ooka, M.P. Ed.—C. Ooka.
Office.—Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Hochi Shimbun (est. June, '72)—friendly to Progressives.
Pres.—K. Minoura, M.P. Ed.—S. Eto, M.P.
Office.—Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Japan Times (est. Feb., '97)—only English paper edited and pub. by Japanese.
Ed.—K. Takahashi. Man.—T. Ihara.
Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Jiji Shimpo (est. March, '82)—started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent.
Prop.—S. Fukuzawa. Ed.—K. Ishikawa.
Office.—Minaminabe-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Kokumin Shimbun (est. Feb., '90.)
Prop. and Ed.—I. Tokutomi. Office.—Hiyoshi-cho, Tokyo.

Mai-nichi Dempo (est. Nov., 1903)—formerly *Dempo Shimbun*.
Tokyo branch of Osaka Mainichi-shimbun.
Office.—Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Mai-nichi Shimbun, Tokyo, (est. Sept., 1870 as "Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun")—independent.
Ed.—S. Shimada, M.P. Man.—M. Nomura.
Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

Miyako Shimbun (est. Sept., '85)—social paper popular among gay circles, **etc.**
Man.—K. Ashi. Ed.—D. Tagawa.
Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Nippon (est. Feb., '89.)
Prop. and Ed.—K. Ito. Office.—Sanjikkenbori, Tokyo.

Niroku Shimbun (est. Oct., '93).
Prop.—S. Akiyama. Ed.—W. Fukuda. Office.—Kanda, Tokyo.

Osaka Asahi Shimbun (est. '83)—independent.
Prop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—S. Seki and T. Naito.
Office.—Nakano-shima, Osaka.

Osaka Jiji (est. '05)—independent. Osaka edition of the *Jiji* (Tokyo).
Office.—Koraibashi, Osaka.

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Osaka Mai-nichi Shimbun (est. '83)—independent.
Man.—Kirihara. Ed.—K. Ishii.
Office.—Okawa-machi, Osaka.

Osaka Shimpo (est. '00)—independent.
Office.—Kyuhoji-machi, Osaka.

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (est. '88)—independent.
Prop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—K. Ikebe.
Office.—Takiyamacho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun (est. Feb., '72)—purchased 1904 by ex-Foreign Minister Mr. T. Kato.
Prop.—T. Kato. Ed.—S. Honda.
Office.—Owari-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Yomiuri Shimbun (est. June, '74)—friendly to the Progressive Party.
Office.—Ginza, Tokyo. Ed.—Y. Takekoshi, M.P.

Yorozu Choho (est. Nov., '92)—independent.
Prop. and Ed.—S. Kuroiwa. Office.—Yumi-cho, Tokyo.

ENGLISH PAPER AT THE TREATY PORTS.

The publication at the treaty ports of English papers by foreigners, mostly British, is a feature of Japanese journalism. What is particularly noteworthy about them is that several of them date much earlier in creation than most of the vernacular papers. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is high, comparatively speaking.

Japan Advertiser (est. '95).
Ed.—A. M. Knapp. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Japan Chronicle (est. '68) (formerly Kobe Chronicle).
Prop. and Ed.—R. Young. Office.—Sakaye-machi, Kobe.

Japan Gazette (est. '67).
Ed.—L.D.K. Adams. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Japan Herald (est. '67).
Ed.—T. Satchell. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Japan Mail (est. '65).
Prop. and Ed.—Capt. Brinkley (R. A. ret.)
Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Kobe Herald (est. '76).
Prop. and Ed.—A. Curtis. Office.—Kio-machi, Kobe.

Nagasaki Press (est. '87).
Ed. and Man.—E. R. S. Pardon. Office.—20 Oura, Nagasaki.

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LEADING PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN TOKYO.

Title.	Feature.	Kind of pub'tion.	Price per no.	Published by
Bun-gei Club	Lit. & social ...	monthly.	25 *sen.*	Hakubun-kwan.
Kyo-iku Jiron	Educational ...	3 times a month.	10 „	Kyo-iku Jironsha.
Jitsugyo no Nippon	Eco. & business	2 times a month.	11 „	Jitsugyo no Nippon sha.
Nippon & Nippon-jin	Poli. & lit.....	semi-monthly.	15 „	Kanao-Bun-endo.
Oriental Economist...	Pol. & eco.....	3 times a month.	12 „	Toyo Keisai-zasshi Office.
Shin-Shosetsu	Lit. & social ...	monthly.	25 „	Shunyodo.
Taiyo.....	Pol., eco., & lit.	monthly.	30 „	Hakubun-kwan.
Tai-hei-yo	Eco. & business	semi-monthly.	12 „	Hakubun-kwan.
Tokyo Economist.....	Eco.	weekly.	10 „	Tokyo Eco. Office.
Teikoku Bungaku ...	Lit.	monthly.	15 „	Tokyo Imp. Lit. Univ.
Waseda Bungaku.....	Lit.	monthly.	20 „	Kanao.
Tokyo Puck	Caricature	3 times a month.	15 „	Yuraku-sha.

NEWS AGENCIES.

The Press regulations equally apply to the News Agencies. This is the least developed as it is the latest, branch of journalism, circumstances not permitting them as yet to establish any international service.

Dempo Tsushin (est. '01).

Office.—Hakkan-cho, Tokyo.

Dokuritsu Tsushin (est. '03).

Office.—Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Jiyu Tsushin (est '99).

Office.—Takiyama-cho, Tokyo.

Meiji Tsushin (est. '00).

Office.—Maruya-cho, Tokyo.

Nippon Tsushin (est. '94).

Office.—Motosukiya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Teikoku Tsushin (est. '88).

Office.—Yamashiro-cho, Tokyo.

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Tokyo Tsushin (est. '85).
Office.—Uneme-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

TOTAL CASUALTIES DURING THE LATE WAR.

Army.

The number of deaths in the Japenese troops from all causes during the late war was returned as follow by the Army :—

	Killed or Died from Wounds.	Deaths from Disease and Accidents.	Total. Deaths.
Imperial Guards	3,049	1,943	4,992
First Division	6,438	3,118	9,556
Second „	3,964	1,389	5,353
Third „	5,774	2,003	7,777
Fourth „	3,815	2,586	6,401
Fifth „	3,713	2,332	6,045
Sixth „	3,205	1,442	4,647
Seventh „	3,835	502	4,337
Eighth „	4,016	934	4,950
Nineth „	8,211	1,994	10,206
Tenth „	4,073	1,866	5,939
Eleventh „	7,988	2,610	9,598
Twelvth „	1,811	2,126	3,937
	58,892	24,646	83,538

Navy.

	Killed or Died from Wounds.	Wounded.	Total.
Officers	193	134	327
Petty officers	593	391	984
Sailors	1,207	1,126	2,333
Others	36	29	65
Total	2,009	1,680	3,689

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THE IMPERIAL DIET.

23RD SESSION.

(Opened on Dec. 28th, 1906 and closed on Mar. 27th the following year, the Houses prorogued from Dec. 29th to Jan. 20th.)

The Constitutionalists and the Progressionists that had joined force in opposing the Katsura Ministry parted company soon after the formation of the Saionji Cabinet as a result of some understanding between statesmen of Marquis Ito's leaning and those identified with Marquis Yamagata and Count Katsura. The former at first found in the "Daido" Club, formed by adherents of the two latter statesmen what they had lost in the Progressives, so far as the commanding of a majority in the Lower House was concerned. The Progressionists obtained the support of the "Seiko" Club, formed by a number of independent M.P.s and these two constituted the opposition to the Government. Party politics had remained in that state till the beginning of the last 23rd session of the Diet. The understanding between the Ministerial party and the "Daido" Club was by no means formed from conviction; it was an outcome of mere complimentary friendship between the leaders of the two bodies. This temporary alliance did not, therefore, work smoothly, and was soon split on the County Abolition Bill introduced by the Government. The political relation was entirely upset by it; the "Daido" joined hands with the Progressives and the Constitutionalists got the support of the "Yuko Kai" which is the former "Seiko" under a new title. What particularly embittered the feeling of the "Daido" against the Ministerialists was that the latter, by some secret manipulations, succeeded in persuading nine mercenary members to leave the Club. The joining of hands of the Progressives and the "Daido" was a surprise, but how this temporary *entente* will develop remains to be seen. The Progressives are now left in a forlorn condition owing to the resignation of Count Okuma as leader, so that they, or at least some sections, are dreaming the vision of the coalescence with the "Daido" with Count Katsura as common leader. Another noteworthy political phenomenon was the dropping down of curtain on the "Daido" 's internal organization and the disclosing to public audience the figures of Mr. Oura, ex-Cabinet Minister and Mr. Seki, ex-Chief Police Commissioner, as leaders of the Club. One disgusting incident that occurred in this session was that some "Daido" seceders were charged to have sold themselves for supporting the County Abolition Bill. It ended in a miserable farce and the members accused were aquitted by the Committee of Inquiry after a mere semblance of examination.

The principal legislative works in the session under review were as follows:—

Budget for 1907-8.—Introduced to the House of Representatives on Jan. 21. passed by it on Feb. 12; passed by the House of Peers on Mar. 6 with the reduction of about half a million *yen* out of the total of *Y.* 610 millions.

Drawback on Sugar Bill to be in force till July 16th, 1911. The Bill as passed provides that drawback for imported raw sugar refined at home will be granted as follows per 100 *kin*:— *Y.* 1.45 for raw materials of grade 8 and under and *Y.* 1.95 for those of grade 15 and under, when refined sugar is consumed at home. When exported the rate is *Y.* 1.65 for the former grade and *Y.* 2.25 for the latter.

The project of amended Criminal Law which embodies thorough recasting of the old law.

Special Account for the two Imperial Universities Bill.

Special Account of the Liaotung Governor-General's Office Bill.

Do. for Saghalien.

The most contested Bill was the

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relating to the County Abolition Bill introduced by the Home Minister. It was passed through the Lower House by 188 "Ayes" ("Seiyukai" and "Yukokai") against 164 "Nays" (Prog. and "Daido" Club). In the Upper House it was rejected by 149 "Nays" against 108 "Ayes."

SOME SOCIAL DATA.

Cost of Living.

The cost of living is steadily rising, and a decent existence is barely possible in Tokyo for a family getting *Y.* 40 a month, which may be regarded as average income of lower *middle* class. The following comparative table for the last 20 years will demonstrate this fact.

	1887.	1897.	1906.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
House rent	2.50	4.50	7.00
Rice	2.77	3.30	7.20
Soy, *miso*, salt	46	81	1.29
Saké	15	25	35
Kerosene & oils	30	42	75
Sugar	15	30	60
Milk	90	1.05	1.35
Newspaper	25	30	35
School fee per child.	10	20	30
Stationery per school child	30	50	70
Hair-dressing	31	38	52
Bath fee	33	60	96
Tobacco	90	1.20	1.50
Vegetables	50	90	1.50
Fish and beef	1.20	2.40	3.20
Tofu, etc.	12	24	36
Tea	18	25	42
Fuel	61	88	1.30
Toilet articles	20	30	50
Communications fee.	17	17	33
Rikisha and cars	90	1.20	1.30
Ward Charges	20	30	50
Stationery	30	40	60
Servant's wages	1.00	1.50	2.50
Total	14.80	22.35	35.38

The last item of servant wages may admit expunging, as the family of this standing can hardly afford to employ a servant. On the other hand about *Y.* 1 should be added on account of income tax.

Ladies' Wardrobe.

As ladies in fashionable circles generally use foreign style costume on occasions of ceremony while they wear in ordinary days native costume, their wardrobe is rather expensive. Middle classes, not affording the additional luxury of foreign costume, are better off in this respect. A complete summer set of native costume with all paraphernalia for fashionable and middle class ladies will make this contrast as to outlays.

	Upper Class.	Middle Class.
	Yen.	*Yen.*
Underwear	1.20	.60
Underskirt	.70	.50
Long undercloth	26.00	20.00
Dress, consisting of two garments	50.00	45.00
Obi	50.00	36.00
Over and under sashes.	13.00	7.00
Gold buckle ribbon	24.00	3.00
Straw sandals	5.00	2.00
Clogs	12.00	3.00
Socks	1.00	.38
Hair-pins, etc.	490.00	45.00
Summer shawl	15.00	3.50
Brooch	300 to 500	12.00
Umbrella	18.00	3.50
Watch and chain	300.00	20.00
Rings	300.00	30.00
Total	2,578 to 2,778	211.48

Servants' Wages per Month.

The latest official inquiries into thsi subject are shown below :—

	Male.	Female.
Akita	4.00	1.50
Hakodate	3.00	1.50
Hiroshima	2.50	2.00
Kanazawa	5.00	3.00
Kobe	2.50	2.00
Kumamoto	5.00	2.00
Kyoto	4.00	3.00
Nagasaki	4.00	2.00
Nagoya	2.50	2.00
Niigata	2.00	1.00
Osaka	4.50	2.70
Otaru	4.00	2.50
Sendai	2.50	1.50
Shimonoseki	2.50	2.00
Tokyo	2.50	2.50
Yokohama	2.00	1.50

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CHAPTER XXX.

FORMOSA.

FINANCE.

The success of our colonial policy in Formosa is conclusively demonstrated in the Revenue Column given below. The item of "Subsidies from Central Government" that was steadily diminishing finally disappeared from the estimates for '05–'06 year, while, on the other hand, the amount of Ordinary Revenue made a corresponding increase.

REVENUES.

(*Y.* 1,000.)

Fiscal year.	Ordinary Revenue.	Subsidies from Central Gov.	Other Revenue.	Total.
1898...	7,493	3,984	803	12,281
1899...	10,158	6,200	1,067	17,426
1900...	13,062	8,098	1,108	22,269
1901...	11,714	7,251	800	19,766
1902...	11,876	7,199	420	19,497
1903...	12,396	6,528	1,113	20,037
1904...	16,170	5,189	974	22,333
1905 (Estimate) ...	20,280	none	16	20,296
1906 („) ...	25,364	„	406	25,770
1907 („) ...	26,660	„	2,441	29,101

CHIEF ITEMS OF ORDINARY REVENUES.

(*Y.* 1,000.)

Fiscal year.	Inland taxes.	Customs.	Receipts from public undertaking and State pro'ty.
1898...	1,979	907	——
1899...	1,979	1,481	6,570
1900...	1,629	1,567	9,692
1901...	1,906	1,534	8,063

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1902...	2,339	1,487	7,965
1903...	2,308	1,419	8,477
1904...	4,129	1,434	10,386
1905 (Est'te)	4,706	1,499	13,566
1906 („)	5,382	1,541	17,915
1907 („)	5,889	1,819	18,253

EXPENDITURES.

(*Y.* 1,000.)

Fiscal year.	Civil Adm'tive expenses.	Expenses for special undertakings.	Other expenses.	Total.
1898	8,008	——	3,209	11,217
1899	10,304	2,744	3,275	16,323
1900	12,032	5,880	3,562	21,474
1901	11,837	4,939	2,587	19,363
1902	10,972	5,588	1,840	18,406
1903	12,457	4,068	2,684	19,109
1904	14,916	3,499	1,882	18,889
1905 (Estimate) ...	16,233	1,500	2,973	20,989
1906 („) ...	19,467	3,000	3,351	25,770
1907 („) ...	20,571	2,585	5,945	29,101

LIST OF GOVERNOR-GENERALS.

	Appointed.	Relieved.
Count Adm. Sukenori Kabayama...	May, '95	June, '96
Count Gen. Taro Katsura	June, '96	Oct., '96
Baron Gen. Kiten Nogi	Oct., '96	Feb., '98
Late Visc. Gen. Gentaro Kodama...	Feb., '98	Apr., '06
Visc. Gen. Samata Sakuma	Apr., '06	———

POPULATION.

At end of		Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of family.
1900	Japanese	24,467	13,487	37,954	11,048
	Natives	1,512,969	1,289,950	2,802,919	538,723
	Total	1,537,436	1,303,437	2,840,873	549,771
1901	Japanese	26,770	15,354	42,124	13,777
	Natives	1,552,518	1,330,430	2,882,948	549,009
	Total	1,579,288	1 345,784	2,925,072	562,786
1902	Japanese	28,769	18,308	47,077	14,075
	Natives	1,584,473	1,368,561	2,953,034	550,585
	Total	1,613,242	1,386,869	3,000,111	566,660
1903	Japanese	30,939	20,005	50,944	16,416
	Natives	1,591,854	1,382,766	2,974,620	552,289
	Total	1,621,793	1,602,771	3,025,564	568,705
1905 (Oct.)		1,610,609	1,430,843	3,041,452	585,440

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AGRICULTURE.

Area of Tillage Land.

At end of year.	Rice-paddy.	Upland field.	Total.
1902 ("ko")...	252,999	188,033	451,032
1903 („)...	286,818	263,905	550,722
1904 („)...	312.599	332,092	644,691
1905 („)...	314,363	329,504	643,868

"ko" = 2,934 "tsubo" or about 2½ acres.

Agricultural products.

(in 1,000.)

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Rice (*Koku*)	6,131	5,642	7,354	8,319	8,707
Tea (*Kin*)	10,379	12,764	14,035	11,061	12,309
Sugar (*Kin*)		91,436	59,478	82,800	
Sweet-potato (*Kin*)	398,332	501,160	897,954	1,135,115	1,140,395
Ramie (*Kin*)	990	1,658	2,608	2,815	
Jute (*Kin*)	1,482	1,564	2,737	3,228	
Barley & Wheat (*Koku*)	11	23	42	48	44
Beans & Peas (*Koku*)	44	55	105	135	94
Pea-nuts (*Koku*).....	114	108	170	238	216
Sesame (*Koku*)	39	25	50	47	35
Millet (*Koku*).....	60	59	62		
Mountain Indigo (*Kin*).....	5,325	2,541	4,333	5,080	5,930
Tree Indigo (*Kin*)	15,588	16,659	20,326	19,106	17,531
Indigo balls (*Kin*).....	1,954	3,866	3,464		

MARINE PRODUCTS.

	Raw. Quantity. *Kin.*	Raw. Value. *Yen.*	Cured. Quantity. *Kin.*	Cured. Value. *Yen.*
1900.....	8,329,023	485,740	1,423,359	106,413
1901.....	8,391,484	459,879	2,675,946	184,019
1902.....	10,265,845	538,019	3,160,396	143,699
1903.....	———	586,085	———	165,273
1904.....	———	675,645	———	226,246
1905.....	———	643,647	———	230,515

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

	Gold. *Momme.*	Gold dust. *Momme.*	Coal. *Kin.*	Sulphur. *Kin.*
1900.....	92,451	9,473	70,467,279	1,231,168
1901.....	155,422	127,785	110,357,520	2,732,860
1902.....	239,678	161,082	162,252 813	2,722,300
1903.....	245,945	76,248	125,075,917	2,250,680
1904.....	400,967	42,516	136,431,414	5,262,709
1905.....	394.506	25,494	158,283,205	1,958,941

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INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

Textile Fabrics.

	No. of weaving works.	No. of looms.	Value. *yen.*	No. of persons engaged.
1904	877	904	28,951	1,346
1905	1,015	1,014	24,074	1,439

Camphor, etc.

	Camphor. *Kin.*	Camphor oil. *Kin.*
1900	3,479,179	2,362,108
1901	3,667,887	2,587,186
1902	3,148,742	2,388,135
1903	3,595,814	2,678,794
1904	3,540,953	2,805,809
1905	2,865,117	2,373,788

Amount of Opium Manufactured.

Fiscal year.	*Momme.*	Fiscal year.	*Momme.*
1900	55,960,110	1903	40,656,850
1901	34,994,400	1904	39,168,700
1902	28,852,600	1905	44,690,600

Opium-smokers.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. of smokers per 100 pop.
1900–1.....	152,011	12,752	164,763	6.07
1901–2.....	138,299	13,745	152,044	5.47
1902–3.....	128,096	13,216	141,312	4.87
1903–4.....	117,625	12,776	130,401	4 46
1904–5.....	123,231	14,721	137,952	4.69
1905–6.....	115,462	15,014	130,476	4.38

TRADE.

Foreign Trade.

(In *Y.* 1,000.)

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
1900	10,571	13,570	25,141
1901	8,298	12,809	21,108
1902	13,817	10,100	23,917
1903	11,098	10,772	21,850

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1904	12,391	12,838	25,229
1905	10,705	10,963	21,668
1906	9,386	12,366	21,753

Trade with Japan Proper.

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Imports.
1900	4,248	8,439	4,036
1901	7,163	8,782	1,435
1902	7,196	9,235	1,827
1903	9,478	11,152	1,464
1904	10,130	10,156	26
1905	13,661	13,483	* 177
1906	18,259	15,634	* 2,625

Note.—* denotes excess of exports.

Chief Commodities Exported.

Value (*Y.* 1,000)

	Oolong tea.	Rice.	Sugar.	Camphor.	Tur-meric.	Flax, Hemp, & Jute.
1900.....	4,817	2,276	469	1,385	128	368
1901.....	3,501	1,132	1,031	789	91	382
1902.....	6,513	1,915	1,059	2,849	61	389
1903.....	5,963	854	220	2,518	19	485
1904.....	5,770	2,536	223	2,199	9	458
1905.....	6,235	593	25	2,052	13	502
1906.....	5,029	278	153	2,222	39	622

Chief Commodities Imported.

Value (*Y.* 1,000.)

	Opium.	Petroleum.	Flour.	Hogs.	Chine e Cotton Tissues.	Cotton Satins.
1900.....	3,392	1,199	335	562	689	157
1901.....	2,310	841	339	408	685	197
1902.....	1,476	810	326	380	579	168
1903.....	1,121	805	388	358	285	275
1904.....	2,866	1,028	296	210	154	306
1905.....	1 927	670	223	231	133	345
1906.....	3,371	633	99	242	129	335

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EDUCATION.

No. of Schools.

At end of year.	Schools.	Teachers.	Students and pupils.
1901	1,703	2,265	49,169
1902	1,186	2,265	51,712
1903	1,539	2,282	52,892
1904	1,271	1,958	49,859

Schools Classified (at end of 1904).

State...	32	194	4,524
Communal	153	620	23,346
Private	1,086	1,144	21,999

RAILWAYS.

	Mileage open.	Passenger Cars.	Freight wagons.	Receipts. *yen.*
1900	89	35	164	408,857
1901	129	36	219	515,716
1902	154	45	269	722,051
1903	195	75	310	961,584
1904	231	87	426	1,118,898
1905 (Oct.)...	250	87	426	1,709,412

The trunk line extending from the northern extremity (Keelung) to the southern (Hakkoko) has been completed, with an intermediate portion of $9\frac{3}{17}$ miles covered by a light railway. This portion presenting a great engineering difficulty will require two or three years before it can be converted into a regular track. Already a sum of over *Y.* 2,760,000 has been derayed on account of railway construction.

EXPLOITING THE WILD REGIONS.

The wild regions inhabited by the aborigines occupy about 60 % of the total area of the island, i.e. about 1,200 square *ri*. The work of suppressing the armed raiders having been practically over, the authorities are now in the position to turn their attention to exploiting the virgin lands occupied by the aborigines.

The Aborigines.

There are nine different tribes, ethnologically all more or less allied to the Malay race. They are divided into about 800 commities with the population of about 100,000. They are broadly divided into the Northern Aborigines and the Southern Aborigines, the former more savage and untractable being given to head-hunting, the latter far more submissive and advanced. The Northern Aborigines almost exclusively belong to the Altaiyol tribe, and occupy a little under half the whole extent of the unexplored regions. The Southern tribes number eight, as Tsaisetto, Vonum, Tsco, Tsarisen, Paiwan, Puyuma, Amis, Peipo and Yami (this on Botel Tobago island alone), and they are about four times as numerous as the other

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The Frontier Guard Zone.

For guarding the frontier to prevent the descent of the savages upon the plains the Volunteers were organized even when the island belonged to China. The system was kept up on a larger scape by the new ruler, who organized in 1897 the Government Frontier Guards of 150 men. In 1903 the Volunteers were superseded by the new Guards who were increased to 2700. Further expansion was made in 1906 and the corps now grew to a strength of almost one military Brigade and was composed of 102 Police inspectors. 435 Policemen and 4,467 Guards enlisted from the natives. The outlay augumented in proportion to the expansion of the service, and what amounted to only *Yen* 35,000 at first, grew to 230,000 in 1900, 400,000 in 1903, and 700,000 approximately in 1906. At present the frontier zone guarded extends 150 *ri* enclosing 212 square *ri*. In order to expedite the work of exploitation, the Formosan Garrison has decided to detail part of its force to the eastern region and to appropriate about a quarter of a million *yen* on this account. The semi-permanent station will be completed by the fall of this year in the neighborhood of Kwarenko, and the site of this station will be advanced further inward with the progress of the work of subjugation.

The Exploitation.

The resources of the aborigines' regions are believed to be immense, in timber and minerals. Primeval forests abound almost everywhere. Several timbering enterprises have already been started, principally for utilizing the dense *Hinoki* (Chamaecyparis obtusa) forests that exist here and there. In the district of Arisan, central Formosa, the Fujita Firm is laying rails at the cost of about *Yen* 3,000,000 to bring out the timbers from the *Hinoki* forests existing there, covering several thousand acres. Felling every year *Yen* 1½ millions worth, the forests are expected to last 80 years. The exploitation of camphor forests had been started several years ago, and already over 300 square *ri* of camphor-growing region has been wrested from the hands of the savages. As to the hidden wealth of minerals, existing in the unexploited region, nothing accurate has yet been ascertained, but it is confidently believed, as judged from occasional evidence, that precious metals, petroleum veins, etc. lying under the earth must be quite immense.

The Formosan Lottery.

The Formosan lottery was started last year by the island authorities to get *Yen* 400,000 required for sanitary and similar work. As lottery of any shape is forbidden in Japan proper, people living in the latter have to entrust agents in Formosa when they wish to buy tickets. This anomalous arrangement has given rise to trouble and even arrest was made in Tokyo and Osaka. The result was the lottery was suspended in May 1907.

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CHAPTER XXXI.

KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN).

Japan acquired the southern half of Karafuto below the 50th degree as a result of the Portsmouth Treaty. That half covers roughly 2,000 square *ri*, or about twice as large as Shikoku in Japan proper. The delimitation Committees of the two Powers have been at work in setting up the actual boundary line, but some time must still elapse before the work will be definitely concluded. The Civil Administration Office was opened at Vladimiroska on June 15th this year.

FINANCE.

The estimates for the island of Karafuto for the 1907-8 fiscal year are as follows :—

Expenditures.	*yen.*
Civil Adm'tive expenses	630,000
Roads, building and repairing &c.	370,000
Forestry &c.	133,000
Railways	226,406
Reserves	30,000
Total	1,393,406
Revenues.	*yen.*
Taxes	28,000
Receipt from State Undertakings and Property	127,000
Fees and Charges	557,700
Sundries	51,300
Subsidies from Treasury	629,406
Total	1,393,406

Besides the garrison requires some 600,000 *yen*.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OFFICE.

Governor ... Maj.-Gen. Sachihiko Kususé.
Dir. of Civil Adm'tion Board ... Kiichiro Kumagai.

IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT FROM JAPAN PROPER.

The number of people who crossed over during 1906 to the new dominion totalled 17,729 (14,616 males and 3,113 females) against the preceding year's figures, 3,792 (3,413 males and 379 females). The above returns are exclusive of Government officials, troops, fishermen and men who were engaged by the Government to undertake various public works. The comparative number of those who wintered during the two last years in the island made this record :—

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At end of	Male.	Female.	Total.
1905	1,633	357	1,990
1906	7,175	3,631	10,806
Increase in 1906	5,542	3,274	8,816

As returned at the end of 1906 the distribution of settlers between the urban districts (Korsakof, Vladimirofka, Poroantomali and Mauka) and rural districts was as follows :—

	No of Family.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Urban population	1,606	5,087	2,694	7,781
Rural „	777	2,088	937	3,025
	2,383	7,175	3,631	10,806

Building of houses in the urban districts has been quite active last year. The newly erected houses numbered 1,285, of which 534 were built in Poroantomali, 254 in Korsakof, 438 in Mauka and 59 in Vladimirofka. Business as carried on in the four districts by the new settlers is still of a transitory nature inseparable from a newly acquired and opened territory, and cheap restaurants and small traders catering to the wants of the people are overshadowing pursuits of more permanent and productive character. At the end of 1905 there were in the four districts 319 business establishments, and these increased to 1,639 in the following year.

FOREIGNERS, ABORIGINES, ETC.

The Southern Saghalien contained roughly 10,000 Russians of all descriptions before the outbreak of the war, and of these only 300 remain, these being mostly poor people who were devoid of means of leaving the place and removing to Russian territory. Besides the above, there are about 1,291 aborigines consisting of five tribes, as Ainus, Gilyak, Orochon, Tonguz and Yanguz. The latest census returned the aliens and aborigines as follows :—

Aliens.

Nationality.	No. of Family.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Russian	92	147	80	227
Chinese	3	8	5	13
Korean	6	17	7	24
Total	101	172	92	264

Aborigines.

Tribe.	No. of Family.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ainu	190	622	541	1,163
Gilyak	10	19	18	37
Ochoron	10	54	37	91
Total	210	695	596	1,291

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SANITARY, EDUCATION, RELIGION.

Leg dropsy is the most fatal disease, comparatively speaking in Saghalien. The mortality in 1906 totalled 196 consisting of 151 males and 45 females. Carelessness of hygienic rules was primarily responsible for most of those cases of death. Provision to give education to children of the settlers has already been made in some places. The first elementary school established was that in Vladimirofka, where it was opened in August, 1906, to be followed by those in Korsakoff and Mauka in October of the same year. In January of the current year the three schools had 533 attendants, and it was already found necessary to expand the scope to admit new pupils.

In matter of religious teaching the West Hongwan Sect is doing most active work, the Lord Abbot himself, accompanied by his wife, visiting the place last year.

FISHERY.

Fishery is by far the most important resource in Karafuto. There are two distinct conditions under which the pursuit of this business is allowed, one under special license and the other under ordinary license. The former is issued to those who have obtained permission to carry out for a certain nunber of years fishery at special grounds while the recipients of the other are at liberty to pursue fishery at any other places to be allotted as a result of public tender. Fishing grounds open to general bidders number 870 along the eastern coast and 433 along the western, while the special license grounds number 40 and 14 respectively. For the current year special license was granted on four applicants for ten grounds with license due aggregating *Yen* 9,103; ordinary license on 21 bidders for 25 grounds with due aggregating *Yen* 383,529. Then there were licenses as continuation of the preceding year's permit granted on 99 leasees for 210 grounds with due aggregating *Yen* 455,942. The three items amount to *Yen* 848,574.

The catch for 1906 was reported as follows:—

	Amount (*Koku*).	Value (*Yen*).
Herring	142,935	2,001,090
Salmon-trout (*Masu*)...	47,649	609,143
Cod	20,273	273,346
Salmon	4,846	77,536
Sea-weed (Laminaria)	8,000	40,000
Flat-fish	2,819	31,008
Whale...	3 heads	2,500

The Government has set apart *Yen* 137,000 odd in this year's estimates as fund to start a marine marine product experimental laboratory at Sumalitomali on the west coast. Production of smoked herring and of fish guaus is the subject to be investigated at first.

FARMING AND STOCK-BREEDING.

As a result of surveying it has been ascertained that in the plains existing in the southern half 36'437 *cho* (91,092 acres) are available for tillage and 44,413 *cho* (111,032 acres) for pasturage. Supposing 7½ *cho* (about 19 acres) is to be allotted for one family and 3 *cho* (about 8 acres) is required to raise one

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head of cattle or horse, the southern Karafuto can maintain 4,857 farming families and 14,804 head of cattle and horses. In compliance with the special inducement offered by the Island authorities 266 farming families had settled by the end of 1906. To each of them the land cultivated by the Russian settlers who formed about 60 communities and who deserted on their own will after the conclusion of peace, this land was allotted to those settlers at the rate of about 5 acres per family. The Government intends to have 400 families settled in 1907.

FORESTS.

Various kinds of pine-trees abound forming dense primeval forests in several places. They make splendid timbers but lack of convenient transportation prevents their being utilized. The trees have so far been largely consumed by forest fires instead of by men, such fires lasting even three consecutive years before they can spend themselves for lack of combustibles. As surveyed in 1906 the southern half contains about 1,263,000 (3,157,500 acres) of forest land with spindle-leaved trees measuring 396,930,000 *shakujime* and 11,710,000 *shakujime* of broad-leaved trees. Of the above, excluding necessary reserved area, 630,000 *cho* yielding 233,590,000 *shakujime* is available for cutting. At 100 years' rotation, 2,300,000 *shakujime* can be utilized in a year.

MINERALS.

The strata in the island are of Tertiary formation in greater part, and hold, very rich veins of coal, the seams of which measuring as thick as 50 ft. at some places. The quality resembles Yubari coal of Hakkaido.

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CHAPTER XXXII.

KOREA.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The reigning monarch is named Heui, nominally the 30th in the line of succession since the present Dynasty of Yi was founded in 1392. From ancient time Korea, situated between the two powerful neighbors, Japan and China, to which Russia was added recently, was obliged to play the part of semi-vassalage to one or the other or to both. The change of her own dynasties was also quite frequent, and on every of such occasions the triumphant clan trampled down upon the fallen one with merciless vengeance begotten of old feud. Placed under such circumstances the Korean people were denied opportunities favoring the development of the brighter side of human nature, but have been reduced to a depraved race. In one point they decidedly surpass their neighbors, especially the Japanese, and that is the possession of better physique and greater strength.

The recent history of diplomacy between Japan and Korea should open with the neglect of the latter to dispatch, when the present Emperor ascended the Throne, an envoy of congratulation, as she had used to do on similar occasions. This caused first serious dissension among the builders of the new Japan, for the elder Saigo and others sharing his opinion resigned ('73) when their courageous design to chastise Korea for her gross breach of courtesy had been overuled by the moderates who maintained that Japan being devoted in effecting her own reforms had no spare energy to undertake any such ambitious foreign policy. Japan and China defined her relations *vis a-vis* Korea by the Tientsin agreement '85 by which both recognized the independence of their weaker neighbor. China, however, continued to domineer in Korea, finally violated the agreement in question and brought upon her the war of 1894-'95, which compelled her to give up the haughty attitude towards Korea. The appearance of Russia on the scene as the successor of China again caused our country to adopt a firm policy culminating in the outbreak of the late hostilities.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The latest reliable estimate as to area of the peninsula is that carried out by the Communication Bureau of the Korean Residency-General. According to its calculation the area covers 14,047 sq. Japanese *ri* which is a little below that of Honshu of Japan proper, and a little over one half of the area of Japan proper and Formosa combined, this being 27,062 sq. *ri*. The cultivated area is estimated at 2,700,000 *cho* (6,750,000 acres). The population was formerly calculated at between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000, but the later estimate is that 14,000,000 is nearer the mark.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The following is based on meteorological records kept at the Japanese or other consulates in Korea and extend over 16 years for Fusan, 14 for Seoul, Ninsen, and Gensan. Records for Chinnampo and Pingyang only cover two years, that is 1905 and 1904.

Temperature.

	Fusan	Ninsen.	Gensan.	Seoul.	Chinnampo.	Pingyang.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Jan.	3.3	−2.8	−2.8	−3.6	−5.3	−5.1
Feb.	4.1	−1.1	−2.5	−9.2	−2.2	−1.5
Mar.	8.0	4.1	3.3	6.0	3.6	5.4
Apr.	13.1	19.8	19.2	12.4	19.5	12.0
May	17.2	15.6	16.6	18.1	17.0	17.4
June	20.2	20.1	20.3	22.7	21.1	22.1
July	23.8	24.0	23.9	26.3	24.8	25.1
Aug.	25.7	25.3	24.0	27.3	25.4	25.0
Sept.	22.3	21.2	19.4	29.7	29.7	29.7
Oct.	17.4	15.2	13.3	15.4	13.6	12.6
Nov.	11.7	7.8	6.6	7.0	−0.4	5.4
Dec.	4.5	0.6	−0.6	0.3		−2.1
Aver.	14.3	11.7	11 0	12.7	11.3	11.4

Rainfalls.

	Fusan.	Ninsen.	Seoul.	Gensan.
	milm.	milm.	milm.	milm.
Jan....	25.8	28.9	22.5	35.4
Feb.	41.5	23.8	22.1	27.8
Mar.	54.7	31.9	31.1	46.2
Apr.	119.9	60.3	61.3	51 8
May	114.3	67.1	38.5	54.5
June	183.5	133.2	76.6	110.1
July...	199.9	176.4	275.8	200.6
Aug.	137.6	181.5	182.8	253.8
Sept.	153.0	122.6	57.9	232.3
Oct....	45.9	35.5	38.0	42.4
Nov.	38.8	36.4	50.1	56.7
Dec.	36.8	33.0	18.1	27.5
Total	1152.6	953.0	877.5	1139.0

No. of Days of Rainfalls and Snowfalls.

	Fusan.	Ninsen.	Chinnampo.	Gensan.	Pingyang.
Jan.	3	6	4	3	4
Feb.	3	4	3	3	4

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Mar.	6	6	6	5	4
Apr.	8	6	6	4	5
May	8	7	9	5	6
June	8	8	6	7	5
July	11	12	6	12	5
Aug.	7	13	8	12	8
Sept.	7	8	5	8	5
Oct.	4	4	4	4	4
Nov.	4	5	5	5	4
Dec.	4	7	4	3	4
Total	73	86	66	71	59

THE NEW REGIME IN KOREA.

By the agreement concluded with Japan in Aug. 1904 Korea bound herself to carry out internal reform; this agreement was further expanded in spirit by Japan-Korea Convention signed between the respective representatives on 17th Nov. 1905, while the promulgation by the Japanese Government on 20th Dec. 1905 of the Regulations relationg to the Organization of Residency-General (Tokan-fu) and Residencies (Riji-cho) and the instalation of Marquis Ito to the viceroyal post ushered in a new regime over the peninsula. The text of the new Japan-Korea Agreement is given in the chapter of Diplomacy.

RESIDENCY-GENERAL AND RESIDENCIES IN KOREA.

The Resident-General, to be of the *shin-nin* rank, is under direct control of the Japanese Emperor and in regard to matters appertaining to foreign policy, he makes representations to the Emperor and asks his sanction through the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and the Minister President of State, and, in regard to all other affairs, through the Minister President of State.

The Resident-General has general control over matters relating to the foreign consulates and foreigners in Korea, with the exception of such matters as may pass through the foreign Representatives accredited to this Empire, and also exercises supervision over such affairs of the Korean Government as may relate to foreigners.

The Resident-General exercises supervision over all affairs in Korea the charge of which is entrusted to the Imperial authorities and officials by treaty or convention, and also has charge of all other matters of which the right of supervision has hitherto appertained to the Imperial authorities.

The Resident-General makes communication to the Korean Government and demands the carrying out of such administrative matters as may be necessitated by obligations based on treaty. In case of urgent necessity, he may address himself direct to the local authorities concerned and cause them to attend to such matters and render a report to the Korean Government afterward.

The Resident-General exercises supervision over the Imperial officials and others in the service of the Korean Government.

When the Resident-General considers that any order or measure by any of the various Government offices is contrary to treaty or law or regulations, or injurious to the public interests, or exceeds the authorized power of such office, he may suspend or rescind such measure.

The Residencies (corresponding to former consulates) are established at all important places in Korea.

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Residency-General.

Resident-General	Marquis H. Ito.
Director-General	Teikichi Tsuruhara.
Director of Agr., Ind., and Commerce	Jushiro Kiuchi.
„ *of Financial Affairs*	Tanetaro Megata.
„ *of Police Affairs*	Kihichiro Oka.
„ *of Foreign Affairs*	Keijiro Nabeshima.
„ *of Railway Affairs*	Gompei Oya.
„ *of Post and Telegraph Affairs*	Ju-ichiro Ikeda.
Chief of Juridical Affairs	Komataro Kosaka.

Japanese Advisers to Korean Government.

Adviser to the Court	Masuo Kato.
Financial Adviser	Tanetaro Megata.
Military Adviser	Major Nodzu.
Legal Adviser	Kenjiro Ume.
In Charge of Medical Affairs	Dr. Susumu Sato.
Educational Adviser	Dr. Yoshibumi Hiraga.

EXPENDITURE OF STATE.

Ordinary.	1907.	1906.	Increase or Decrease.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
Imperial Household	1,309,000	1,300,000	9,000
Elders' Council	17,993	15,805	2,188
Cabinet	62,997	37,475	25,522
Privy Council	12,642	16.406	—3,764
Home Department	1,296,126	960,856	335,270
Foreign „	——	204,021	—204,021
Finance „	4,282,876	2,170,349	2,112,527
War „	1,522,209	1,379,617	142,592
Justice „	146.336	46,259	100,077
Education „	286,853	154,942	131,911
Agl. Com. & Ind'y. Dept. ...	277,353	29.596	247,762
Communications	——	9,012	—9,012
Total	9,214,390	6,324,338	2,890,052

Extraordinary.			Increase or Decrease.
	Yen.	*Yen.*	*Yen.*
Cabinet	77,953	——	77,953
Home Department	1,023,050	189,372	833,678
Finance „	3,134,437	1,326,974	1,807,463
Justice „	78,000	——	78,000
Education „	267,015	86,704	180,311
Agl. Com. Ind'y. Dept. ...	168,190	40 000	128,190
Total	4,478,645	1,643 050	3,105.595
Grand total	13,963,035	7,967,388	5,995,647

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	Revenue. 1907.	1906.	Increase or Decrease.
Ordinary.			
Taxes	8,181,653	6,422,744	1,758,909
Land	5,866,109	5,208,228	657,881
House	269.404	234,096	35.308
Cour er service	105,000	105,000	——
Fishery	3.590		
Salt	13,540	13,030	5,720
Marine product	1,620		
Vessel	12,390	12,390	——
Mining	40,000	——	40,000
Harbour	1,870,000	850,000	1,020,000
Stamps	158,000	30,000	128,000
Government Undertaking ...	13,450	74,000	— 60.550
Hospital	9,450	——	9 450
Official Gazette	4,000	4,000	——
Printing Bureau	——	70,000	—70,000
Miscellaneous	12,000	6,000	6,000
From arrears	1,200,000	952,000	248 000
Enterprise funds	——	480,000	—480,000
Total	9,565,103	7,964,744	1,600,359
Extraordinary.			
Transfered Enterprise Funds	2,325,868	——	2,325,868
Customs House Construction fund transfered	1,298,365	——	1,298,365
Total	3,624,233	——	3,624,233
Grand total	13,189,336	7,964,744	5,224,592

FOREIGN CONSULS AT SEOUL.

Great Britain (Consul-General)	Mr. Cockburn.
Germany („)	Dr. Crüger.
U. S. A. („)	Mr. Thomas Sammons.
Russia	Mr. Plancon.
Italy	Mr. Cassati.

REFORM PROGRAMME OF THE RESIDENCY-GENERAL.

A concise account of the Herculean task of cleaning the veritable Augean stables of Korea, to which the Resident-General Marquis Ito has addressed itself, is given in the pamphlet which the Residency-General published early this year, the pamphlet embodying a summary of the reports submitted to the Residency-General by the various Bureaux and other offices

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the year 1906. The reform work is therein explained under 13 heads, as follows:—

1.—Reconstruction of Roads. 2.—Waterworks undertaking. 3.—Extension of Educational System. 4.—Hospitals and their establishment. 5.—Police System and its reorganisation. 6.—Purification of the Imperial Court. 7.—Reform of Local administration. 8.—Reforms of the Judiciary. 9.—Financial reforms. 10.—Codification of Laws. 11.—Mining administration and its reform. 12.—Protection of Emigrants. 13.—Encouragement of Productive Industries.

Raising Funds for the Work.

In order to meet the expenses which the work requires, the Korean Government, through the intermediary of the Residency General, obtained in 1905 from the Japan Industrial Bank, as elsewhere explained in some detail, *Yen* 4,500,000, one half of the total sum which the bank agreed to supply. The sum raised has been allotted for the following outlays:—

		Yen.
Reconstruction of roads	7 year project	1,496 000
Chemulpo Waterworks.....	5 „ „	1,000,000
Extension of Educational Sys em	2 „ „	500,000
Subsidy to Agricultural and Industrial Banks	————	800,000
Pyeng-yang Waterworks	4 „ „	500,000
Construction of Hospitals.....	2 „ „	200,000
		4,496,000

Reconstruction of Roads.

Four main roads are to be constructed as the first attempt, and these are 1.—Road running through Yon-San-Kang (river) Valley to the Mok-po. 2.—Road between Tai-ku and Yan-il Bay, by way of Kyang-Jyu. 3.—Road between Chinnam-po and Won-san, via Pyeng-yang. 4.—Road running through Keun-Kang (river) to Kun-san.

Waterworks.

The project aims at laying water mains at the two cities mentioned above. The concession for water supply undertaking in Seoul was granted years ago to a foreign establishment while a similar work for Fusan was started in 1906 as joint enterprise between the Korean, authorities who contributed to the fund *Yen* 350,000, and the local Japanese residents, who agreed to supply the remaining *Yen* 1,170,000.

Educational Reform.

The educational system, as lately reformed, comprises 1. Common Schools, 2. High Schools, and 3. Special Schools. The course extends four years both for the 1st and 2nd grades, and the graduates of the Common Schools are taken without examination by the higher institutions. There are ten Government Common Schools in Seoul and 13 communal schools in the provinces. Twenty-seven more of the latter description were opened in April, 1907.

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As to the schools coming under the 2nd and 3rd categories, they will be a thing of future, for though High, Normal, Agricultural, Commercial, Medical and Foreign Language Schools each existed in Seoul, they have thus far existed practically on paper.

HOSPITALS.

The three nominal hospitals and one medical college heretofore existing are to be amalgamated into one institution in future. The work of constructing new buildings is to be completed this year.

THE POLICE SYSTEM.

Korea has three different bodies for policing work, namely the native police, the Japanese Consulate (now Residency) police and the gendarmerie. The system lately reorganized stands as follows:—

The Japanese police force to consist of one chief inspector, seven inspectors and fifty captains, the number of constables totalling 500. Besides the above the Japanese police force engaged by Korea include 21 inspectors, 54 captains, 46 interpreters and 613 constables.

The native police force is composed of 22 inspectors, 65 captains and over 2,000 patrolmen.

At an outlay of *Yen* 300,000 a Police Advisory Board has been established at each province, with a ramification of Branch Boards and substations.

PURIFICATION OF THE IMPERIAL COURT.

In July 1906 a radical measure was enforced at the instance of the Resident-General, for purifying the Imperial Court of a host of fortune-tellers, diviners and similar mountebanks and schemers of both sexes who had infested the Court and warped the judgment of the Emperor and cheated him of money. All these were ordered to leave the Imperial precincts which were then placed under guard of the special police force with instruction not to admit anybody not possessing regular permits.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION REFORM.

As reorganized by the New Official Organization Ordinance put in force in October last year, the peninsula is politically subdivided into 13 *do* (provinces), 11 *fu* (prefectures) and 333 *kun* (districts or counties), with the boundary lines of each unit re-adjusted according to geographical formation. The stern repression of the old abuse of selling offices is another important innovation. The Residency-General is carrying out inquiries into existing usages as to communal relations with the view of inaugurating civil self-government system.

JUDICIARY REFORM AND CODIFICATION OF LAWS.

The judiciary that was made a tool of the executive was at last enabled to maintain its independence and inviolability by the reform carried out at the instance of the Residency-General. The reform already enforced to safeguard this important function comprised, among other things, the appointment of a Japanese Councillor in the Justice Department to take active part in judiciary administration etc., of a Japanese Legal Assistant to each of the Court of Cassation, Seoul Court, and the 13 provincial courts, these Japanese Assistants being under control of the Judiciary Department of the Residency-General.

As the first step towards creating a

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regular system of codified laws, the Residency-General has taken up in advance of all others the law as affecting real estate, so that the rights of the natives and aliens in regards to real estate may be properly safeguarded. The Real Estate Certification Regulations promulgated in October, last year, heralded the dawn of the new state of order. By virtue of it the transfer of land and buildings between natives and aliens is placed on a sound footing and an alien who formerly experienced considerable difficulty in securing land beyond the settlement limit has been enabled to acquire lots in the interior, the change practically amounting to opening the whole country to foreigners.

Financial Reforms.

The work of financial reform so far effected has been the adoption of gold standard, prohibition of private minting of nickel coins, adoption of measures for popularising the notes issued by the First Bank of Japan which acts as banker to the Korean Government, and establishment of various financing organs. Not the least important measure of the new regime was the strict separation of revenue and administrative services which had formerly been mixed up, the local administrators having been left in charge of the business of revenue collection, resulting in gross abuses and extortion from the tax-payers.

Mining Administration.

The chaotic state which the placer-mining business formerly presented in Korea was certainly characteristic of internal rottenness and maladministration for which she was notorious. Allured by the prospect of gain, for the rich quartz deposits yield at least 6 million *yen* worth of gold every year, both Government offices and general public resorted to unscrupulous means to compass their own ends, the former to exact bribery and the latter to secure concession. In the absence of a regular office to supervise and control mining affairs, it was not strange, therefore, that a single concession had a number of concessionaries granted by so many Government offices. To introduce order and system into this important resource of industry the Government was made to issue in July last year the Mining Law and the Placer Mining Law with appertaining rules of operation, and the Special Mining Bureau was created in the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, the management of mining business being placed in charge of Japanese experts and officials.

Encouragement of Industries.

The first undertaking worth mensioning and devised by the Residency-General for the purpose of encouraging industries in Korea was the establishment of a Model Farm covering over 200 acres at Syu-won, not far from Seoul. From the current fiscal year the Farm with all its Japanese staff was transferred to the Korean Government. The experimental cultivation of cotton originally started by the Cotton Cultivation Association and left in charge of the Model Farm, is the most interesting work now carried on by it. To conduct the experiment on an extended scope the Farm established its Branch at Mokpho in June 1906 and selected ten sites covering altogether about 128 acres for cotton nurseries. The Korean Government has set apart *Yen* 100,000 spread over several years as fund for encouraging cotton planting.

Forest planting has received due share of attention, wooding denuded forests being an undertaking of urgent necessity. As the first step toward realizing this purpose model forests were laid out in the vicinity of Seoul,

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Pyeng-yang and Taiku. These forests cover about 8 300 acres and involve an expense a little under *Yen* 300,000. The second period programme will be taken up as soon as the forests have been duly arranged.

The last project taken in hand in a similar direction was the establishment of the Industrial Training Institute the buildings for which are now in course of construction in Seoul. The Institute intends to teach dyeing and weaving, ceramics, metal-work, wood-work, applied chemistry, and surveying.

THE JAPANESE POPULATION OF KOREA.

(Jan. 31st, 1907.)

Residencies.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Seoul	9,365	7.480	16.845
Chemulpo	7.573	5.957	13,530
Kunsan	1.786	1,309	3,195
Kong-ju	170	129	299
Mokpo	2.556	1.308	3.864
Masan	2,183	1,514	3,697
Fusan	10,167	8,176	18.343
Taiku	1,938	1.360	3,298
Wonsan	3,040	2.195	5.235
Hamheung	935	665	1,636
Song-jin	241	166	407
Keung-song	364	231	595
Pyong-yang	3.335	1,964	5.299
Chin-nam-po	1,648	1,264	2,912
New Wiju	1 502	1,035	2,537
Total	46,903	34.754	81,657

Kong-ju, Keung-song and Hamheung are sub-residencies.

The above figures are exclusive of the military officers and men and also the members of the civil service and their families. If those who neglect to get registered are taken into account, the non-official Japanese population in Korea at the beginning of 1907 may not have fallen below 100,000 in round numbers.

VOLUME OF TRADE.

Year.	Imports. *yen.*	Exports. *yen.*	Year.	Imports. *yen.*	Exports. *yen.*
1902	13,541,409	8,317,070	1905	31,959 582	6,904,301
1903	18,219.183	9,477.603	1906	33,367,345	8,067:765
1904	26,805,380	6,933,504			

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Exports.

(*Y.* 1,000.)

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Beans & peas	1,818	1,675	2,515	2,695	3,124
Cotton, raw	58	171	195	60	—
Ginseng, red	1 198	984	980	1,100	—
Hides, cow	693	982	1,073	6 7	477
Rice	3,524	4,224	1,300	889	1,355
Cattle	189	283	27	90	459
Copper	38	45	44	32	100
Paper	30	37	89	89	112
Others	717	927	619	695	—
Total	8,317	9,477	6,933	6,904	8,067

Imports.

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Cotton goods	5,356	5,781	7,970	11,440
Woolen goods	76	77	119	194
Miscellaneous piece goods	16	19	35	135
Metals	580	786	913	1,392
Sundries	7,511	11,554	17,765	18,796
Total	13,241	18,219	26,805	31,959
Foreign goods re-exported	151	191	597	1,012
Grand total	13,692	18 410	27,402	32,971

Export and Import of Specie and Bullions.

		Exports. *yen.*	Imports. *yen.*	Balance. *yen.*
1902	Gold and others	6,504,435	2,301,885	4,202,550
1903	„	6,526,157	1,942,356	4,583,801
1904	„	6,257,666	9,163,265	2,905,599
1905	„	8 178,805	6,419,583	1,759,222

Trade with Different Countries.

(In *Y.* 1,000.)

	1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.	
	Imported from	Exported to	Imported from	Exported to	Imported from	Exported to	Imported from	Exported to
Japan	8,689	6,549	11,554	7,599	19,607	5,967	23,561	5,389
China	4,832	1,536	5,358	1,549	5,053	1,432	5,945	1,501

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Great Britain	—	—	780	—	767	655	373	220
U. S. A.....	—	—	398	—	1,813	—	1,918	—
Russian Manchuria	19	231	126	328	83	2	104	9
Ruropean Russia	—	—	—	—	76	—	—	—
Belgium.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Total	13,541	8,317	18,219	9,477	26,805	6,933	31 939	6,904

Customs Receipts.

Year.	Imp. Duties.	Exp. Duties.	Tonnage. Dues.	Total.
	yen.	*yen:*	*yen.*	*yen.*
1902.....	813,620	354 969	36.185	1,204.776
1903.....	1,019,488	413,215	48,301	1 481,004
1904.....	1,500,103	292,010	53,236	1,845,350
1905.....	1,966,794	263,919	62,536	2,293,250

FINANCES AND BANKS.

There are four leading banking organs in Korea, they being all branch offices of Japanese banks, viz. 1st Bank, Industrial Bank, 18th Bank and 58th Bank. Each has its own distinct sphere of operation. The 1st Band is the oldest establishment, is bankers to the Korean Government, and enjoys the privilege of issuing convertible bank notes. The Industrial Bank entered the field only last year and to undertake an important role, that of financing Korean economic enterprises and to furnish funds at long terms. The Bank has agreed to lend *Y.* 10,000,000 to the Korean Government, of which one half was handed over in March last year. The term was 90 per 100 face value, 6-1/2 percent, payable in ten years. Customs receipts were offered by the borrowing party as security. The Bank has established a branch office at Seoul with the capital of *Y.* 7,500,000, to devote itself to lending long-term funds on the security of immovables. The 58th Bank may practically be considered as bankers of Japanese resident merchants with whom a long standing relation exists, while the 18th Bank's sphere covers the Koreans, Japanese and Chinese at the ratio of five, three and two respectively. It makes advances on goods and possesses a number of warehouses, either established by it or borrowed from other parties.

JAPANESE ENTERPRISES IN KOREA.

Outside banking enterprises the economic activity as conducted by Japanese individuals in the peninsula still remains comparatively insignificant.

FARMING.

The vested interest in land is relating Jpeaking, most important. Farming by sapanese settlers is especially conspicuous in the southern districts, in Kyungsan and Colla provinces. In the neighborhood of Kunsan alone where Japanese farmers began to settle in 1903, the number of these settlers had increased to 200 by November of last year with the landed property aggregating 15,000 (37,500 acres). The average owning being 75 *cho*, it is more than 50 fold of the

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average area per farmer in Japan, exclusive of Formosa, this being only 1.4 *cho*. At first only the plots lying near the open ports or railway lines attracted the Japanese investors, but they have lately began to invest in land less favorably situated. The land previously purchased before the advent of Japanese protectorate regime on the whole existed in small lots, for kitchen-gardening in most cases, but the areas subsequently acquired have been done with the special object of farming, which is at present considered as the safest and profitable enterprise in Korea. Two companies have already been launched, or one of them about to be launched, especially established for this purpose and for exploiting agricultual resources of the much neglected soil of the country.

Special Farming in Korea.

a. Sericulture.

Dry climate and comparative scarcity of rainfalls make Korea an ideal sericulture country. The only drawback is the danger of parasitic worms owing to abundance of flies, this inflicting even in Japan a damage of about *Y.* 15 millions a year. Korean farmers are raising silkworms in ill-ventilated and ill-lighted wretched hovels and by a process characteristic of Korea, being a good illustration of her superstition and ignorance. And yet the cocoons obtained are fairly good and can fetch say *Y.* 40 per *koku*. The output is at present 30,000 *koku*, but this can be easily increased ten or twenty-fold. A party of Japanese and Korean ladies has started a sericultured business on a small scale at Seoul, and the result has been a good success.

b. Cotton Cultivation.

As alluded elsewhere, the experimental cultivation of cotton was started in the spring of 1905 by a number of prominent Japanese including several members of the two Houses of the Diet, some Government officials and cotton planters. The result of the two years' experiment has proved satisfactory, the experimental planting having been carried out at six places in southern and northern Cholla, viz. Mokpho, Chinnampo, Yongsampo, Laju, Konju and Kunsan. The experiment made to determine the relative adaptability of the native variety and the American upland to the Korean soil has shown the superiority of the former.

Harvest (per *tan*, this unit holding good for other statistics).

	Seed cotton.		Ginned-cotton.	
	Upland.	Korean.	Upland.	Korean.
Mokpho (*Kwamme*).....	41.385	15.508	13.492	3.627
Do. without manure (*Kwamme*)	27.385	12.189	9.010	2.852
Yongsampho (*Kwamme*)	15.091	7.111	4.920	1.664

Rate of Ginned Cotton and Staples.

	Rate of Ginned. cotton.	Length of the Staples.	Size of the Staples.
Upland.....	32.6%	3.35 cent.	0.02302 milm.
Korean	23.4%	3.04 cent.	0.02343 milm.

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Supposing 100 *kin* of ginned cotton of the two varieties fetches *Y.* 25, though the Upland naturally commands a higher rate in consequence of its superior staples, then the 100 *kin* corresponds to

Y. 8.151 Upland
Y. 5.851 Korean.

On this basis the receipt per *tan* of the two varieties will be as follows :—

		Ginned cotton *Kwamme.*	Value *yen.*	Excess value of Upland over Korean.
Without manure.	Upland	27.385	13.955	9.497
	Korean	12.189	4.458	—
Ash only.	Upland	38.940	19 840	13.919
	Korean	16.189	5.921	—
Ash, animal manure & bean-cake	Upland	45.667	23.263	16.300
	Korean	19.036	6.963	—

The cotton-fields in Korea are approximately estimated at 12,000 *cho* (300,000 acres), capable of producing approximately 210,000 piculs (1 picul= 100 *kin*). By planting the Upland on the existing 120,000 *cho*, as the Cultivation Association intends to do in five years, it is thought possible to get extra 32,640,000 *kin*. The maximum limit of area under cotton in Korea is put at 200,000 *cho* (500,000 acres), capable to yield 100 million *kin* of ginned Upland Cotton. Supposing the consumption at home is 2 *kin* per head, the total consumed by 14,000,000 Korean people is roughly 35 million *kin*, leaving balance of 65 millions to be shipped abroad. At 20 *yen* per 100 *kin* this represents 13 million *yen*.

GOLD-MINING.

Gold, especially in the shape of river-gold, abounds almost everywhere in the northern half of the peninsula. The output reaches about *Y.* 5 million a year, as below :—

	yen.		*yen.*
1902	5,064,106	1904	5,009,596
1903	5,456,397	1905	5,206,805

It is owing to the large production of gold that Korea can barely manage to restore tradal equilibrium, import of commodities being always in excess of export.

KOREAN FISHERY.

Korean fishery is practically carried on by Japonese fishermen. The principal fisheries consist of "Mingtai" cod fishery on the coast of Hankyong, sardine at Kangwon, and tai (peglas), shark and *ishimochi* at Cholla and Kung-ang. The average marine harvest ranges between *Y.* 2 and 3 millions, but it is considered not difficult to double or treble it, now that the sphere of activity has been enlarged and that obnoxious interference formerly exercised by the Korean authorities has been practically removed. In 1905 Japanese fishing enterprise in Korean waters was represented by 2,900 junks carrying 15,000

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men; 5 sailers with 260 and 8 steamers with 100. The catch was estimated at over *Yen* 2,300,000. The Japanese fishermen are establishing curing stations at all important places along the coast. At some places, especially on Quelpart, they have even created a permanent fishery colony. For whaling in the seas off Korean coast, the reader is referred to the chapter on Fishery.

OTHER FIELDS OF EXPLOITATION.

The native industries are quite primitive, for even those that formerly flourished have declined subsequently. The industrial productions that are worth mentioning, such as they are, are fabrics, paper, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors and a few others. The Koreans are a defty race and their mats, knit-work and similar wares are by no means despicable. As investigated by the responsible authorities, the industries that offer bright prospect in the peninsula are, besides those already mentioned, preserved meat, especially beef, fancy matting and chemicals from sea-weeds. Cattle breeding in Hamkyong, northern Korea, is famous for strong build and perfect flesh development. Every house there keeps a head or two, and as the region is excellently suited for pasture, the preserved meat business in northern Korea possesses a great future. The Korean fancy mats have enjoyed a high repute, especially those produced in a section of Hwanghai and Kyongki provinces. One serious defect in this connection is insufficiency of supply of superior reeds, but this defect can be easily overcome by introducing the varieties grown in Okayama or Hiroshima, Japan. With sufficient supply of good reeds, well cured and dyed, and with the use of looms of improved pattern, the Koreans who possess great talent in such kind of work will be able to produce excellent mats for export. The coast of Korea, extending no less than 1,500 nautical miles, supplies almost inexhaustible store of sea-weeds from which iodine can be extracted. Minerals constitute the most important item of natural wealth in Korea. Besides gold Korea produces coal, graphite, copper, etc. The most important deposits of cool are those existing along the river Tadong. There the deposits are in three or four seams measuring in aggregate thickness 24 to 50 ft. according to places. The available capacity within the limit of 600 ft. is measured 10 million tons. The quality closely resembles that of Karatsu coal in Kyushu. Graphite is found at Kangliang, Kangwon province. The analysis made at the Tokyo Industrial Laboratory shows that 75 to 68 percent of graphite is contained in the ore, which is, therefore, judged to be well suited for making crucibles. The mine is situated in the interior requiring about seven days' journey from Seoul, but facilities of river transport being available to a large extent, the ores can with no great difficulty be carried outside. The existence of earth adapted for making cement, of marble strata, and copper ores have also been ascertained by Dr. Kochibe, Japanese geologist who has carried out extensive survey at the request of the Residency-General.

JAPANESE GARRISON IN KOREA.

The Garrison in Korea is under the same regulation as that in Manchuria and a Division will be divided between Pyeng-yand and Hamheung in northern Korea not far from the Tumen. At present the Headquarters of the 13th Division are quartered in the latter city. The Division will be relieved next year when a new Division will be despatched from Japan to take its place.

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CHAPTER XXXIII.

MANCHURIA.

THL GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF KWANTUNG.

According to the Imperial Ordinances relating to the Government General (*Tctokufu*) of Kwantung and offices subordinate to it and issued on Sept. 1st '06 the Governor-General (*Totoku*) is to be filled with either a Lieut.-Gen. or full General with the highest official rank (*shin-nin*) accorded to him. The Governor-General governs Kwantung Province and protects and controls the railways in South Manchuria, has command of the troops under him and the general direction of various political affairs, the latter, however, subject to the supervision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is authorized under special commission to conduct negotiations with the Chinese local authorities; shall receive the instructions of the Minister of War and of the Chief of the General Staff and of the Inspector-General of Military Education in matters relating to the military administration and personnel. The Governor-General may issue punitive ordinances providing penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than 200 *yen*. The Government-General consists of Military Department and Department of Civil Administration.

The Government-General's Office.

Governor-General	General Baron Yoshimasa Oshima.
Chief of the staff	Maj.-General Mitsuomi Kamio.
Dir. Civil affairs	Zeko Nakamura.
Chief Judge	Ujindo Hiraishi.
General Adviser	Baron Shimpei Goto.

THE PORTS IN KWANTUNG.

(Liaoyang Pen.)

General Rules.

The regulations issued by the Kwantung Government-General concerning vessels sailing to and from the ports in the Peninsula are substantially identical with simila regulations in force in Japan and make minute provisions about reports to be sent in by the captain on his entry or before his departure; abount quarantive arrangement etc.

Art. I. of the Regulations reads as follows:—

"Vessels are not permitted to sail to and from any port with the exception of the Port of Tairen. This does not apply to Chinese junks and steamers and sailing-vessels navigating along the coast of Kwanting."

The supplementary rules contain this clause.—

"In regard to the sailing of Russian vessels, rules hitherto obtained shall remain in force for the time being."

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Tairen, a Free Fort.

In strict conformity with the formal notification communicated on Aug. 22 1906 by the Government to the Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Tokyo, the port of Tairen (or Dalny) was opened as a free port on Sept. 1st, 1906. Foreign merchant-men are therefore free to engage in navigation and trade between Tairen and Japanese open ports, and they may also proceed direct from any foreign port to Tairen.

FOREIGNERS IN KWANTUNG.

Foreigners (excepting Chinese) are not permitted until further notice to reside and lease or own real property beyond the town limits of Tairen and Port Arthur, but in regard to Russians rules heretofore in fore shall remain in force fore the time being.

Any resident or visitor whose presence is deemed prejudical to public order or morals may be ordered to withdraw within five days, or may be prohibited to reside for not less than one or for not more than three years.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

The transfer of the last section, of the road ceded by Russia to Japan took place on Aug. 1st, 1906, between the representatives of the two countries. Meanwhile the Japanese Government re-named the acquired line as South Manchurian Railway (Nan Man Tetsudo) and issued regulations for converting it into a private concern of a special character. The establishment of the South Manchurian Railway Company was announced in June 1906. On Aug. 1 the first general meeting for organization was held and the draft of the Company contract was passed. At the same time the Government handed over to the Organizing Committee the Orders relative to the construction, working, etc. of the railway. On April 1st of 1907 the Field Railway Office formally transferred the railways and all belongings to the company.

The Company Contract.

The company contract provides that the capital to be *Y.* 200 millions divided into one million name-shares of *Y.* 200 each, one half of the capital to be represented by the Manchurian railways and accessories and the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai belonging to the Japanese Government, who have therefore to receive in return for them 500,000 shares. The remaining shares are open for subscription only to Japanese and Chinese Governments and subjects. The Government guarantees the profit of 6 percent on the paid-up capital for 15 years, and restrains to claim dividend for its shares when it does not come up to 6 %. This treatment shall apply to the shares that may be owned by the Chinese Government. The Government guarantees the payment of interest, or if deemed necessary, of principal, of the debentures which the company may issue subject to the approval of the Government. Other important items in the Orders are,—

To reconstruct the gauge to 4. 8½ ft. within three years from the opening of the lines.

To double the Tairen—Suchiatun section.

To make provisions along the lines for accommodating travellers and warehousing goods.

Board of Directors.

Pres.—Baron Shimpei Goto.

Directors.—K. Nonomura; M. Kubota; C. Kiyono; S. Tanaka; K. Kubota; S. Inuzuka; Dr. S. Okamatsu; S. Kunizawa.

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(1) *Cost of Engineering Work etc.*

Item.	*yen.*
Improvements and Repairs of the Tairen-Chungchun road and its branches and increase of rolling stock	28,000,000
Repairs and Constructions in Tairen Bay	5,000,000
Doubling of the Tairen-Sukiatun track	9,600,000
Capital for the Yentai and Fushun mines	4,000,000
Building of warehouses	8,000,000
Water-transport fund	10,000,000
Construction of the Antung-Mukden line	22,000,000
Reserve	13,400,000
Total	100,000,000

(2) *Valuation of the Government Property.*

Item.	*yen.*
Railway tracks and accessories	52,300,000
Fushun and Yentai coal-mines	32,000,000
Stations at Tairen and accessories	15,700,000
Total	100,000,000

(3) *Estimate of Investment and Profit of South Manchurian System.*

	Aggregate investment.	Net profit *yen.*	Rate of Profit %
1st year	16,700,000	989,827	5.9
2nd „	37,900,000	1,551,745	4.1
3rd „	58,925,200	2,233,755	3.8
4th „	60,425,200	4,133,115	6.8
5th „	61,425,200	4,355,984	7.1
6th „	62,425,200	4,456 836	7.1
7th „	62,925,200	4,682,593	7.4
8th „	63,300,200	4,928,805	7.8
9th „	63,300,200	5,199,261	8.2
10th „	63,300,200	5,494,811	8.7

(4) *Construction and Working Expenses of the Tairen-Chungchun Section.*

	Improvement & reconstruction.	Doubling Tairen-Skiatun section.	Rolling stock.	Total.
1st year	3,500,000	3,200,000	4,000,000	10,700,000

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2nd year.....	4,000,000	3,200,000	4,500,000
3rd ,, ...	3,017,200	3,200,000	4,500,000
4th ,, ...			1,500,000
5th ,, ...			1,000,000
6th ,, ...			1,000,000
7th ,, ...			500,000
8th ,, ...			375,000
Total	10,517,200	9,600,000	10,517,200

GROSS EARNINGS AND OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE ABOVE LINES.

Year.	Gross Earnings. *yen.*	Operating Expenses. *yen.*	Net Profit. *yen.*
First	4,772,375	4,333,698	438,677
Second	5,351,360	4,626,340	825,020
Third	6,153,882	4,934,827	1,219,055
Fourth	7,615,756	5,258,585	2,357,171
Fifth	8,148,926	5,598,378	2,550,548
Sixth	8,719,320	6,103,486	2,615,834
Seventh	9,329,611	6,530,709	2,798,902
Eighth	9,980,239	6,986,566	2,994,188
Ninth	10,679,239	7,475,448	3,203,791
Tenth	11,426,784	7,898,691	3,428,093

EXPLOITING FUSHUN AND YENTAI MINES.

Capital to be invested.

Year.	Amount. *yen.*		Totals. (Accumulated). *yen.*
First	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000
Second	1,500,000	.....	2,500,000
Third	1,500,000	.....	4,000,000

MINES.

Year.	Gross Earnings. *yen.*	Disbursements. *yen.*	Net Profit. *yen.*
First.....	1,372,400	821,250	551,150
Second.....	2,058,600	1,231,975	826,725
Third	2,744,800	1,642,500	1,102,300
Fourth.....	4,117,200	2,190,000	1,927,200

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After the fourth year the net profit is supposed to remain uniform.

Antung-Mukden Line.

The line is to be completely built in 3 years, traffic to be opened from the middle of the third year. The cost of construction is put at 5 millions *yen* for the first year, 8 millions for the second, and 8,808,000 for the third, a total of 21,808,000 *yen*. The earnings and working expenses are thus estimated:—

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Profit.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*
Third	204,400	292,000	— 87,600
Fourth	461,944	613,200	—151,600
Fifth.....	522,096	643,860	—121,764
Sixth.....	589,840	676,198	— 86,198
Seventh	666,343	709,852	— 43,508
Eighth	752,776	745,359	7,417
Ninth	850,888	782,618	68,270
Tenth	961,274	821,746	139,518

The subscription invited for the 1st instalment of 99,000 shares, *Y.* 20 per share, between Sept. 10 and Oct. 5th, 1906 was responded to by applications offering to take 106,730,000 shares in round numbers.

COAL-DEPOSITS IN MANCHURIA.

There are four principal coal measures in the region occupied by the Japanese troops in the late war, and of these the Yentai and Fushun collieries are most important.

The Yentai Coal-fields.

The mine exists northeast of Liao-yang, and can be reached in an hour by rail from the Yentai station. The strata exist on a mountain range running north to south from Matsishan to Biming-shan via Chien-shan and Tszerh-shan, and extend from 1½ to 3 miles. The deposits are also found at Taku a little beyond the range.

Outcrops are conspicuous on Motsi-shan. The geological formations of this district belong to the Carboniferous system and consist chiefly of sandstones, claystones and shales. The seams number 16 of which four are workable, namely, first seam of 5 ft., and of 4 to 6 ft., 3rd of 3 to 8 ft., and 4th of 5 ft. From the surface to the 1st seam the covering measures 1152 ft., the layers between 1st and 2nd seams 174 ft., between 2nd and 3rd 325 ft. and between 3rd and 4th 10 ft. The coal is extremely soft and pulverizable and emits but little smoke and in this respect, it occupies midway between the smokeless coal of Amakusa and the Tagawa coal both in Kyushu. The coal does not take fire readily, but on the other hand the colorific power is comparatively strong and lasting.

The Hushun Coal-fields.

The Hushun coal-fields are incomparably more valuable than the Yentai mine. They are found both north and south of the walled town of Hushun, which is situated about 25 miles east of Mukden. The southern measures alone belong to the Japanese control, the northern measures worked as exclusively

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Chinese undertaking from the outset. The southern fields principally consist of Chien-hin-sai, Yangpaiho and Laohutai, of which the first is the most important. Divided by a tributary of the Hunho the two latter lie in the east and the other in the west. The two eastern mines were commenced working on a large scale by Russian capitalists in 1903, while the western mines were left in charge of a certain Chinese under the control of the Russo-Chinese Bank.

The coal-strata extend more than 50 miles east to west, starting at the west in the neighborhood of Lisisai about 12 miles east of Mukden, and terminating in the vicinity of Ying-e-cheng via Chan-Kin-sai, Yang-pai-sai, Laohutai and Chang-tang-shih-men-sai. On the other hand, the breadth, north to south, does not exceed 2½ miles at the widest parts. The strata dip 10° northeast and outcrops are found on the northern slope of the range of hills standing south of the river Hun. In thickness of coal-bearing seams and perhaps in volume, these coal measures may defy comparison in the whole world. The strata, as observed in the second shaft at Chien-kin-sai, exceed 100 ft. thick with about 40 thin intercalating layers only one of which is a little over 2 ft. thick, the rest varyting in thickness in 1 inch to a little over 1 ft. The whole interlaying seams do not much exceed 11 ft., the remaining 98 ft. being coal. Under one square *tsubo* of surface 120 tons of coal are estimated to exist, supposing the deposits are available as far as 90 ft. The coal capacity of the three principal deposits is estimated at 360 million tons. The quality, too, is excellent, bring of strong caloric power, and containing very little sulphur, as may be seen from the following analysis on the three grades of Chienkin-sai coal.

	Best kind.	Medium kind.	Lowest kind.
Water	4.44	6.08	6.32
Ash	1.60	4.40	2.04
Coke	43.41	43.52	48.17
Volatile matters	50.15	46.00	43.47
Sulphur	0.59	0.79	0.67
Caloric power	75.90	70.40	71.50

The Fuchow Coal-fields.

The coal fields, Cha-tsz-ku and Wu-hu-tsui, exist in the vicinity of Fuchow, both of which were formerly worked by the Chinese for more than a century. The former lies about 2½ miles east of South Watangten station and the other about 30 miles southeast of Fuchow. Prior to the outbreak of the Boxer trouble, the Russians worked Cha-tsz-ku for some while, but it was abandoned and the plant removed to Yentai. The work was resumed a few years after, only to be discontinued once more. The other field was also worked by the Russians, who had to discontinue the work shortly before the outbreak of the late war. Cha-tsz-ko contains five seams of excellent coal of strong caloric power and is well suited for railway engines. The seams, which yield lump coal, extend several miles. The coal obtained at Wu-hu-tsui is dust coal which is smokeless and smelless, of weak caloric power. It is, therefore, suited for domestic use. As the mine is situated very close to the shore, it commands facilities of marine transport.

The Penchihu Coal-fields.

The mine is worked experimentally by the Okura Firm, Tokyo. The deposit is practically similar to those of Hushun, only the seams are considerably thinner, the thickest part not exceeding 4 ft.

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SALT-MAKING.

Prior to the Russia occupation of Manchuria, salt-making business was a source of goodly revenue to the Manchurian authorities which issued license at a certain fixed rate of fee and allowed people to engage in the refining business. The industry did not prosper much under the Russian rule, and the war did entirely dislocate it. The industry is slowly recovering its normal activity as Japanese and native enterprise. The principal centres of the refining business are Kaiping and neighborhood, Kwantung districts and shores near Fuchow. The normal output from the three districts at ordinary time was respectively 300,000 *koku* (Chinese *koku* corresponding to 2½ Japanese *koku*) 100,000 and 6,000. Refining being made by sun drying, the season is restricted from March to August of lunar calender. The farm generally measures 112 by 30 ft., and is of oblong shape with the interior divided into 12 to 18 compartments. Four or five days are required before the brine dries up and deposits the crystals, the brine being led into the enclosure at high tide. When the clear weather continues the deposits can be obtained five times in a month. From one farm generally 10 Chinese *koku* is obtained at a single deposit. The average yearly gathered from one first grade farm is from 250 to 300 *koku*, from one of medium grade 200 to 250, and from one of lowest grade 100 to 150. The salt produced in southern Manchuria is of coarse crystals, blackish in color and comparatively free from magnesia. As the Japanese prefer salt of finer crystals and purer appearance, the Manchurian salt requires re-refining before it can be put on the Japanese markets. The Civil Administration authorities have entrusted the control of the salt-refining industry in Kwantung to a Japanese firm. About six refining undertakings conducted by Japanese capitalists have been started in Kwantung, the investment aggregating 6¼ million *yen* and the area leased 17,000 *cho*, both in round numbers. The work carried by the natives being on a small scope covers only 1,500 *cho* capable to yield about 73,000 *koku*.

THE GARRISON AND THE RAILWAY GUARDS.

One Division is stationed as garrison at Liaoyang, the 14th Division being now on duty. The service of garrison will be taken up by turn by the Divisions at home, and the term will be two years. A Division to which the duty of garrison is assigned is to proceed to the seat of garrison in October of the year and the Division which has served the term will return home in November. This year the 14th Division now in Liaoyang will be displaced by the 13th (Himeji) Divisfon, which will therefore start for Manchuria a month earlier.

In conformity with the provisiens of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace Japan has stationed 15 independent battalions of guards along the line, each composed of 21 officers and 617 rank and file.

The battalions were organized with time-expired non-eommissioned officers and men who responded to the call of voluntary service, and are under the control of the Department of Communications.

TAIREN CUSTOMS AGREEMENT.

The Governments of Japan and China having agreed to the establishment of an office of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Tairen, the undersigned duly authorized by their respective Governments hereby engage to accept for the general guidance of that office, and as a preliminary and provisional measure, the detailed understanding set forth in the documents hereto attached,

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viz.

A. Agreement about the establishment of a Maritime Customs Office at Tairen, and

B. Inland Waters Steam Navigation.

And it is further agreed that in the spring of next year after the experience of one season there shall be a reconsideration of the present arrangement in order to fuller accord with local conditions and needs and that for the documents now accepted there shall be substituted a revised Agreement supplemented by an ordinance, the former to be prepared by the Japanese Minister and the Inspector General of Customs and the latter by the Japanese Authorities of the leased territory in communication with the Commissioner of Customs at Tairen. And it is further understood that the Japanese Authorities will take steps to prevent smuggling from the leased territory into China and support the Chinese Authorities in the measures they adopt to prevent smuggling from China into the leased territory, and also that a suitable procedure shall be arranged for dealing with railway traffic at the Tairen terminus and the frontier station (Wa Fang Tien or other) and temporary regulations be made for collection of duties by the Customs.

MINISTER OF JAPAN.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

Signed and sealed at Peking May 1907.

AGREEMENT ABOUT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MARITIME CUSTOMS OFFICE AT TAIREN.

1.—The Commissioner or the Chief of the Maritime Customs Office at Tairen is to be of Japanese nationality. The Inspector General of Customs will come to an understanding with the Japanese Legation at Peking in case of appointing a new Commissioner.

2.—The members of the Staff of the Maritime Customs Office at Tairen shall, as a rule, be of Japanese nationality; in case, however, of a suddenly occurring vacancy or of the temporary requirements of the Service, members of other nationalities may be provisionally sent to Tairen.

3.—The Inspector General of Maritime Customs will inform the Governor General of the leased territory beforehand about the change of the Commissioner of Customs at Tairen.

4.—All correspondence between the Customs Office at Tairen and the Japanese Authorities and Japanese merchants shall be conducted in the Japanese language. Should, however, merchants of other nationality come to reside at Tairen they shall be at liberty to correspond in English or in Chinese.

5.—On merchandise brought by sea to Tairen no Import Duty shall be levied. Import Duty according to existing Treaties shall be levied by the Maritime Customs Office on all merchandise or products passing the Japanese territory into the interior of China. The Japanese Authorities agree to take suitable measure to assist as far as it is possible in the prevention of merchandise passing the Japanese frontier when not provided with a Permit or Pass by the Maritime Customs Office.

6.—When Chinese merchandise or products brought from the interior of China into the Japanese leased territory are shipped from Tairen to other places, they will pay the Export Duty according to existing Treaties.

Produce raised in and merchandise manufactured from produce raised in or imported by sea into the Japanese leased territory shall pay no Export Duty. The Duty to be paid by articles manufactured in the Japanese leased territory from materials brought there from the interior of China will be the same as at present paid by articles in similar circumstances in the German leased territory of Kiaochow.

7.—Chinese merchandise or products brought from Chinese Treaty ports to Tairen shall pay no Duty as long as they remain inside Japanese territory: but if these Chinese merchandise or products pass the Japanese frontier into the

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interior of China, they shall pay according to existing Treaties.

8.—Chinese merchandise shipped from Tairen, and having paid according Export Duty, shall be provided with a receipt, on the producing of which it shall pay, on being landed at a Chinese Treaty port, a Coast Trade Duty according to existing Treaties.

9.—For Japanese and other non-Chinese merchandise, on being shipped Treaty port, the Import Duty paid at the latter port shall be refunded by Drawback according to treaty stipulations. On being imported to Tairen such merchandise shall pay no Duty, so long as it does not pass the Japanese frontier into the interior of China. On being re-exported from Tairen to other places outside China, such merchandise shall pay no Export Duty.

10.—Chinese merchandise or products having been shipped from a Chinese Treaty port to Tairen and reshipped from there to places outside China shall on this occasion pay no Export Duty, in case that documentary evidence is produced of their having paid Export Duty at the Treaty port from which they came.

11.—The Maritime Customs Office at Tairen shall take no part in the collection or administration of Tonnage Dues, Lighthouse Dues, or Post Dues.

12.—The Customs Tariff in vogue in the Chinese Treaty ports shall be applied likewise by the Maritime Customs Office at Tairen.

13.—The Japanese Government agree to set apart for the Maritime Customs Office sufficient space at Tairen for building offices, lodgings for the Staff, with suitable room for garden, stables, and servants' quarters.

The amount to be paid for the sale or lease of such ground is to be settled locally by mutual agreement.

14.—The Chief of the Customs Office and the members of the staff shall be free from any obligation to act as jurors or assessors or from any other personal services.

15.—The aforesaid Maritime Customs at Tairen shall be charged likewise exclusively with the granting and issuing of Transit Passes for merchandise going into the interior of China, as well as for merchandise coming from the interior of China to Tairen; and this office will be charged as well with all and every function, right, or capacity which appertain in the Treaty ports to the so-called Chinese Customs Taotai.

16.—For the Transit Passes mentioned in Article 15 the Duty according to existing Treaties—i.e. half of the amount of the Export or Import Duties—shall be collected by the Maritime Customs Office at Tairen.

17.—The procedure to be observed in case of frauds or contraventions committed by merchants against the Maritime Customs rules shall be settled hereafter by a separate Agreement, but it is understood in principle that all judical procedure rests with the Japanese tribunals.

18.—In view of the possibility that with the development of commercial activity in the Japanese leased territory new requirements may arise which are not to be foreseen, it is understood that the present Agreement bears a provisonal character, and that both parties to it agree to introduce amendments as soon as required for the purpose of remedying inconveniences which may arise in the practical execution of this Agreement.

INLAND WATERS STEAM NAVIGATION.

1.—The Chinese Maritime Customs having been formally authorized in Tairen are now empowered to issue inland navigation papers: steamers thus permitted to ply on the inland waters are to be guided generally by the rules and regulatious of July and September 1898 and the additional rules of October 1903, but more especially by the regulations herebelow set forth.

2.—Steamers about to ply in the inland waters are required to deposit their national papers, Foreign or Native, with the Customs, and will receive in exchange,

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on written application, the Inland waters Certificate: such Certificates are valid for one year, and a fee of Tls. 10.00 is payable on first issue and Tls. 2.00 for each annual renewal. Tonnage Dues are payable once every four months.

3.—Such certificated steamers may ply according to regulations (1) from Tairen to a place or places inland and back, and (2) from Tairen to a place inland thence to a Treaty port, thence to a place inland and thence back to Tairen. On making due report to the local Customs or Tax Office, and paying local Dues and Duties, they may land or ship cargo or passengers at any recognised places of trade passed on the voyage, but they may not ply between inland placed exclusively without special authority. If visiting another Treaty port on any such inland voyage, the Customs at such port are to be duly reported to and all port regulations, national and native, complied with.

4.—Whenever certificated steamers quit or return to Tairen, they are to clear from and report to the Tairen Customs, handing in Outward and Inward Manifests of cargo, reportieg places to be called at and paying the prescribed Duties. Opium and contraband goods are not to be carried inward or outwards: if carried, the goods are confiscable and the vessel subject to a fine of $500.00, a second offence entailing withdrawal of Inland Waters Certificate and privileges.

5.—The Japanese Authorities will assist the Tairen Customs to suppress smuggling—more especially the smuggling of Opium and contraband.

6.—Transmission of Chinese closed mails between Tairen and inland ports shall be free of charge, and the Postal administration will arrange fitting procedure for the transmission of such closed mails through the Japanese leased territory from and to Chinese Post Offices outside that territory.

7.—The application of the Inland Waters Steam Navigation understanding will be restricted to steamers which ply on Inland waters not inside the area of the Japanese leased territory.

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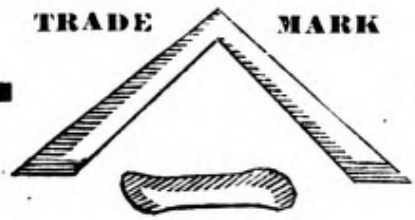

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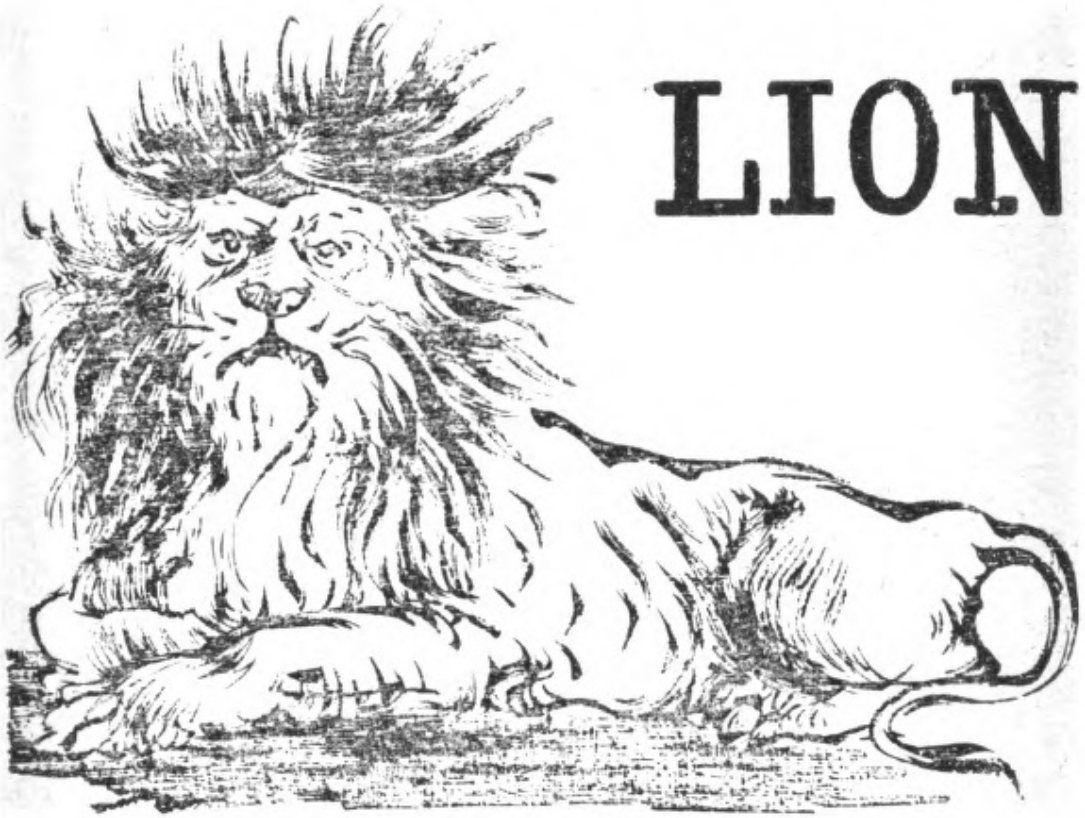

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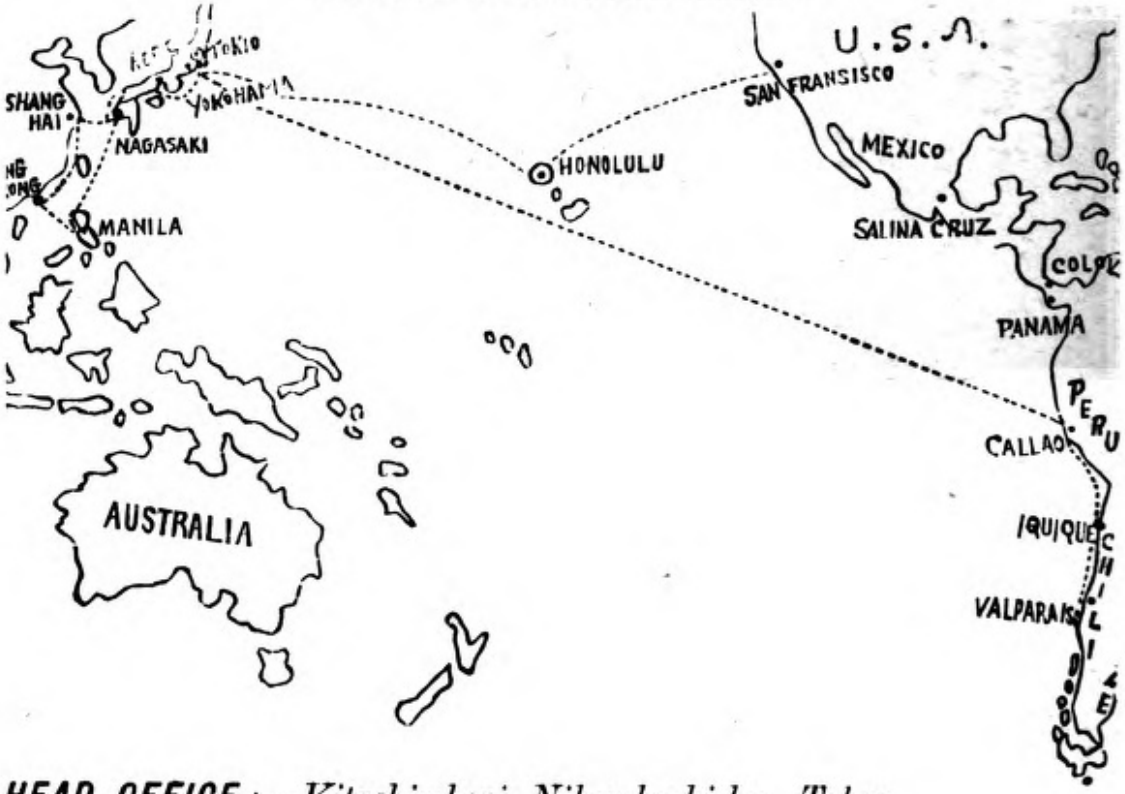

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